



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

P. R.

Per. 24/6/61 e. 92.

/

THE

CALCUTTA

ANNUAL REGISTER,

FOR THE YEAR

1821.



In perpetuum rei memoriam.

Calcutta:

**PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE PRESS, NO. 1,
MISSION ROW, A. G. BALFOUR, PRINTER.**

1823.

THE
JOURNAL
OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
VOLUME 31
PART 1
1901

CONTENTS
PAGES
THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE
FUTURE
BY
H. H. S. GUTHRIE
1-10

THE
JOURNAL
OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
VOLUME 31
PART 2
1901

CONTENTS
PAGES
THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE
FUTURE
BY
H. H. S. GUTHRIE
11-20

TO THE
MOST NOBLE FRANCIS,
MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, K. G.

&c. &c. &c.

THIS FIRST VOLUME
OF THE
Calcutta Annual Register,

COMMENCED UNDER

HIS LORDSHIP'S AUSPICES,

IS RESPECTFULLY

CALCUTTA,
Feb. 15, 1823.

INSCRIBED.

THE

STATE

OF

NEW YORK

IN SENATE
JANUARY 18, 1891
REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE
LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO
A RESOLUTION
PASSED BY THE SENATE
MAY 18, 1890
ALBANY: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. PRINTERS.
1891.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

SECTION I.—*General Improvement of British India between 1810 and 1821, considered in its Territorial and Political, Financial and Commercial Relations—Boundaries and Authority in 1810; their extension on the side of Nepal, Malwa, Mahratta and Rajput States—Reflexions on results of late War—Amount Revenue and Charges of 1809-10, and subsequent years, to 1820-21.—Prospective increase of Revenue—History of the Indian Debt—Changes in the Commerce of Great Britain with India—Opening of the Trade—Restrictions retained—Alterations in Foreign Trade—Past and present amount of Company's, Free, Foreign and Coasting Trade—Population—Conclusion..... Page 1*

SECTION II.—*Foreign Policy of the Indian Government—Conquest of Java—Expedition sails—Arrival at Batavia—Storming of Cornelis—Flight of General Jansens—Pursuit—Engagement at Samarang—Surrender of the Island—Extension of British Authority—Native Princes—Yugga Kerta stormed—Sultan taken—Susunan submits—Bagus Rangin taken—Expedition to Palembang—City taken—Sultan deposed—His brother made Sultan—The first Sultan restored by the British Resident—Removed by the Government, and his Brother again Sultan—The latter deposed by the Dutch, and the old Sultan replaced—He expels the Dutch—They retake Palembang, and once more depose him and restore*

store his Brother—Java tranquil—Commercial—Fiscal—Judicial improvements—Expedition to Celebes—Java restored to the Dutch..... Page 37

SECTION III.—Affairs of Malwa and Ajmere—Rise of Sindhia's family—Accession of Dowlut Rao—Power broken by War with the English—Holkar's family—Joint Government of Ahalya Bacc and Tukajee Holkar—Tukajee's Sons—Jeswunt Rao protector—Amir Khan—Man Singh, Raja of Jodhpur—A pretender supported by Sivai Singh—Rivalry and War between the Jaypur and Jodphur Rajas—Siege of Jodhpur—Separation of Amir Khan—Retreat of Besiegers—Murder of Sivai Singh—Insanity and Death of Holkar.—Attempt of Dherma Kowar—Defeated by Amir Khan—Death of the Princess of Oudypur—Reconciliation of the Rajas—Exactions of Amir Khan and Mohammed Shaw Khan—Succession of Mulhar Rao Holkar—Administration of Tulsee Bacc—Sindhia's designs upon Bhopal—Rise of that State—Successive Princes—Wazir Mohammed—Invasion of Bhopal by the troops of Sindhia and the Nagpore Raja—Capital besieged—Siege raised—Sindhia's subjugation of Dhar, Raghu-gher, &c.—Pindrees—Battles—Punjab—Rise of Runjeet Singh—Subjugation of Mohammedan States—Appropriation of Gujerat and other Sikh States—Eastern chiefs protected by the British Government—Designs on Multan and Cashmir—Caulbul—Dispute between Shuja ul Mulk and Shah Mahmoud—Seizure of Shuja by Jehandad Khan—Invasion of Cashmir by Shah Mahmoud and Runjeet Singh—Attock appropriated by the latter—War between the confederates—Shuja a prisoner at Lahore—Invasion of Cashmir by Runjeet—Its failure Page 46.

SECTION IV.—Policy of the Government of British India—Non-interference with Native Powers—Domestic Transactions—Bundelcund Chiefs protected from external aggression—Internal commotions restrained—Pursuit of Gopal Singh—Surprised by Colonel Brown—Again by Captain Watson—Submits—Killehdar of Kalanjar refractory—Fortress besieged—Stormed. Failure of the Storm—Submission of the Chiefs. Peace—Insincerity

CONTENTS.

xii

sincerity of the Raja—Troops sent against him—Raja submits—Operations against his feudatory Chiefs—Sat'hani abandoned—Entouri stormed—Chiefs of Rewa submit—Haryana appropriated—Sikh Chiefs—Bajpala Government regulated—Gorkha encroachments—Chittagong—Arakhan Rebels—Envoy to Ava—Defeat—Repeated attempts—and final death of Kingbering—Peshwa—Southern Jagirdars—Compacts with the Rajas of Colapur and Sawantwari—Hydrabad. Lucknow—Pindaries—Legislative enactments—Progress of Literature and Society—Arrival of Lord Moira—Departure of Lord Minto—Conclusion..... Page 74

CHAPTER II.

CHRONICLE.

<i>Bengal Occurrences.....</i>	<i>Page 1</i>
<i>Madras Occurrences.....</i>	<i>187</i>
<i>Bombay Occurrences.....</i>	<i>245</i>
<i>Penang Occurrences.....</i>	<i>272</i>

CHAPTER III.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

<i>Civil Regulations</i>	<i>Page 1</i>
<i>Standing Orders and Military Regulations.....</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>The Charter of the Hon'ble East India Company</i>	<i>77</i>

CHAPTER IV.

<i>Proceedings in Parliament, and at the India House, on India. 1</i>

CHAPTER V.

MISCELLANEOUS TRACTS.

<i>A Journey from Bhargulpore through the Rajmahl Hills, by Lieut. Col. W. Franchlin.....</i>	<i>Page 1</i>
<i>Journal of a Passage over the Mountains of Nepal</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Account of a Hindu Drama, by H. H. Wilson, Esq</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Remarks on the Idol of Sannath, by ditto</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>Monody on the death of the Earl of Minto, by James Atkinson, Esq.</i>	<i>37</i>

CHAPTER VI.

CHAPTER VI.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

<i>Memoir of the Marquess of Hastings.....</i>	<i>Page 1</i>
--	---------------

CHAPTER VII.

<i>Administrations to Estates.....</i>	<i>Page 1</i>
<i>Arrivals, and Departures</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Births, Marriages, and Deaths.....</i>	<i>10</i>

SUBSCRIBERS.

The Most Noble the MARQUESS of HASTINGS, K. G. &c. &c.
 The Hon'ble JOHN ADAM, Esq. Governor General.
 The Hon'ble JOHN FENDALL, Esq.
 His Excellency General Sir EDWARD PAGET, } Members of Council.
 G. C. B. Commander in Chief.
 The Hon'ble J. H. HARRINGTON, Esq.

Ainslie, W.
 Ainslie, Montagu
 Axford, R. Capt.

Bayley, W. B.
 Bidwell, Capt.
 Birch, J. B.
 Bell, W.
 Bagshaw, J.
 Bentley, R. A.
 Brewer, John
 Bedell, W. Col.
 Boileau, Solomon, Lient.
 Bedingfield, H. G. Lient.
 Bird, W. W.
 Boddam, R. H.

Boulderson, S. M.
 Braddon, R. Capt.
 Barwell, E.
 Belli, W. H.
 Butler, Ensign
 Bryce, D.
 Beatson, W. S. Capt.
 Bayley, G. T.
 Briers Francis, H.
 Begbie, A. W.
 Bowyer, C. Capt.
 Bird, L. S. Lient.
 Boldero, J. S.
 Bury, E.
 Buckingham, J. S.
 Blunt, George
 Burns, J. G. Lient.
 Burnett, John
 Baines, G. V. Major
 Betts, Lewis
 Bignell, W. Lient.

Caldwell, H. Capt.
 Comberbach, B.
 Colvin, Alexander
 Colvin, John
 Currie, F.
 Crommelin, C. B.
 Carter, J.
 Cary, C.

Colvin, A. J.
 Coombs, J. M. Major
 Corrie, Danl. Revd.
 Curtis, J.
 Campbell, J.
 Cathcart, Robert
 Cowell, W.
 Cheap, G.
 Clayton, Henry, Cornet
 Charters, W. S.
 Cox, H. C. M. Capt.
 Clark, D.
 Clarkson, J. O. Capt.
 Clarkson, E. Assist. Surgeon
 Cumming, Hugh, Lient.

D'Cruz, John
 Davidson, L.
 Drummond, D.
 Draper, J.
 Denby, W. C. Capt.
 Decluzeau, W. Capt.
 Drummond, J. G. Lient.
 Dennis, Chas.
 Dunbar, J. W. Lient.
 Denton, S. Mr.
 Dick, J. C.
 Douglas, J. W. Lient.
 D'Oyly, Sir Charles, Bart.
 Douglas, Henry
 Dowie, D. Capt.
 Dempster, H.
 Douglas, W. Ensign.

Ewing, James

Fagan, C. S. Lient. Col.
 Fraser, William
 Fiddes, T. Capt.
 Fleming Brown, J. Lient.
 Fulton, Robert
 Fergusson, C. F.
 Farrington, H. H. Lient.
 Francklin, Lient.-Col.
 Forsyth, John
 Forbes, Hugh

Gordon;

Gordon, G. J.
 Glas, C. T.
 Grant, L. Lieut. Col.
 Goldie, A. Lieut.
 Graham, Henry
 George, J. Capt.
 Grant, W. Capt.
 Gardner, W. L.
 Gordon, J. Junr.
 Gibb, C. R. Junr.
 Gabb, John Capt.
 Grant, P. W. Lieut.
 Gall, G. H. Major

Hall, F. T.
 Hamilton, Sir F. Bart.
 Hawkins, F. S. Lieut.
 Hodgson, J. A. Captain.
 Hunter, J. Capt.
 Hogg, J. W.
 Hodgson, Wm. Lieut.
 Hickman, C. Lieut.
 Havell, John
 Hall, Angus
 Hunter, C.
 Helsdingen, C. V.

Imlach, H. Col.
 Impey, H. R. Lieut.

Judge Advocate General's Office,
 Johnstone, James

Keble, J. P. Lieut. Col.
 Kerr, J. R. E. J. Ensign
 Kinloch, John

Lushington, C.
 Lindsay, C. R. Hon.
 Lockett, A. Capt.
 Lance, W.
 Lindsay, A.
 Ludlow, John, Lieut.
 Lawrence, E. C.
 Lambert, William
 Lithbridge, W. F.
 Leith, J. K. Major
 Lumley, J. R. Lieut. Col.
 Latter, R. J. Lieut. Col.

Macnaghten, The Hon'ble Sir
 Francis,
 Maxwell, A. Lieut. Col.
 Mackenzie, Holt
 Macdonald, James
 Macnaghten, E. C.
 McClintock, Morton and Co.
 Mackenzie, James, Cornet

MacWhirter, John
 Mercer, H. S.
 Mercer, James
 Middleton, R. B.
 Mellis, James
 Matheson, P. G. Lieut.
 Melville, W. L. Hon.
 MacLeod, N.
 Morris, G. J.
 Master, G. C.
 Master, John
 Mitford, Robert
 Murray, J. Lieut.
 Marcus, T. P. M.
 Millett, F.
 Morton, J.
 McDowall, W.
 Money, James
 Moodie, Thos. Lieut.
 MacQueen, K.
 Mhow, Military Library
 Maver, Geo. Lieut.
 Money, Wigram
 MacDonald, A. Capt.
 Maddock, T. H.
 MacDonald, A. R. Lieut.
 Monat, C. Lieut. Col.
 Macfarlan, D.
 Macgregor, J. A. Paul, Colonel
 Marlay, George, Col. C. B. Mil. Sec.
 cretary to the Commander in
 Chief.

Nicolson, S.
 Nisbet, Harry
 Nisbet, R. P.
 Nash, James, Lieut.
 Nation, S. Major
 Nepean, F.
 Nash Sebastian, Lieut.

Oliver, A. Capt.
 Orr, A. Capt.
 Ochterlony, D. Sir, Major Genl.
 Owen, H. T.

Palmer, W. P.
 Paton, Chas. Capt.
 Palmer, J.
 Playfair, Geo.
 Prinsep, James
 Paton, W.
 Presgrave, D. Capt.
 Price, W. P. Major
 Pringle, J. A.
 Paton, J. Lieut.
 Passmore, W. Capt.
 Patterson, C.

Peach,

Peach, H. E. Capt.
 Prinsep, H. T.
 Prinsep, Wm.
 Pemberton, R. B. Lieut.
 Pemberton, J. J.
 Poole, Chas. Major

Roberts, B.
 Russell, W.
 Rattray, R. H.
 Ridge, H. P. Lieut.
 Robinson, C.
 Robeson, J. Capt.
 Russell, C. D.
 Ramsay, Sir Thos. Lieut.-Col.
 Ramsay, A. Hon.
 Reilly, James
 Robertson, Lieut.-Col.
 Russell, H. P.
 Richardson, C. R.
 Roworth, Mark
 Roberts, Rook, Lieut.
 Rees, W. W. Lieut.
 Richardson, D. L. Ensign

Sherer, J. W.
 Spankie, R. Advocate General,
 Swetenham, Henry
 Swinton, S.
 Swinton, George
 Shakespear, J.
 Smith, Courtney
 Shakespear, H.
 Scott, Capt.
 Scott, A. C. Ensign
 Sands, W. J.
 Somerville, J. Capt.
 Sinclair, P. C. the Hon.
 Somerville, R. Ensign
 Simpill, Francois, Hon.
 Swayne, S. Lieut.
 Swaine, T.
 Stuart, C.
 Stewart, Robert, Ensign
 Saunders, G.
 Smith, Chas.
 Scott, J. W. Lieut.
 Smith, A. Lieut.
 Smith, T. P. Major
 Smith, E. P.
 Seddon, F. V.
 Scott, D.
 Simson, Andre

Sissmore, B. Capt.
 Sage, J. W.
 Sawers, J.
 Sandford, John
 Smith, L. Capt.
 Spiers, Alex. Major
 Stuart, J. Capt.
 Shortland, Vincent, Lieut.
 Shapland, John, Lieut.-Col.
 Spencer, Edward F. Ensign

Turner, W. Lieut.
 Thoresby, Lieut.
 Turner, John
 Thacker, Wm.
 Tayler, Revd. Mr.
 Turner, R.
 Thompson, Thos.
 Thomas, D. Lieut.
 Thornton, Thos.
 Taylor, J. W. Major
 Thomson, Harry, Major
 Thomson, R. M. M. Dr.
 Tilghman, R. M.
 Taylor, W. Assist. Surgeon
 Taylor, James
 Tottenham,
 Turner, John, Assistant Surgeon,
 Tate, M. R.
 Turton, E. M.,

Vyae, J. Capt.
 Vaughan, J. Major

Warde, G.
 Warden, G. Capt.
 Wardrop, A.
 Walker, W. B. Major
 Walters, H.
 Walker, R. C. Capt.
 Wilkinson, J. E.
 Wheeler, F. Lieut.
 Walker, Robert
 Wellesley, G.
 Wilson, Dr.
 Walter, Geo. Lieut.
 Wilton, G. R. Lieut.
 Wheatley, J.
 Wollen, W.
 Whittingham, Sir Samford, Col.
 Q. M. Genl. K. T.

Yeld, T.

CHAPTER I.

Historical Sketch.

SECTION I

General Improvement of British India between 1810 and 1821, considered in its Territorial and Political, Financial, and Commercial Relations.—Boundaries and Authority in 1810; their extension on the side of Nepal, Malwa, Mahratta and Rajaput States.—Reflexions on results of late War.—Amount Revenue and Charges of 1809-10, and subsequent years, to 1820-21.—Prospective increase of Revenue.—History of the Indian Debt.—Changes in the Commerce of Great Britain with India.—Opening of the Trade.—Restrictions retained.—Alterations in Foreign Trade.—Past and present amount of Company's, Free, Foreign, and Coasting Trade.—Population—Conclusion.

The period at which we commence our labours is little favourable to historical interest. The animation of conflict has ceased, the exultation of triumph has subsided, and the only objects that now present themselves to our observation, are the tame pictures of prosperity and peace—the establishment of social order in regions where it has been long unknown—the happy effects of its protracted existence in provinces where it followed the march of earlier victory, and the general but silent advancement of the British empire in the East in stability and power.—These topics alone can now furnish the subject matter of the record, but they have ever been found more gratifying to calm scru-

tiny than lively excitement, and are less acceptable therefore to the passions and feelings of mankind.

The irresistible impulse of cultivated knowledge and disciplined prowess, has carried with inconceivable rapidity the British power in Hindustan to an elevation unprecedented in the authentic annals of this Country — From the Himalaya to the ocean, from the forests of *Assam* to the deserts of *Sindh*, India acknowledges but one master—the forbearance of the victor has, it is true, restrained in many instances from exacting the penalty incurred by open hostility or treacherous defection, and a policy as liberal as prudent has often been content to substitute the authority

authority of influence for that of command—still that authority has been assumed, and its operation extends throughout the wide limits above assigned to it. They must be ill read in Indian history who can dispute the necessity of this extension of the British ascendancy, or question its salutary effects, upon those who are comprised within its sphere.

The commanding attitude in which the British power in Hindustan is finally placed, is the work of its present enlightened ruler: it was reserved for the *Marquess of Hastings* to gain a victory over enemies more difficult to be defeated than the armed hosts which he scattered in the field; to triumph over timid policy, and popular prejudice, and to establish beyond the risk of question the important truth that “schemes of conquest, and extension of dominion, in India, may be measures conformable to the wish, the honour, and the policy of the British nation.” We shall now, it is to be presumed, hear no more of the affected moderation, which abandons humble allies in the hour of peril; which submits to insult and pillage with scarcely a murmur, and which loses sight of national name and prosperity, in the fear of ignorant censure or interested misrepresentation. Disregarding the tendency of past decisions—founded on erroneous or partial reasoning, the

present Governor General has not hesitated on all occasions to assert the dignity of the British Government, and to manifest its determination as well as ability, to command respect. Occurrences as opportune as spontaneous, forced this spirit into action, combined with the resolves of a sound and manly judgement, to set open the flood gates hitherto self closed to British superiority, and let the torrent forth, to carry through the fields of Hindustan, fertility—not desolation. The result has surpassed anticipation: order has succeeded to anarchy: habits of social happiness to the ferocity of the robber and the murderer; and plenty and peace to frequent famine and incessant war. Whatever advantages the British power may derive from the late conquests, the greatest, fall to the portion of the vanquished, and the fine provinces of Central and Western India, which were lately subjected to every scourge that assails humanity, are now, after a long interval, about to taste once more the blessings of civilisation.

It is not only however with regard to the external relations of the British empire in India, that the last few years have added to its power and prosperity; its internal administration has been alike progressive, and the provinces subject to its sway, have continued to advance in the means of supporting a contented people, and supplying resources to

to an opulent state : to appreciate however the extent of these improvements, and the nature of the changes which have taken place, it will be necessary to adopt some fixed point of comparison with the present date, and in conformity with the purpose we have adopted, of following the *Asiatic Annual Register*, as our model, the obvious plan is to refer to the period, to which that work has brought the history of British India, or the year 1810-11, and compare that date, with the year 1820-21, with which we commence, in respect to the Territories, Political relations, and Resources of British India : Having thus established a general view of the advance made in the intervening time, we shall then endeavour to take a summary retrospect of the steps by which it has been attained, providing by this arrangement, materials for the historical compendium which the present compilation may be expected to contain, and furnishing, with the volumes of the *Asiatic Annual Register*, a brief, but connected, and not unserviceable record, of the transactions of the British nation in India, through a long, an active, and eventful period.

The Territorial possessions of the British empire in India had undergone in 1810-11, few material alterations, subsequent to the adjustments adopted, during the second administration of Lord Cornwall-

is, and that of Sir George Barlow, and the small district of *Huriana*, with such portions of *Bundelcund* as were exchanged for the cessions made by the Peshwa in the Dekhan, and the *Singranah* district taken from the *Rewa Rajah*, were the only actual accessions of any note from that period to the year 1816. It is not easy to define the limits of the British possessions at this period, as they embraced various states of a more or less independent character, the property and local administration of which, were vested in their own princes ; but it may be observed, of the directions in which more recent events have led to a removal of the then existing limits, that the British possessions were bounded on the north by the dependencies of Nepal—extending through the whole tract of the Himalaya, and occupying the low lands below the first ridge of mountains on the *Goruckpore* frontier ; by the *Rajaput* and *Mahratta* powers of Central India to the west ; whilst the states of *Berar* and *Poonah*, intercepted the communication between the Bengal Provinces and those of the Dekhan. From a very large and interesting portion of India, the British power, therefore, was excluded, and the jealousy of the Governments, as well as the distracted state of the territories themselves, denied access to visitants, and withheld opportunities of enquiry ; so that these contiguous re-

gions were almost as little known to Europeans, as the hitherto unexplored domains of Central Africa: the territories properly British may be roughly estimated, at the period we are describing, as containing about 470,000 square miles.

Of the princes established within the British boundaries, or at least within those limits, to which the British authority extended, some had been taken within the pale of its protection, to save them from the encroachments of ambitious and formidable neighbours: the protection granted in these cases, was of a feudal character, exacting no return but occasional military service, in seasons of emergency, and in ordinary and tranquil times, insisting on no stipulations, but the quiet administration of civil affairs, and the unreserved reference of all disputes with their neighbours to the decision of the British Government. The principal members of this class of princes, were the *Rajus* of *Bhurtpore*, and *Macheri*, the *Bundela* chiefs whose possessions skirted the frontiers of *Bundelcund*, and the *Sik'h* chiefs on the left bank of the *Setlej*.

A more integral part of the British empire was composed of those princes, who had resigned into its hands, the military power of their states, and foregoing the privilege of peace and war on their own behalf, supplied from their

territorial resources the pay of the forces requisite for their defence;—the forces thus maintained being disposable by the British Government alone, were consequently an actual part of its military strength. Of these, the relations contracted with the princes of *Oude* and *Hyderabad*, were most valuable, and most to be relied upon, from the extent of their subsidiary arrangements, and their long and cheerful acquiescence in the system.

A compact no less secure connected the British Government, with the ruler of *Guzerat*; it was indeed of a more intimate nature, than those described, and the management of the whole revenues of the country was delegated to the superior state, upon its becoming security for the payment of the burthensome load of debts, due by the *Guickwar* Government. This arrangement was in full operation at the time our survey commences, and in 1810, under the new management, the revenues of the *Guickwar* exceeded his expences, by about 18 lacs of Rupees, which sum was appropriated to the discharge of the public debts. We may here observe finally of this arrangement, that its results have answered the expectations formed of it by the contracting parties; and that the old debt was paid off in 1816, by funds, raised upon a loan, of less than half the original sum, or 56 lacs, at a reduction

tion of three per cent. upon the former rate of interest.

The subsidiary alliance existing with the *Peshwa*, was of a very different complexion: that prince at all times evinced the greatest jealousy of any attempt on the part of the British resident, to confirm and cement the union between the two states; and it was very obvious, that the connexion was considered to be derogatory and embarrassing, and that opportunity only was wanting on the part of the *Peshwa*, to shake it off: the events of the last few years have fully developed the insecurity and hollowness of this political association.

With the other powers of India, the British Government was connected, only by professions of amity, and the admission of Residents at some of the Courts: of these, the principal were *Sindia* and the *Raja of Nagpore*, both of whom it was apparent, entertained no very friendly sentiments towards the British power. The insanity of *Jeswant Row Holkar*, and the consequent distraction of the *Indore* Government, had suspended our intercourse with that state, and no immediate connexion had been established with the Princes of *Rajaputana*. To the north west of the *Sikh* chieftain, *Ranjit Sing* was engaged in those schemes, of extended dominion, in which he has ever since been occupied; and although he prudently avoided every point of

doubtful contact, with the British Government, it could not be questioned, that the interference exercised in behalf of the chiefs of *Sirhind*, had left a recollection not favourable to the establishment of friendly relations. In 1808-9, an attempt had been made to establish an amicable intercourse with the court of *Cahul*, but the civil dissensions of that country, and consequent deposition of the reigning Prince *Suja ul Mulh*, frustrated the purpose; placing the mission sent with that view, in a predicament, from which although no other means of extrication offered than those adopted, no accession of strength or credit was derived. Along the northern mountains a state of great ambition and enterprise was extending its authority in a spirit avowedly hostile to all its neighbours,—and with a rash confidence and arrogant presumption, that might be expected to involve the *Gorkha* and British Governments in that collision, which has since ensued. However amicable and pacific therefore the British relations with the native powers in 1810-11, might appear to be, it was manifest to all who looked below the surface, that the seeds of dissension were actively fermenting, and that the self denial and forbearance so sedulously exercised during the Governments of *Sir George Barlow* and *Lord Minto*, in obedience to the declared sentiments of the English Parliament,

ment, and the Court of Directors, tend only to foster a jealous and hostile feeling in the native Courts, and to afford leisure for the accumulation of resources, and the maturing of designs, for the annoyance and embarrassment, if not for the ultimate subversion of the British power in the East. The result however could admit of no doubt—every such attempt, must, as long as the elementary principles of national warfare are utterly beyond the conception of the Princes of India, redound to the confirmation and consolidation of the British power; such efforts might harrass, but could not harm; they might tease, but could not terrify. To submit to petty aggression however is unworthy of a mighty state, and the insect that would sting, though it cannot destroy, merits to be crushed. How much longer the British Empire might have been exposed to such a system, how much longer its subjects might have been shut out from the fairest Provinces of India as traders or travellers, its accredited agents refused admission at India Courts, or if admitted subjected to insult or suspicion; how much longer its boundaries might have been unavowedly assailed, its frontier villages burned, the fields devastated, and the defenceless people robbed and murdered—how much longer this petty malice might have exerted itself before it broke out into more daring and less disguised hostility, it is

now unnecessary to conjecture: it was met promptly, and it was suppressed: its disappointment induced desperation, and the overt acts, thus compelled produced that aggrandisement of the insulted state, which we are now to notice.

The first extension of the British Territory was consequent upon the war with *Nepal*; by the Treaty with that power in 1816 the districts of *Bootwal* and *Sheraj*, between Goruckpore, and the first range of hills, were finally appropriated to the British Government; the Gorkhas were expelled from the whole of the lands, below the hills, westward of the *Causitaki* or *Cosi*, as well as part of the *Morung* Eastward of that River, necessary to maintain a free communication by the pass of *Nagra cote*, with the Territory of the *Sikim* Raja, and that Prince was relieved from the yoke to which he had been subjected by the Nepalese, and first admitted to the benefit of a friendly connexion with the British power. To the westward, the provinces of *Kemaon* and part of *Gerwal*, as far as the *Alacanda* River, with the valley of *Dehrah*, or the *Dekrah Doon* beyond it, were placed under the British authority. The rest of the territories as far as the *Setlej*, were restored to the representatives of the families which possessed them before the Gorkha invasion, or where the ancient families had become extinct, were conferred

on

on chiefs who served the British Government with zeal and fidelity during the war. In these cases however the respective chiefs were to hold their lands in a sort of feudal dependance on the British Government, which leaving to them the free exercise of internal administration, undertakes their protection against foreign aggression, and expects the aid of their resources in times of need. In one capacity or other, the British authority was established throughout the whole of the plains below the Hills, and through the *Himálaya* from Tibet to the *Setlej*—with the exception of *Nepal*, now confined to its original limits, and compelled to admit an international intercourse, and the presence of a British agent at its Court.

The advantages thus attained were of a very important description: the successful close of the brief but arduous conflict was of itself of no mean value, as it established the inefficacy of great natural strength, in a country courageously and dexterously defended, to baffle or resist the British arms: the condition of the regions appropriated, exhausted by oppressive rule, has hitherto rendered them of little value, as a source of revenue, and the limited means and impoverished resources of the dependant chiefs, have equally opposed the prospect of their contributing to the financial burthens of the state; but there can be no doubt that under an

improved administration, the territories acquired will advance in population and productiveness, and in the mean time it may be considered, that an actual benefit is derived, even in a financial point of view, as there is no longer a necessity to maintain an expensive defence, against an encroaching and warlike neighbour. Other advantages are likely to occur from the establishment of commercial relations with the vast countries beyond the *Himalaya*, to which we have now for the first time a ready and secure access; whilst above all other considerations, must be ranked the acquisition of a barrier, which in the hands that now hold it, may be fairly regarded as impregnable: the peace with *Nepal*, therefore, although its importance has been eclipsed for a time, by the lustre of subsequent transactions, forms an era of no mean interest in the history of British India.

The treaty with *Mulhar Row Holkar*, on the 6th of January, 1818, secured to the British Government the territories to the south of the *Satpura* range of hills, the possessions of the Holkar State in *Khandesh*, and such districts in the *Dekhan*, as *Awber*, *Ellore*, and others which were intermixed with the territories of the *Peshwa*, and *Nizam*: it also abolished the claim of *Indore* upon the districts within or to the north of the *Bundi* hills, and the *Rajput* states, and those of

of Kotah, Bundi, and other petty governments, and transferred certain districts to *Amir Khan*, *Ghaffur Khan* and the ruler of *Kotah*, who had merited the consideration of the British Government, and finally, by the admission of a British force for the purposes of maintaining internal tranquillity and defence against foreign enemies, placed the Indore Government itself under the immediate controul of British authority.

As *Sindia* was seasonably prevented by the prompt measures of the British Government, from being entangled in the confederacy, which proved so fatal to its members, he escaped the penalty which he would else have shared with them. At the same time he was compelled to forego all interference with the Rajaput states of *Joudpore*, *Kotah*, and *Bundi*, and other principalities on the left banks of the *Chumbul*, ceding in some instances the tributes they were accustomed to pay him, wholly to the British Government, and in all others consigning to it, the act of collection—He has since been induced by considerations of prudence to solicit the interference of the British Government in the settlement of many of his other Rajaput dependencies, and particularly of those Grassiah chiefs, who had long plundered his country. Dowlut Row *Sindia* has in short, without any formal obligations, since 1817,

fallen into a state of dependence upon the British Government, and appears to look to it alone for relief from his embarrassments, and for that tranquillity, which seems at this moment to be the chief object of his ambition.

The arrangements with the Governments of *Holkar* and *Sindia*, involving those with a number of petty principalities as those of *Dhar*, *Devas*, *Bhopal*, *Banscarrah*, *Dongurpur*, *Purab Gaur*, and others, to all which the protecting influence of the British supremacy is extended, and by all which it is cheerfully recognised, have rendered the whole extensive province of *Malwa*, a virtual dependancy of the British Government—this dependancy brings with it a comparatively small accession of territory, or revenue, but it forms a great addition of political resources, and in the extirpation of the freebooters, who found an asylum amongst its fastnesses, and covert protection from its chiefs, has added considerably to the prosperity of those frontier provinces of the British empire, which were from time to time the scene of their depredations. To the states of *Malwa*, the connexion affords inestimable benefits: from being the arena of perpetual conflict, the theatre of incessant depredation, and spoil, the province is now the seat of security and peace. Besides the direct hostilities of the principal powers, and the

the perpetual contests of the most powerful states with refractory dependants, or petty Rajas, the country was overrun with large military bodies, under lawless leaders, ready to sell their services to every purchaser, and realising the conditions of the contract, as well as maintaining themselves when destitute of other funds, at the expence of the peaceable inhabitants—such were at one period the troops of *Jeswant Rao Holkar* himself, and such were the turbulent battalions of *Amcer Khan*; scarcely less formidable were the *Grassiah* or plundering native chiefs, who driven from their possessions by invaders, established and maintained a claim to a share of the revenue upon the ground* of their power to disturb or prevent its collection: other native plunderers of a more desperate character were the *Soandees*, a body of twelve hundred horse and above nine thousand foot, who all subsisted upon plunder, their own possessions in *Soandwarrah* being in a complete state of desolation. Besides all these the *Pindarees* carried havock and ruin throughout the province, and in the vicinity of their haunts, and the neighbourhood of the *Goands* and *Bhils*, other marauding tribes, hundreds

of villages were roofless and deserted; or to use the native expression, they were without a lamp—In the present period, the foreign mercenaries are expelled—the native marauders have turned their sabres into sickles, and even the wild inhabitants of the *Vindhya* range, and along the banks of the *Nerbudda*, the *Goands*, *Bhilalas* and *Bhils* have become sensible of the blessings of civilized life, and by the latest accounts were cultivating their lands, and forming themselves into village communities, with a rapidity, that gave promise of an early and complete change in the whole face of the country. We need quote but one instance from official reports, to illustrate both the reduced state of the province of *Mahwa* in 1817, and its rapid subsequent improvement:—twenty years ago the territories of *Holkar* contained 4000 villages; in 1817, they were reduced to 2291; in 1820 they amounted to 3411, being a restoration of 1120 villages in three years, in a progressive ratio that well deserves remark—or 269 in 1818, 343 in 1819, and 508 in 1820—a progression that speaks volumes.

The sudden and treacherous aggressions of the *Peshwa*, and *Raja of Nagpore*, and their subsequent inveterate opposition, admitted of no terms of compromise, and the whole of their territories were subjected

* Hence the appellation, from *Gras*, a *mouthful* in reference to the smallness of the contingent they claimed a right to levy.

ed to the British power: the one prince becoming an expatriated fugitive, and the other a prisoner. With the moderation however that has always influenced the councils of the executive Government of India, a portion of the advantages thus legitimately obtained, was liberally relinquished, and the lawful chief of the *Mahrattas* was reinstated in the throne of his ancestors, the *Rajas* of *Satara*, with a territory bounded to the west by the Ghats, the *Warna* and *Krishna* rivers to the South, the *Nira* and *Bhima* to the North, and the frontiers of the *Nizam's* dominions to the East. By this arrangement and those already noticed, the large provinces of *Khandesh*, *Aurungabad*, and *Bijapore* have been finally incorporated almost wholly with the British Empire in Hindustan.

The sovereignty of the *Nagpur* state was assigned to *Rajee Rao Bhonsla*, the grandson of the former Raja, whose youth, combined with the distracted state of the country, and the insufficiency of the individuals to whom alone the administration could be entrusted, rendered it necessary for the real power to be retained in the hands of the British resident, until at least the Raja shall be able to assume the internal management of his country. Considerable accessions of territory in the province of *Gondwana* have been taken under the direct

control of the British Government, and the remainder as well as the districts of the *Satara Raja*, will continue dependant upon the same authority in all their external relations: in this respect, therefore, a real accession of vast importance is attained, and by the position of the acquired districts, they are calculated to connect and consolidate the British possessions in the North and South of Hindustan. The effect upon the provinces themselves cannot be less beneficial, than it has proved in the neighbouring regions, and it is reserved for the new lords of a large portion of these recently acquired dominions, to open previous paths through thickets, and over fastnesses hitherto inaccessible, from their own nature, and that of their inhabitants,* and to diffuse the blessings of order, and civilisation, throughout an extensive tract, tenanted by beings, hitherto scarcely more humanised, than the beasts of prey with whom they share their miserable abodes.

The introduction of the British ascendancy over the Chiefs of *Rajaputana* complete the arrangements which followed the late war: by these the *Rajas* of *Jagpur*, *Joudpur*, *Orissipur*,

* An accurate notion of the condition of the Eastern parts of *Gondwana* may be obtained from Captain Blunt's tour from *Chunar* to *Yertna goodam*, in the 7th Volume of the *Asiatic Researches*.

Oudipur, and other states, are rendered dependant for defence and existence, upon the British Government: the only territorial accession exacted, and that was from *Sindia*, was the town and neighbouring district of *Ajmere*, in which a military cantonment has been stationed; the contributions to the charge of military protection, being derived from a transfer of those tributes hitherto rendered to *Sindia*, and *Holkar*, which are now paid to the British treasury. The advantage accruing from this extension of British supremacy being the completion of its political control over Hindustan, and the formation, in this, the only remaining direction, of a precisely marked and readily defensible frontier. To the princes of *Rajaputana*, the benefit is inestimable, and their relief from the insulting and ruinous pretensions of their *Mahratta* neighbours, is far more than an equivalent for the light burthen of defraying the maintenance of a disciplined and protecting force. The late disastrous period has exercised an operation as severe on many parts of *Rajaputana*, as on *Mahon*, and the British authorities have been obliged to aid the princes of the country, in the attempt to introduce something like order into their principalities. No precise detail of the effects of this interference are yet before the public, but all accounts from the spot agree in confirming

the gradual diffusion of the natural consequences of confidence and tranquillity.

The political ascendancy and extended dominion thus finally established, may be considered as the consummation of that system of policy, which began with *Warren Hastings*, influenced the first Government of *Lord Cornwallis*, was the avowed object of *Lord Wellesley*, and has been carried to a successful termination by the *Marquess of Hastings*. It has been opposed, reviled, checked, and prohibited in England, but the course of events has shewn that it could not be extinguished; its principle of life was too vigorous and elastic to be within the reach of theoretical legislation. The opposition to it could not have been very generally honest, and in most cases it may be traced to party feeling. That it has occasionally met the animadversion of unprejudiced individuals may be admitted, but this may be easily accounted for, by referring to that disposition, which is shewn in questions of Indian policy; as well as of legislature, and finance, to "see Indian affairs with English eyes, and carry European notions into Indian practice." It may be observed also that much of the fairest reasoning against the universality of the British dominion in *Hindustan*,

* *Thackeray's Report. See Appendix to the fifth Report of the Select committee.*

dustan, is founded on its supposed impracticability, and it has been argued, that the attempts which must stop short of such entire control, could only serve to foster resentment, provoke aggression, and involve the British empire in perpetual contests with its neighbours, which, although they might not endanger the integral existence of the state, would infallibly impoverish its resources, embarrass its finances, and render India a burthen, not a benefit, to England. To such objections the result of the late war is a triumphant reply; universal predominance in India is now in the hands of the British Government, and the natural boundaries of Hindustan present no power from whom future hostility is to be apprehended. It may be scarcely be safe to hope with Mr. Prinsep,* that the late war is the last which the English may have to wage in India; but the occurrence of such a necessity is reduced to a bare and remote possibility: at any rate the chance must for a considerable period be restricted to foreign states, and both by the political situation of the neighbouring kingdoms, and the military strength of the British frontiers, the danger of aggression from without is immeasurably diminished, and the certainty of its repulse proportionably increased. We have already said enough

to prove the benefit of the system, to the native states now subjected to our authority or control, to satisfy all, who are not determined to extract from the past state of India, arguments of doubt and disbelief, which are wholly inapplicable to its present condition.

From the view thus taken of the territorial and political relations of the British power in India, we are now to direct our attention to the progressive improvement of its Finances.

The official records of our predecessor, closed with the accounts of 1809—10, but as these were at that time made up by estimate only, the actual accounts not having been received, it is not a matter of surprise that they should have not been quite correct. According to the estimate, the Revenues for 1809-10 were reckoned at £ 15,655,985, — the charges and interest at £ 15,657,671, and a consequent surplus charge of £ 1,086 was anticipated. The actual results however were much more favorable. The revenues amounting to Sa. Rs. 14,52,32,652, and the charges to but 14,19,15,786; so that instead of a surplus charge, a surplus revenue was realized, amounting to Rs. 33,16,866.

From the accounts made up for the period at which we commence, or the year 1820-21, it appears that the revenue of the three Presidencies

* History of the Transactions in British India.

cies then amounted to Sa. Rs. 18,71,23,088, being an increase of 4,18,90,486, since 1809-10, the charges and interest amounted to 17,61,54,289 being an increase of 3,44,38,503 leaving on the transactions of the year a nett surplus of Sa. Rs. 1,09,68,799.

The large increase in the revenue and charges, that has occurred since 1809-10, it may be observed, has not been sudden or fluctuating; after a due period of permanence, it advanced with the extension of the British Empire, and has since maintained the character of progressive and regular advance, as the subjoined table will * exhibit most satisfactorily. The view presents results the more gratifying, from their contrast with those of the period immediately preceding it: the seventeen years from 1792-3 to 1808-9, leaving, as

it is stated in the second Report of the Select Committee, a nett deficit of Rs. 3,99,01,406, whilst the above 12 years although including two seasons of military operations on a scale of unprecedented magnitude, furnish a nett surplus of 8,22,38,838, forming a total in favour of the latter and shorter period of Sicca Rupees 12,21,40,244.

At the same time that we notice the different results of these two periods, as they appear upon record, it is but equitable to add, that the comparison involves no sweeping censure of the least economical series; the Governments of India during a considerable portion of the first seventeen years, were engaged in struggling for existence, in contending against foreign enemies, and domestic prejudices, in counteracting

Years.	Revenues.	Charges.	Surplus.
1809-10.	Sa. Rs. 14,52,32,652.	Sa. Rs. 14,19,15,786.	Sa. Rs. 33,16,866.
1810-11.	14,98,85,678.	14,68,49,584.	42,36,094.
1811-12.	14,18,86,325.	12,88,38,804.	1,30,47,721.
1812-13.	14,03,95,665.	13,20,91,396.	83,04,269.
1813-14.	14,74,07,322.	13,28,74,132.	1,45,33,190.
1814-15.	14,69,84,106.	13,51,26,694.	1,18,57,412.
1815-16.	14,64,45,907.	14,28,68,419.	35,77,488.
1816-17.	15,44,08,916.	14,34,71,678.	1,09,37,238.
1817-18.	15,68,71,060.	15,27,00,957.	41,70,108.
1818-19.	16,96,01,749.	17,07,78,950.	def. 11,77,201.
1819-20.	17,38,70,153.	17,55,21,394.	do. 16,51,941.
1820-21.	18,71,23,088.	17,61,54,289.	1,09,68,799.
			8,50,67,280.
Deduct Deficiency in 1818-20.			28,28,442.
Nett Surplus of 12 years.			8,22,38,838.
Average Annual Surplus		Sa. Rs.	68,53,236.

counteracting the evil consequences of partial errors, in confirming the British tenure in the East, and in laying the foundation of that very prosperity, which the transactions of the ensuing administrations display: the history of an empire is not to be contemplated through the narrow vista of a scanty term of years; the connexion of public events is not at once discernible, and in political economy, causes cannot be expected to produce galvanic results: all public measures that are wisely weighed, are calculated with a view to remote not immediate consequences, and temporary inconvenience, and expence, are well encountered, to obtain a certain though a distant good; obvious as these truths are, they have been too often disregarded in England, and the Governor Generals of India have been frequently censured for prodigality, or commended for economy, according to the balance of the current year, when a brief delay would have dispelled the charm, and shewn the economy to be waste, the seeming extravagance economical expenditure: it may not be wholly foreign to our subject to advert to a few instances of this erroneous application of credit or blame.

Upon the retirement of Warren Hastings in 1785, the state of India was described by his successor, as being far from happy and prosperous; the war of 1783, had absorb-

ed the revenues, left large arrears due to both the civil and military servants of the Company; had impaired public credit and thrown every thing into a condition that announced approaching bankruptcy and ruin. The last Historian of India insinuates that these were the consequences of a vicious administration, but what was the fact: the power and resources of the British empire were mainly extended by submission to the temporary perplexity, and so far from ruin being hazarded, a very few years were sufficient to dissipate all anxieties, reanimate public credit, and realise the prospect of a large surplus revenue; the receipt of 1792-3, leaving a balance above the expences of 1,218,578 £s sterling.

The Government of Lord Cornwallis closed with this favourable state of affairs, notwithstanding the expences of the War with Tippoo, and the increase in the public disbursements, incident to the augmented extent and importance of the British possessions.

The policy of Sir John Shore was pacific and economical. Tippoo was conciliated, and the Nizam abandoned to the Marhattas; but what were the financial results? The amount of the Revenue in 1797-8 was diminished, that of the charges increased, a nett deficit on the year's receipt of 100,000 £. incurred, and, what was of more moment, India was left in circumstances

circumstances that could not fail of speedily involving the British Government, with its resources impaired, and a sullied reputation, in the most dangerous hostilities.

The energy and talent of Lord Wellesley, fortunately proved able to encounter the crisis; the exigencies of the state were resolutely and promptly met; the revenues were nearly doubled; the territory proportionably extended, and the predominance and security of the British empire in the east, first established on a basis, which no hostile assaults could in future hope to shake. To effect these vast purposes, heavy charges were indispensably incurred, and at the close of the administration of Lord Wellesley, exceeded the revenues by Rs. 2,268,608. This enhancement however was but temporary; the premium paid for future profits; the price of subsequent prosperity; accordingly the surplus charge rapidly disappeared, and in the year 1809-10, was transformed into a surplus revenue of thirty-three lacs of Rupees.

This surplus has since maintained its ground, as already observed, through the succeeding years; has finally triumphed over a troubled and costly period; the fruit it may be remarked of the injudicious and excessive adherence to economy, which under Lord Wellesley's successors compromised the honour and tran-

quillity of British India, and ultimately entailed its usual consequences, enhanced expenditure — The additional charges, however, have been encountered, and have again fallen below the revenue. The Marquis of Hastings has enjoyed the good fortune denied to Lord Wellesley; he has conducted his political and financial arrangements to maturity, and closes his career with the provision of a surplus revenue, calculated at no distant period to effect the reduction of the public debt, to supply a fund for the demands of the state, with a diminution of existing imposts, or to be expended on objects of public utility and honour. To return however to our subject.

That a continuance of progressive advancement in the superabundant Revenue may be confidently expected, a few considerations will sufficiently evince: part of the improvement, it is true arises from circumstances which may cease to operate, such as the extent and profitableness of the sales of salt and opium in the last few years,* although

* Amounting in 1820-1 to	
Salt.....Rs. 1. 63. 53.	921
Opium.....1. 23. 68.	041
	2. 87. 21. 962
Do. 1809-10 to	
Salt.....Rs. 1. 52. 71.	309
Opium.....70. 82.	164
	Rs. 2. 23. 60. 466
Excess in favour	
of 1820-1———Sa. Rs. 63 60. 496	

a falling off in the first at least, is not to be apprehended; yet, a very considerable portion, of the augmentation consisting of advances in the land revenues, and customs, and in the augmented productiveness of fixed sources of revenue, which must proceed with the progress of civilisation and society, are of a decidedly permanent character.*

The collections from the newly acquired territories, it is obvious, must yet be far from yielding that addition to the Revenue which they may be calculated to afford, when their productive powers shall have had time to recover, from the extreme depression to which they have been reduced:† from these sources

therefore an accession of revenue may be anticipated, more than sufficient to compensate for any deficiencies in those branches which are more liable to fluctuation.

That the progressive increase of the charges should have kept pace with the growth of the receipts, was of course inevitable: augmented territory involves additional agency, and Civil and Military functionaries must be maintained as far as the limits of the Government extend. As long as these Charges are fully defrayed by the means, which they are directed to provide or secure, they are rather advantageous than prejudicial

* Such may be considered Post Office collections and Stamp duties, amounting in 1809-10	Sa. Rs.
to, P. O. C.....	3. 87. 078
Stamps.....	4. 62. 608
	<hr/>
	8. 49. 686

Do. 1820-21 to P.O.C. 4. 41. 000
Stamps 18. 33. 090

22. 74. 000

Excess in favour of 1820-21.....14. 25. 314
As a part of the increase in the Stamp Duties however arises from a transfer from the direct Judicial Collections amounting in 1809-10 to ten lacs, and in 1820-21 to about five and a half, the difference of four lacs and a half must be deducted from this surplus, leaving therefore the balance in favour of 1820-21 over 1809-10, about ten lacs on these two items.

† They are thus estimated by Mr. Prinsep.

Nagpore,

Nagpore, Sa. Rs.	22.77.000.
Holkar,	1.00.000.
Sagur,	5.00.000.
Ajmeer,	4.00.000.
Tributes,	15.00.000.

56.47.000.
Poona, 87,11.753.

Total, 143.58.953.
and he calculates the net produce, after paying Civil and Military Charges, as likely to amount to 90 lacs a year. The nett produce of the first aggregate however it appears cannot yet be expected to exceed 36 lacs per annum, being about 2-5ths less than Mr. Prinsep's estimate. The Poona Revenue is stated at its gross amount, but the Charges of this state are so heavy, that the net Revenue is estimated by Mr. Prinsep himself at no more than 50 lacs, and if we deduct 2-5ths from that latter amount, we shall have 30 lacs for the net Revenue of Poona, and consequently 66 lacs for the total annual increase of the Revenues of British India arising from these sources.

judicial to the State, enabling a Government to diffuse more widely the stimulus, which public encouragement affords to national industry, and to attach to its interests additional masses of population, by connecting their maintenance with its prosperity in peace, and preservation in war. That the charges have not exceeded those limits, is apparent, from the net surplus which appears on the transactions of every year since 1809-10, with two exceptions only, and which in the last year, under review, amounts to above a crore of Rupees: it is also satisfactory to observe that upon the whole the progressive increase of charges, has proceeded in an inferior ratio, to that of the receipts, as whilst the final excess of the latter amounts to Rs. 4. 18.90. 436, the final excess of the former, is but Rs. 3. 44. 38.503, leaving in 1820-21, an increase in favour of the revenue, over the charges as compared with those of 1809-10, of Rs. 74. 51. 933.

It is almost unnecessary to observe also, that the amount charges of 1820-21, can scarcely be contemplated as permanent. Much of the disbursement must have been contingent and temporary, growing out of the unsettled state of the new Territories, and the consequent expenditure of military establishments on a scale, which the return of order will render unnecessary. Extensive retrenchments under

these heads may therefore be confidently calculated, and from such reductions, as well as the augmentation of the public receipts, the surplus revenue of India will in all probability exceed in the ensuing years, the highest amount, to which it has been hitherto carried in the most favourable periods.

In truth, such an increase is a matter not of choice nor desire, but one of necessity. What is termed the surplus Revenue of India, is only to be so considered in its local operation, and the Indian accounts which shew all the political receipts, do not present all the political charges. A considerable portion of these is incurred in England, and their amount has yet annually exceeded the surplus revenue applicable to their liquidation. By the published accounts of these charges, it appears that they extended in 1814-15 and 15-16, to nearly two millions sterling per annum, and by other statements, it is calculated, that the total advances in England on territorial account had averaged during the seven years preceeding 1821, 8a Rs. 1,54, 33, 428, per annum. The average surplus revenue of these years as shewn in the statement above given, has been but Rs. 63, 53, 256, and consequently a deficit of resources has annually incurred, which has involved a corresponding increase of the public debt. This addition in four years ending 1817-18, is shewn by Mr.

D

Prinsep,

Prinsep, to have been Sa. Rs. 3,07,87,090;—of this sum Rs. 96,68,780, borrowed of the Nawab of Oude had been cancelled by him, in consideration of a territorial equivalent; so that the nett addition of debt was but Rs. 2, 12, 18, 340, making the amount of the Indian debt, in 1818, Sa. Rs. 25, 28, 04, 984. Subsequent additions have been made to the amount, and the Debt bearing interest in 1820-21 is Sa. Rs. 28 68, 20, 499.*

The history of the Indian debt is an epitome of that of the Indian Government, and expresses with considerable exactitude the gradual triumph over difficulty and distress, and the great advancement of the state in wealth and credit. The Appendix to the second Report of the Select Committee, contains a minute detail of the progress of the debt from 1792 to 1809, and from this, and other equally indisputable authorities, we may select a few remarkable examples of its various conditions. In 1792 the Indian debt, bearing interest, little exceeded seven millions sterling—the interest exceeded six hundred thousand pounds, bearing a proportion of 8, 6-10ths per cent. Seven

years from this, in 1799, the debt had grown to ten millions, but the proportional rate of interest was higher—being nearly nine per cent.; another period of five years made an immense addition to the debt—having more than doubled it, so that in 1804 it amounted to nearly twenty millions, at an average interest of 8½ per cent.; the next five years maintained a like rate of progression, and the net debt of 1808-9 exceeded thirty-one millions.—Arrangements however had been made towards the expiration of the term, for a reduction of the rate of the interest; so that it averaged a proportion of little more than 8 per cent.—The next five years effected an important reduction of both principal and interest, and in 1814 the former amounted to less than twenty seven millions, whilst the net interest did not much exceed 6 per cent. The period that followed 1814 was one of warlike operations, and the excess of expenditure, with the home supplies, regularly furnished, consequently augmented the amount of debt, making it in 1818 a little more than 29 millions; whilst the high scale of expence still necessarily incurred; as we have noticed above, has continued to add to the debts of the Government, and has made them in 1821 rather more than they were in 1809, or above 33 millions,—forming a very striking contrast, however, with the seventeen years preceding, during

* The accounts recently published at home call it £ 33, 393, 169. If we adopt the principle of calculation established in England for the conversion of Rupees into the pound Sterling, of 3s. the current Rupee, and 116 current Rupees to 100 Sicca Rupees, the Sum stated in the text will give us £ 33, 271 177—much the same as the result of the English accounts.

during which the average annual increase was nearly equal to the aggregate addition of the subsequent twelve years. Although the amount of the principal has been increased, the rate of interest has kept the same level, being no more than 6 per cent. and consequently, notwithstanding the principal amount of the debt, is rather more, the charge for interest is about 1-5th less than it was in 1809—the subjoined detail will more particularly shew these conclusions.

<i>Debt.</i>	<i>Am't.</i>	<i>Intst.</i>	<i>p. ct.</i>
1792—27,129,934.	610,076.	8.	68
1799—10,027,943.	900,967.	8.	98
1804—20,917,731.	1,724,433.	8.	52
1809—31,191,421.	2,512,513.	8.	05
1814—26,856,405.	1,622,928.	6.	04
1818—29,312,548.	1,762,744.	6.	01
1821—33,271,177.	1,995,455.	5.	99

Of these averages it may be observed that they express the rate borne by the Interest actually paid, to the Sums nominally borrowed, and consequently when the actual and nominal principal are not the same thing, the former bearing either premium or discount, the real rate of Interest proportionally falls or rises; in this way, the real rates were generally higher than they here seem to have been, especially in times of public pressure,—thus in 1799 money was borrowed in Bengal at 11 per cent. and in the two years preceding at 12 per cent.

The present amount of the Indian debt cannot be considered as forming any oppressive burthen upon the finances of the state. We have already

seen the payment of the interest provided for by the resources of the country, and in the anticipated improvement of the receipts, and the diminution of the expences, naturally resulting from a continuance of tranquillity, and adherence to such economy as is not incompatible with prudent liberality, it might be reasonably argued that a very short interval would provide means for the liquidation of the principal. That such an arrangement is desirable however may admit of question,—a national debt, of which the interest is easily provided for by the annual revenues, is rather a good than an evil. It is a political benefit to the Government, in the stability of which all holders of public securities must be vitally interested,* and it is advantageous to a very large class of the community, as it affords them the means of providing a resource for themselves and families, in the investment of their savings in a security, the least liable to accident, of all, which human establishments present, and which is easily available to the thousands, whom want of leisure and knowledge, effectually debar from improving their funds

* This principle was recognised in the act of 1793, which left two millions of Debt to be unpaid. It is still more unequivocally stated by Mr. Dundas in his scheme for the liquidation of the Company's Debt; and a reservation of Ten millions of the public debt is also authorised by Act 53 of Geo. III.

funds by other less obvious, and less unfluctuating expedients. It is true, that the amount of the interest must be levied on the people, and the advantage to the state might therefore be the same, if the necessity for such levies were avoided, and an equivalent portion of Revenue remitted: if the sums so levied indeed were such as to press upon national industry and to subject agriculture, manufactures or commerce, to disproportionate burthens, the objection would be perfectly unanswerable; but where the sum is so small, in the aggregate, as to be insensible in its subdivisions, through the mass of the population, the inconvenience to which it subjects them, will be far from commensurate with the advantages which a national debt realises to the Government and to the public creditor, themselves it must be recollected, constituent and important parts of the social whole. In what light the public debt of India is considered by Indian Capitalists, the last two years have decidedly pronounced; it has preserved its value amidst the depreciation of all other securities, and has been appealed to with an avidity, which has raised its market value 20 per cent. above its original price. There are few public securities in the old or new world which without any enhancement of the rate of interest, have ever witnessed such a premium on the capital; it is true that a

temporary depression of capital in general, has given an enhanced value to the public funds of India, and raised them above their proportional level; there is no reason however to doubt their preservation of their full value, as long as the judicious administration of the British Affairs in India, continues to guarantee their prosperity and permanence.

There is one peculiarity in the India Debt to which we may be here expected to advert; the more especially as at the period with which we commence, it has undergone a very material alteration; we mean it's connexion with the Indian home concern, and the payment of its principal and interest in a different country from that in which the debt is contracted. The first provisions for this purpose grew out of motives which are now, it is to be supposed relinquished, the purpose of transferring the whole of the Indian Debt to England, with a view to it's discharge from the profits of trade, or the lightening of a part of the burthen, by subjecting it, as long as unpaid, to an English, instead of an Indian rate, of Interest—an arrangement of no slight moment when the latter was 12 and 10 per Cent. With this object the Indian Government were authorized in 1785 to grant Bills on the Court of Directors for the principal of the Debt, to the extent of six crores of Rupees, payable 648 days after date at the exchange of 1s. 8d. the current Rupee, with

with the power retained by the Court of postponing payment of the principal, whilst allowing an interest for it of 5 per Cent. per Annum. The first year after this arrangement it seemed likely to succeed; the amount subscribed being £1,496,712, but in the next year it was so inconsiderable, as to be regarded indicative of a total failure,—a result ascribed by the Government to the low rate of exchange, the remote period held out for the liquidation of Bills on Europe, the advantages made in India by the purchase of Paper, and the superior profit derived from remittance by foreign channels.

To remove one of the grounds of objection, the unfavourable rate of the exchange, this was subsequently left to the discretion of the Indian Governments, and the consequence was improved success. The renewal of the Charter in 1793, recognised the plan, and it was then provided that the Indian debt should be transferred in this manner to England, till it was reduced to two millions Sterling, limiting the annual amount also to £500,000; the exchange was fixed at 1s. 11d. the current Rupee. This measure was for some time attended with the expected results, and bills were drawn upon the Court in transfer of the debt to the full average extent, until the year 1800, when the amount drawn fell to £80,000, and in 1803 and 4, ceased altogether. The direct cause of this effect

is to be traced in the political state of India, from which the demand for funds became so pressing as to have induced the Government there to have recourse to a system of raising money by loan upon a new principle. From this circumstance, and the increased facilities of making remittances to Europe, at a more advantageous rate of exchange, consequent, it may be presumed on the extension of the private trade by the terms of the charter of 1793, and the further accommodations granted in 1802, the plan of the transfer remittance was entirely superseded.

It may be conjectured also that the optional Loans commenced in 1798, interfered materially with the transfer plan: these granted Bills for the interest half yearly, and for the principal when due, at the choice of the creditor; it could only therefore be in the case of the return of a creditor to Europe that he would wish to transfer his property thither, and it may be conjectured that he would not be very anxious to effect this transfer, as long as the temptation of a much higher rate of interest persuaded him to leave it vested in Indian funds: the payment of the interest in England could be easily effected by Bills on the Company, and neither for them nor the principal were there any grounds of apprehension. The conditions of the exchange were also favorable, the exchange being taken at 2s. 6d. the Rupee,

Rupee, and the Bills made payable six months after sight; the terms of these loans being in fact dictated by the necessities of the local Government, engaged with an empty treasury in a succession of arduous and expensive warfare.

From 1806-7 to 1809-10, however a variety of circumstances conspired to enhance the demands upon the home treasury, and the payment of the transfer of principal and interest became so burthensome, as to compel the Company to have recourse to Parliament for pecuniary aid. The chief cause was a temporary depression of the trade, both Company's and private, and the consequent profitableness of remitting capital upon terms of exchange, which calculated the Sicca Rupee nearly twenty per cent. above its intrinsic value: to this was to be added the natural effect of the arrangements with regard to the debt itself at that time in progress, in India, where, in obedience to the orders of the Court of Directors, and in conformity with the obvious necessity of the case, measures were taken for exonerating the home treasury of the burthen imposed upon it. In the 6 per cent. loan effected in 1808-9, the payment of the principal in England, ceased therefore to form one of the conditions: to this loan a considerable portion of preceding loans was transferred, and the inconvenient stipulations at-

tached to the Company's debt annihilated. The next measure was the reduction of the rate of interest, and in 1811, Loans were opened at an interest of 6 per Cent., to which a very considerable portion of the outstanding debts was transferred; the rate of interest then fixed has remained unaltered, but in 1812, the conditional payment of the principal by Bills on the Court of Directors was resumed. This payment differed from the former, in its not depending upon the choice of the creditor, but taking date only upon the discharge of the debt whenever the Government should find that expedient. In this and the preceding Loan of 1811, all the prior public demands were gradually embodied, and the terms of their contraction continued unaltered until the year under Review. In May 1821, the Loan of 1811, was paid off or transferred to a new Loan opened at the same time, in which the payment of either principal or interest by Bills on England was finally abrogated. We may add, although it is rather an anticipation of the result, that with regard to the remittable portion of the debt, measures have been since adopted with a view to its reduction, and the loans subsequent to 1811 were transferred to a new loan opened in 1821, the notes of which date 30th June, 1822. In this loan the interest is made remittable by Bills on the

the Court of Directors, in the case of such creditors as are *bonâ fide* residents in Europe, at the exchange of 2s. 1d. the Sicca Rupee, and the principal, which is not to be paid off for the remaining portion of the Company's charter, is finally payable optionally by Bills on England as 2s. 6d. the Rupee. These arrangements virtually abandon the project of transferring the Indian debt to English funds, and with very sufficient reason. In fact the project is now rendered impracticable by the amount of the debt, inexpedient by the reduced rate of interest, and incompatible with the claims of the far greater number of the public creditors,* who as Natives of India can have no inducement to transfer their property to a remote and foreign country.

The commercial situation of the British possessions on the continent of India has undergone within the last few years a change, no less important than their territorial and financial relations; it will therefore be necessary to take some notice of the position in which they stand at the period, with which we commence, and the contrast they present to their condition before the measures subversive of their former character were adopted.

* Mr. Tucker asserts (*Observations on the measures adopted, &c.* 1821) that Europeans hold four-fifths of the debt, but this is very questionable, and one-third would be probably nearer their proportion.

The alterations introduced into the system of commercial intercourse with the Company's territories and the United Kingdom have abolished the monopoly of that trade, and under certain restrictions, admitted the merchants of Great Britain, to a free participation of its advantages.

The restrictions imposed by the act of 1813 are chiefly of two descriptions, those affecting locality, and those affecting tonnage. The latter prohibit the trade from being carried on to any places eastward of the Cape, except New South Wales, in vessels of a lower burthen than 350 tons. The former exclude the dominions of the emperor of China wholly. Beyond this in their general sense they apply to all countries within the limits of the East India Company's charter, but the act in effect establishes three subdivisions of these limits (exclusive of China) to each of which a different regulation is applied.

First, the Company's own possessions—their territories on the continent of Asia from the Indies to Malacca, Prince of Wales' Island and the factory of Bencoolen. The trade to these places requires a licence from the Court of Directors, but if directed to one of the principal settlements as Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Prince of Wales' Island, the licence is demandable of right, though not granted without a fee.

fee.—With respect to any other place within this division, the Court of Directors may refuse to grant a Licence, but are required to state the reasons of their refusal to the Board of Commissioners, who may, if they see cause, direct them to grant the solicited permission.

The second division, sometimes called the Board's limits, comprehends all places not included in the first division, lying more to the north than 11° South latitude, and between 64° and 150° East longitude. These limits comprehend Ceylon, Java and the Islands of the Archipelago, with a few exceptions. To these places the trade may be considered entirely open as although a licence from the Board of Commissioners is required, the Board has promulgated its intention to grant licences in all cases without exception, and without a fee.

The third division includes all other places within the limits of the charter, as New South Wales, the Isles of France, the Persian and Arabian Gulfs, and the East Coast of Africa: to these places trade may be carried on, in vessels of the legal burthen, without licence or hindrance from the India Company.

The regulations thus enacted contemplated only the direct intercourse between Great Britain and the East Indies, but it was subsequently found expedient to extend the facilities of circuitous trade, whether in India or in

Europe, and several acts have been since passed for this purpose. The circuitous Trade Act empowered the private traders to touch and trade on the outward or homeward voyage at foreign ports in America, at the Cape and St. Helena, and on the outward voyage at the Canaries, Cape De Verdes and Madeira—and secondly, to carry on trade, directly and circuitously, between all ports and places whatsoever, between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Magellan.

By the Malta Trade Act British vessels were permitted to touch and trade at Malta and Gibraltar, and to trade between those places, and the limits of the charter, without coming to a British Port.

And finally, the 1st and 2d of George the 4th comprise all the remaining objects of reservation (except as to British colonies) by permitting British Ships to carry on trade between all ports within the limits of the charter, and all ports, whether in Europe or elsewhere, belonging to countries in amity with his Majesty. The traffic so permitted may either be carried on, in ships voyaging under the act of 1813, from and to a Port in the United Kingdom, or it may be carried on in Ships which neither commence nor terminate their voyage at a British Port;—to the latter case the restrictions of the act of 1813 are in no way applicable.

As

As far therefore as the trade between Great Britain and India is affected, scarcely any obstacle to an unrestrained intercourse remains; the size of the vessels, which is complained of with reason; as unsuitable to the traffic with the Archipelago, is of no great importance in that to the Indian continent, and the licences to trade are obtainable at a trifling charge, without any great difficulty or delay: the only impediment that yet exists, is the compulsive restriction of the trade to the chief settlements, which it would always however spontaneously seek, and the absence of a permission to carry on a direct traffic with the subordinate stations on the coasts of the Peninsula. These difficulties are not likely to detract much from the total amount of the Indian trade with the United Kingdom.

The foreign trade has necessarily undergone an alteration no less important than that of Great Britain, and the restoration of peace has brought in to the Indian ports, those flags, which had for a long time visited them only as the trophies of naval victory. The independence of South America has also been followed by a direct intercourse, previously unknown, and the temporary footing acquired by the English nation in the Eastern Archipelago has given a new impulse to Indian commerce in that direction. The result of these circumstances . cannot

fail to have occasioned a considerable augmentation of the trade of British India, and we shall now endeavour to form some estimate of the amount of that increase.

The published data on which to found a comparative estimate of the past and present condition of the trade of India, are singularly defective, particularly, as it has been so often the subject of parliamentary enquiry, and has been investigated through prolix testimony and complicated accounts. The third and fourth Reports of the Select Committee of 1811 & 1812, and the 1st and 2d Reports of the Lords Committee on Foreign trade, with the third Report of that of the Select Committee of the Commons of 1820-21, have been especially appropriated to this enquiry: they furnish however no comparative view of the general result, and we must endeavour to trace this comparison as satisfactorily as we can, from the various scattered notices and details which these Reports contain. The conclusions can of course be correct only within a certain latitude, and must be regarded at best but as approximations to the truth.

Before examining the details of the trade between Great Britain and India, we may observe that an uniform admission of its increase exists in the Reports.—The Lords remark, that although it is difficult from the great fluctuation which the trade has experienced,

perienced, to estimate the precise amount of it's increase, yet it's progress has created a consumption of English manufactures amongst the Natives of India, likely to lead to a still further exportation of British manufactures, and that although the India market has been overstocked, and a subsequent diminution of the exports had ensued, yet this diminution was likely to be but temporary, and the trade was actually recovering from the check it had sustained. The report of the Commons remarks, "It appears certain that the trade with India, whether of import or export, has materially increased since 1814.—These conclusions are drawn from the testimony of a number of intelligent and experienced individuals, more or less connected with the trade, and admit no doubt of their accuracy. It only remains therefore to ascertain the amount of this increase, by comparing such average returns, as are attainable at periods prior and subsequent to the opening of the trade in 1814."

The trade with Great Britain is resolvable into two heads, the Company's trade and the Private trade; we shall first therefore endeavour to determine the amount of the former at the period under examination.

In the supplement to the 4th Report, or Appendix No. 47, in the Observations on the Evidence relating to the Private trade, submitted by the

Court of Directors, it is stated that the total exports of the Company for 59 years from 1760 to 1809, were,

Goods £48.659.458.
Treasure .. 14.656.587.

£63 316. 045.

From the value of the Goods however as admitted on other statements, 10 per cent is to be deducted from the invoice price, and the amount will then be

Goods .. 43. 659. 458.
Ded. 10 per ct. 4. 865. 946.

43. 793. 512.

Bullion 14. 656. 587.

50 years, .. 58. 450. 099.

avg. pr. annum. £1. 169. 002.

The average thus obtained exceeds however that derivable from other sources, the excess being ascribable to the inclusion of the exports to China in the general return; a source of perpetual embarrassment in calculating the value of the trade with India alone; we must endeavour therefore to correct the above result by a comparison with other statements.

Appendix to the third Report No. 5 is a list of the Goods, Stores and Bullion exported by the Company for 19 years, from 1791 to 1809-10 inclusive. This account distinguishes India from China, and shews the amount of the exports to the latter, to be rather more than those to India.

The

The total exports in nineteen years to India being 20,847,316. and those to China 21,020,897. the amount of the Indian exports from this document appears to be,

Goods £14, 158, 348.

Dedt. 10 pr. ct. 1, 415, 835.

12, 742, 513.

Treasure .. 6, 688, 968.

Total of 19 years £19, 431, 481.

Avg. p. annum, £1, 022, 709. This may therefore be considered as a fair average of the amount of the Company's exports to their Indian possessions prior to 1813. There is no reason to suppose that any material increase of their exports to India took place between 1809-10 and 1813-14, as even at the former period it was considered that the Indian markets were supplied to the full extent of their demand, independent of the consignments made by private traders.*

The Imports of the Company from India, are the subject of a detailed Statement appended to the 4th Report (No. 25), and as observed in the body of the Report, the average cost of the goods imported from India during 17 years, from 1793-4 to 1809-10, was £1,387, 125 per annum.

The extent of the private trade prior to the year 1813, is scarcely possible to estimate with any certainty, although probably a very wide deviation from the amount may

not be committed. The Report of the select Committee remarks, with respect to this branch of its enquiries, that the "amount of the exports it is not practicable at all to ascertain, neither can the value of the imports be shewn otherwise than by a general computation, governed by the proportion between the prime cost and sale amount of the Company's Goods." Agreeably to this principle the cost of the Imports of the Private trade for 16 years is calculated at 20, 700, 000. or more than a million per annum, and it is added, no doubt can be entertained that the purchases of these Imports were effected by the value of the exports in part only, the difference being provided for by the amount of Indian capital, which the holders remitted to England, through the channel of the Private Trade: the amount of the export trade on private account will be consequently less than that of the Import, and it is therefore probable that the statement furnished by the Court of Directors, of the amount of this trade for 5 years from 1802 to 1806, was not far from the truth, in giving an annual average export on private account of *£848, 759.

The imports of the private trade as stated above, and which were calculated from the

* Appendix 13 to Observations on the Evidence in the Supplement to the 4th Report, printed 1812.

* 4th Report, p. 439

the amount sales of Private and Privilege goods at the India house, after deducting costs and charges, average an annual value of £1. 314. 000* from 1793-4 to 1809-10; there is also a statement of the exports from the Company's Indian territories to Great Britain for 5 years (1802 to 1806) on private account, which averages a yearly value of Rupees 1. 11.43. 110, or say £ 1. 114. 311†. If we take the average of these two results, we shall make the Imports of Indian Goods into Great Britain from British India, on private account, amount to a yearly average of £ 1. 214. 155.

The general view of the trade between Great Britain and India prior to its being thrown entirely open to commercial adventure, or before the year 1813-14, may now be thus stated;

Great Britain with India.		Total.
Company's.		Private.
Exports,	1. 628. 709.	648. 759.
Imports,	1. 387. 125.	1. 214. 155.
£		2. 062. 914.
		2. 472. 748.

* 4th Report p. 445.

† The Rupees in the subsequent accounts

We are now to endeavour to ascertain its amount, since the change of character, it at that period assumed.

The Company's exports to India since the year 1813-14, are estimated with the like difficulty that attended their calculation prior to that period: the statements of the Custom House ordered to be printed by the House of Commons the 10th of July 1821, blend as usual the India and China Trade, and furnish no means of effecting their separation in a satisfactory manner.* From these returns it appears that the exports effected by the Company to India and China conjointly from 1815 to 1820, amounted to £ 8. 947. 038, or averaged during this period £ 1. 491. 173. per annum. Another account states the amount of the Company's exports to China to have been for the same period† £6. 499. 723, or £1.083.287. per ann. leaving for the exports to India only £ 407.886. a quantity no doubt below the truth; in all probability

accounts has been stated at 2s. both for the convenience of calculation, and because, as shewn in the Statements printed with the late Reports, this rate gives sufficiently accurate totals, when equally applied to the Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay Rupees.

* Report of the Committee of the Lords. Mr. Grant's evidence 156, and Appendix to the same report, N. No. 2.

† Goods.....4, 800, 126.
Treasure.....1, 609, 597.

6, 409, 723.

probability the amount of treasure is not included in the first account, in which case it must be likewise excluded from the latter. The amount of exports to China will then be but £ 4. 890. 126. or per year, £815. 021. leaving for the Company's exports of Goods to India £ 676. 152. per annum—a value that agrees with the result of other statements.

In the Appendix to the Report of the Lords. (L No. 10 page 336 and M. 348) are detailed accounts of the value of British Merchandize exported to all parts of India, exclusive of China, by the East India Company, from 1814-15 to 1819-20, as follows; £

1814-15.....	787. 961.
1815-16.....	557. 584.
1816-17.....	732. 148.
1817-18.....	431. 291.
1818-19.....	503. 720.
1819-20.....	696. 556.

Total for 6 years 3. 709. 260.

Average 618. 210.

This average, combined with the preceding, will give us therefore for the amount of exports, an average of £647. 181. in Merchandize alone.

The altered character of the British Indian trade, has rendered it no longer necessary to export, from the former country, Treasure in any very considerable quantities: at the same time, a certain proportion has hitherto formed part of all the exports from Great Britain, to India, in both the Private and Company's trade,

and the exports of the latter therefore, as estimated above, must receive the accession arising from this source, before their full amount can be appreciated—Now, in the period already quoted, or from 1814-15 to 1819-20, the importation of Treasure by the Company into Bengal alone, amounts to Rs. 2. 08. 28. 926. or £. 2.082.893. giving a yearly average of £. 347. 148. without including the imports of Madras and Bombay, which are however in all probability insignificant. The average exports of the Company agreeably to these calculations may therefore be stated at £. 994. 329* or say one million per annum.

The Imports of the Company for five years, from 1815-16 to 1819-20, produced a sale amount of £. 9. 819. 236.† The profit on this sum was 1.423.078, leaving the costs and charges £8. 395. 258. If we estimate the latter at 25 per Cent., the price of the Goods will be £. 6. 296. 443 or per annum £. 1. 259. 288. We may correct this by a comparison with another rough statement—the average exports on the Company's account from Bengal to Great Britain for 6 years, from 1814-15 to 1819-20, were Rs. 72. 47. 052. They may be estimated at 2-3rds of the exports from the three Presidencies.

* Or Goods 647. 181.
Treasure 347. 148.

—994. 329.

† Mr. Grant's evidence, p. 169.

oies, which will give for the whole, Rupees 1. 08. 70. 578. or £. 1. 087. 057. The average of this and the amount furnished by that calculated from the sales at the India House, will give for the estimated value of the Company's Import Trade £. 1. 173. 172. per annum.

The details of the Private Trade which have been published, are more definite than those of the Company's: from these it appears that the Exports to India on this account for 4 years, from 1814-15 to 1817-18, amounted to Rs. 605. 85. 583. or per annum 1.51.46.395 or £. 1. 514. 639* —The London Custom house returns of manufactures exported by the Private Traders, make them alone amount to £. 1.935. 067 a year during the longer period of six years:

1815 ..	870. 177
1816 1.	454. 728
1817 1.	868. 396
1818 2.	708. 024
1819 3.	652. 741
1820 1.	650. 338

Total 11. 604. 404

Average.. 1. 934. 067

of these however, some part went to the Eastern Archipelago, and cannot therefore furnish us with a fair average, — whilst the former statement, although more correct, is so far objectionable, as it applies to a period not only very contracted, but embracing the earliest and therefore least improved con-

dition of the private trade— This is indeed admitted by the venerable and intelligent Director,* from whose evidence the document is extracted, and who observes that from the London Custom House Reports, an increase must be expected in the Indian accounts of Imports from the United Kingdom for the two following years 1818-19 and 1819-20, whilst it may be assumed that for 1820-21, and the following years, those accounts will indicate a similar decrease— The following Bengal returns of the imports, on this account, will partly confirm this view, and will furnish us with some aid in a more extended formation of an average basis:

1814-15	Rs. 46. 24. 292
1815-16	68. 96. 482
1816-17	99. 10. 905
1817-18	1. 97. 20. 943
1818-19	2. 81. 05. 654
1819-20	1. 29. 88. 392
1820-21	1. 02. 08. 661
Rs.	9. 24. 54. 409

Ra. 1. 32. 07. 773 per ann.

The average exports from Great Britain to Bengal, are, according to these returns, for a period of 7 years, £1,320,777. To judge from the particulars of the amount of merchandize imported into the three Presidencies in the four years, from 1814-15 to 1817-18,† the Bengal imports are about two thirds of the whole, and according to this proportion

* Mr. Grant's evidence, p. 156.

† Appendix Lords' Committee Report, L No. 1. p. 324.

* Mr. Grant's evidence, p. 157.

† Lord's Report, appendix, A p. 238

For the whole of the imports from the Indian Presidencies from the United Kingdom, will have averaged about £1,981,165 per annum, during the last 7 years. That we may not however over estimate the amount, we may take the mean of this and the lowest rate, stated above, which will give us for the average amount of the exports of the private trade £1,747,902.

The Imports of the Private Trade for the period now under discussion, are stated as amounting during 4 years to

1814-15	1.	64.	29.	418	Rs. 193.
1815-16	2.	08.	74.	992	10. 872,
1816-17	1.	69.	85.	589	or to £
1817-18	2.	29.	53.	470	1,031.

Total 7. 72. 43. 389 087, per annum.

Average 1. 98. 10. 872

By the Bengal reports of external commerce, the Private Trade exportations to Great Britain, for seven years, amount to Rs. 2,65,46,04, and average therefore 1,37,92,292 per ann.

1814-15	1.	21.	42.	283
1815-16	1.	64.	44.	208
1816-17	1.	38.	06.	966
1817-18	1.	69.	12.	903
1818-19	1.	38.	72.	336
1819-20	1.	25.	61.	391
1820-21	1.	06.	02.	968

Total 9. 65. 46. 044

Average 1. 37. 92. 292

If we add half the amount for the exports from the other parts of India, we shall have an average of 2,068,438, for the average annual Indian importations of the Private Trade into Great

* Lord's Report, p. 192.

Britain, and taking the mean of the higher and lower results we may venture to estimate it at £1,999,762. We may now therefore thus state the average amount of the trade with Great Britain and India since the abrogation of the Company's privilege.

Great Britain with India.	Total.	
	Com- pany's	Private
Exports, £	1,009,000	1,747,902
Imports, ..	1,173,172	1,999,762
	2,173,172	3,747,664
		5,920,836

The alterations therefore which this trade has undergone, appear to be the following. The Company's exports and imports have both diminished by 236,662l. Those of the Private Trade have increased by 1,694,750l—and the nett increase on the whole Trade is 1,448,088l. or above 25 per cent.

This extension of the actual amount of the trade, has been necessarily attended with a reduction of those profits, which the limited supply of both markets, tended naturally to enhance. What may have been the degree of diminution on the private trade, it is not possible to ascertain, but it appears that the profits of the Company's

Import

Import trade have been reduced from about 20 per cent, which they realised in the five years from 1810-11 to 1814-15, to about 14½ per cent. between 1814-15 and 1819-20. If this diminution of profits however may be taken as a criterion of the general reduction, it bears no proportion to the increase of trade, as whilst the one is less than 5, the other is 25 per cent.; and it need scarcely be observed that both India and England must benefit infinitely more by an extensive commerce, which yields but a moderate advantage, than by a more restricted traffic, which employs and enriches but a handful of individuals.

Before dismissing the subject of the trade between India and Great Britain, we may notice one or two of those branches which have been most materially affected by the late change of system. In the details of the articles of which the trade with Great Britain formerly consisted, we find that wines, beer, and spirits, articles of European dress, metals, ironmongery, and glassware formed about half the exports, whether of the Company's or Private Trade. Of the import trade, piece goods formed the bulk of the Company's, and indigo of the Private Trade. In the details now published, we find, besides the general increase on the articles of the former traffic in a favorable season, an entirely

new item of the first magnitude, and cotton piece goods of English fabric, first introduced into the exports from Great Britain, amounting in the reports of 1820 to 354,780*l*. In like manner, British woollens, which were formerly almost confined to China, have been exported with considerable success to the Indian continent, amounting in 1819-20 to the value of 274,723*l*. The increase of these and other exportations have so entirely altered the nature of the intercourse with Great Britain, that in place of considerable difficulties being found to obtain funds, for the payment of importations from India, it has become a matter of difficulty to provide an equivalent in India for the payment of British Importations: the Chief articles of Indian export have however generally improved, with the exception of those which the Cotton manufactures of Great Britain have supplanted on their own ground—The average annual value of India Piece Goods, from 1804 to 1808, sent to Great Britain was £1,040,999. In 1820-21, it was but £309,215—In the five years between 1810-11 & 1814-15, the Company made a profit upon the sale of those articles of £1,038,571. In the five subsequent years, from 1814-15 to 1819-20, they sustained a loss of £8,785.

In this branch therefore, the Indian exports to Great Britain may be considered to have

have closed. In others they have improved, as observed above, and as the Statement in the note* will shew. The article Silk here is particularly noticeable, and promises to become an equipoise for the enhanced supply of British Cotton Goods, as it has been progressively encresing during several years from 4 or 500,000*lbs.* untill in the year 1820, it more than doubled that quantity: the importation into Great Britain of Bengal Silk extending to *lbs.* 1. 078. 671. † It is observed in the report, that this commerce appears to be one likely to be productive of great reciprocal advantages to Great Britain and to India.

The Trade with Great Britain is that which is most intimately connected with the interests of this Country, and therefore, although we cannot omit noticing the commerce which India maintains with other powers, we shall not think it necessary to enter so particularly into detail. The subjoined statement will convey some idea of its past and present amount, and the alterations which are apparent upon the face of the statement require no explanation, as they are the obvious conse-

quences of those political revolutions of which Europe and America have been, or are actually the scene.

British India with Europe, &c.

	1804 to 1820	1820-21.
Raw Silk, £420. 327.	1.078. 671.	
Sugar, 225. 055.	582. 176.	
Saltpetre, 218. 732.	638. 002.	
Indigo, .. 788. 546.	1.478. 043.	
Cotton		
Wool, ... 104. 281.	973. 494.	
	1.756. 950.	4.742. 376.

† Second Report of the Lords' Committee, Appendix A. p. 90.

	1802 to 1808. per Annum.		1814 to 1818 per Annum.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Imports from.	Exports to.	Imports from.	Exports to.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.
Continental Europe, £	451. 503	351. 106	513. 977	466. 220	974. 107	168. 686		
America,	726. 689	677. 155	677. 262	567. 649	1. 244. 811	..	159. 033.	
Persian & Arabian Gulphs.	633. 859	578. 657	992. 643	930. 109	1. 922. 752	690. 220		
Eastward,	542. 412	600. 999	1. 022. 780	1. 025. 315	2. 047. 995	1. 004. 564		
China,	1. 072. 937	1. 319. 564	1. 268. 312	1. 560. 379	2. 828. 681	436. 180		
South America, .....	.....	.....	327. 330	231. 65	608. 985	608. 985		
					9. 627. 401	2. 908. 561		
						159. 033		
						3. 749. 538		Increase.

Deduct,

Of this statement we must observe, 1st—The trade with continental Europe is less augmented than might have been expected; but it must be recollected, that this head formerly included a very large trade to Lisbon and Cadiz, which were the entrepôts for its transmission to the Portuguese and Spanish Colonies, and which have now been relinquished for the direct trade to South America; the whole amount of which accordingly appears as a new article in the trade with India.

2d. The trade with the United States has actually diminished, but this is in some measure attributable to the absence of the trade, altogether, during one year, which was that of war, and its imperfect recovery from the effects of the hostile relations in which that country and British India were placed. The American trade with India, however has declined, independently of these considerations, if we may judge of it by its amount in the port of Calcutta; the four years 1805-6 to 1808-9 having exceeded the amount of any subsequent period of equal length or

Exports & Imports.	
1805-6 to 1809-10	Rs. 4.58.79.969
1809-10 to 1812-13	....3.12.96.121
1813-14 to 1816-17	....2.16.92.368
1816-17 to 1820-21	....4.25.58.211

To form an estimate of the actual amount of the Commerce of British India, we must add to the above results, the Company's and Private trade as above stated, and the

Coasting trade as given in the statements for 1814-15 to 1817-18,* although the nature of the latter, renders it highly improbable, that the amount is a very near approximation to accuracy.

Total value as above.

	£ 9 627 401
Company's Trade,....	2 173 172
Private ditto,.....	3 747 661
Coasting ditto,.....	3 976 657

Amnt. annual value of the India trade } 219 524 224

In proportion to this sum the average trade of the Port of Calcutta, for the last 8 years, from 1813-14 to 1820-21 inclusive, amounts to a yearly value of £ 10.628.001.

We cannot omit, whilst noticing the resources of British India, the enumeration of those subjects, over whom her empire is extended—at the same time, so few authentic documents exist on which to found an opinion, that it is scarcely safe to hazard a conjecture, as to the numbers of the Indian population. The latest, and by far the best work on Indian Geography and Statistics, the publication of Hamilton in 1820, enumerates the British and their allies at 123 millions, in an area of 1,103,000 square miles, giving therefore an average population of 111 persons to a square mile. If we compare this with the extent and population of Great Britain, we shall form a more accurate

* Lord's Report, 124.

accurate notion, of both the absolute and proportionate amounts. The square miles of the British Islands are estimated at 107,612, the aggregate population 16 millions, or about 140 to the square mile—in extent therefore they are about 1-10th of that of their Indian Dependencies, and about 1-7th in population—they are more densely peopled however, and England is so to a very considerable extent, as the proportion in that country is reckoned nearly 200 persons to a square mile.—It is not unlikely that the total population of British India, stated in Hamilton's Table, is somewhat underrated; and the more especially, as where we find those returns of population for particular districts, on which most reliance is to be placed, furnish so much larger ratios—the most careful record of this description available is that published in the Asiatic Researches by W.B. Bayley, Esq., from which it appears, that the population of Burdwan, gives 600 persons to a square mile. The next authorities in point of credit, are the Statistical Reports of Dr. Buchanan, the average of which (including Burdwan) will yield 464 to the same extent, or

Rungpore,	370	{ Persons to the square mile.
Dinajpore,	567	
Patna,	458	
Bhagulpur,	245	
Behar,	566	
Burdwan,	600	

62786

464—to the sq. mile.

On the other hand, the districts in question, are amongst the best cultivated and peopled in India, and therefore are far from furnishing a just average, notwithstanding they do contain a large proportion of unoccupied soil: the hills of Bhagulpur and Behar afford but scanty sustenance to a few scattered tribes, and the swampy forests of the Eastern provinces, not yet rendered salubrious, by clearing and cultivation, operate as very effective checks upon the increase of their inhabitants. In Rungpore for instance, the Eastern division of the district contains at the rate of only 60 persons to the square mile—and even these provinces therefore are not yet overstocked with population. To the North and in the centre of India, Nature opposes in her bare rocks and impervious forests insuperable obstacles to cultivation, and the Himalaya and Vindhya mountains, and the Ghats of the Dekhin, present a vast blank in the population of India. In provinces where nature is propitious also man has interfered, to prune the excrescences of the increasing principle, and the fine and fertile province of Malwa, is calculated to contain no more than 98 persons to the square mile.—If therefore the proportion given by Hamilton be something under the real rate, the inferiority is probably not very considerable, and the population of British India con-

sequently

sequently is yet very far from pressing upon the means of subsistence.

Of the disposition of these vast numbers towards their present Rulers, by which alone the power of the latter is to be estimated, it is not now difficult to speak. The lives and property of all ranks are in perfect security, and the time is not so remote, but that many can yet recollect having trembled for wealth and for existence : for security therefore they feel grateful, and contented, but in proportion to their confirmed enjoyment of these blessings, they will naturally extend their ambition, and may learn to covet, what their sovereigns may not be disposed to concede, a share in the management of the public interests—a long period, it is true, must elapse, as society in India is at present constituted, before any class of individuals shall arise, able to wield the mighty but cumbersome engine of popular dissatisfaction, with energy and success; but it is far from difficult, to excite suspicion, inflame discontent, and give birth to convulsions which must impair, although they may not overturn the fabric. It behoves the government of India therefore cautiously to preserve the confidence of the people; to disregard the distant clamours of European ignorance and prejudice; and to resist, with the wise inflexibility they have hitherto displayed, the short-sighted im-

portunity that would urge them to tamper with the feelings of their subjects, with regard to interests, on which their jealousy is tremblingly alive. The Indian Character, amidst the varieties which may be regarded as national distinctions, has one feature is common; a spirit of passive resistance, which will endure much, and long, but cannot be overcome, by persuasion or force, and which, when urged to extremities, breaks forth into sanguinary ferocity, or desperate daring. On what occasion such an explosion may be anticipated, as most likely, is sufficiently obvious. Political rights, and religious faith, have ever been the objects, for which men have been most forward to contend. Of the first, the Native of India has never formed a notion; his forefathers have bequeathed none, not even a name for them, to his inheritance: not so with his belief: that, descends to him from the shades of fabulous antiquity; is interwoven with all his social propensities and habits; is the source of his most valued recollections, and most cherished hopes; and in spite of its absurdities, is no less dear to him than his existence. To wean him from this attachment must be the work of time alone; the attempt to loosen it abruptly would be as perilous as hopeless; the interposition of authority would be as impolitic as unjust, for if our holding the Empire of India, by the tenure

tenure of opinion, bear any signification, it implies, that our subjects, civil and military, Mahomedan and Hindu, feel secure of the determination of their Rulers, to leave

them in the undisturbed enjoyment of their prejudices, and errors, till they spontaneously disappear, before the slow, but certain, diffusion of knowledge.

SECTION II.

Foreign Policy of the Indian Government.—Conquest of Java.— Expedition Sails.—Arrival at Batavia.—Storming of Cornelis.—Flight of General Jansens.—Pursuit.—Engagement at Samarang.—Surrender of the Island.—Extension of British Authority.—Native Princes.—Yugya Kerta stormed.—Sultan taken.—Susunan submits.—Bagus Rangin taken.—Expedition to Patembang.—City taken.—Sultan deposed.—His brother made Sultan.—The first Sultan restored by the British Resident.—Removed by the Government, and his Brother again Sultan.—The latter deposed by the Dutch and the old Sultan replaced.—He expels the Dutch.—They retake Patembang, and once more depose him and restore his Brother.—Java tranquil.—Commercial.—Fiscal.—Judicial Improvements.—Expedition to Celebes.—Java restored to the Dutch.

THE interval between the close of 1810, and that of 1813, when the administration of the Marquis of Hastings commenced, was distinguished on the continent of India by no remarkable occurrences, involving the British authority: the public tranquillity during the early portion of that period could scarcely be said to suffer any interruption from the measures adopted to enforce the obedience, or repress the violence of one or two petty marauding chieftains, and it was only towards its termination, that the encroachments of the Nepalese, and the incursions of the Pindars gave indications of an

impending disturbance of the pacific relations of the British Government: in the mean time however, their attention had been directed to other quarters, and the energies of British India had been successfully applied to objects of national as well as colonial importance, and the extension of the credit and power of the parent country in the Eastern seas.

The termination of the year 1810, was signalised by the reduction of the Isles of Bourbon and Maurice, and of the minor possessions of the Dutch in the Eastern Archipelago, in pursuance of a wise, as well as spirited determination, too long

long delayed, to annihilate the means of annoyance which the enemy of England derived from those remaining colonies, and directed with as much perseverance as success, against the Trade between Great Britain and her Indian dominions. In further prosecution of this policy, the subjugation of Java was undertaken and accomplished in the early part of the year 1811, and the ascendancy of British power and commerce in the East, finally left without a European enemy or rival.

The conquest of Java, although achieved by the resources of British India, is rather a matter of British than of Indian History, and has indeed been assigned its place in the annals of Great Britain—the subsequent relinquishment of the Island and its dependencies, to its original rulers, has also detached it entirely from the interests of Hindustan, and it will not therefore be necessary to bestow more than a summary notice upon the details of its conquest, whilst at the same time we may connect them with those of its occupation and abandonment, as although by so doing we shall somewhat exceed the limits we purpose assigning to our Historical Sketch of the affairs of British India, yet we shall secure the advantage of finally disposing of a subject, to which no subsequent transactions relate, and to which we shall conse-

quently have no future occasion to recur.

The force destined for the conquest of Java, consisting of about 12000 men under the command of Sir S. Achmuty, sailed from Madras and Bengal, in April and May, 1811, rendezvoused at Malacca in June, and arrived off the north coast of Java, on the 3d of August,—the fleet was commanded at first by Commodore Broughton, and afterwards by Admiral Stopford, who joined from the Cape. The Governor General, Lord Minto, accompanied the expedition.

The debarkation of the army, and its advance to Batavia were effected without difficulty or opposition—a feeble attempt was made to cut off Colonel Gillespie, with the detachment thrown forward upon Batavia, but it was foiled with little loss, and in the further progress of the invading army, the advance encountered and repulsed part of the enemy's force under General Jumel, a short distance from Weltevreden, a military cantonment about three miles from the capital: the chief reliance of the enemy however was placed upon the position they occupied at Cornelis; an entrenched camp, defended on the east and west by two rivers, and on the north and south by strong lines connecting the natural defences, which were further strengthened by batteries and redoubts—the lines of Cornelis mounted

mounted 280 pieces of cannon—and were defended by about 13000 troops, under the command of General Jansens, who had lately arrived from France, with reinforcements, and had succeeded Marshal Daendels in the Government of Java.

The English army broke ground before Cornelis, on the 20th of August, and on the next and several successive days, an active cannonading on both sides took place; it was evident however that the strength of the position would enable it to resist all regular approaches, untill at least the season would become unfavorable for field operations, and in that case, the conquest of the Island must have been materially delayed, and great anxiety and expenditure incurred; it only remained therefore to endeavour to carry it by assault, and fortunately intelligence was obtained, which rendered the success of such an attempt less uncertain, than the nature of the post gave reason to apprehend.

The weakest part of the enemy's position was upon their right, where a bridge lay over the Slokan, the canal that defended them, on that side; the end of the bridge farthest from their encampment, was protected by a redoubt, but it appeared possible to surprise or force this protection, and by crossing the bridge, effect a passage into the heart of the position—a select body of troops was de-

tached for this service under Col Gillespie, on the morning of the 26th of August, whilst other attacks, to be regulated according to circumstances, were made in front by the main body under the Commander in Chief, and on the left and rear by a detachment, commanded by Major Yule and Lieut. Col. Macleod—the enterprise was completely successful: the attack of Col. Gillespie was as unexpected as bold and vigorous, and successfully penetrated into the enemy's camp; the attack on the rear of the position was also successful, and the entrance of these divisions making way for the advance of the rest of the army, the fort and camp of Cornelis were entirely abandoned by the enemy, who in the assault, and more especially in the pursuit, sustained a severe loss—both of officers and men—six thousand prisoners, amongst whom were two Generals, and many officers of rank, fell into the hands of the victors, and although General Jansens himself escaped, his means of effectual resistance were annihilated, and Java in the power of the invaders—the loss of the assailants was great, though less severe than might have been anticipated; about five hundred were killed and wounded, of whom forty eight were officers: the heaviest loss of course fell upon those engaged in the main attack, and much of it was owing to the explosion of a magazine in

in one of the enemy's redoubts, just as it had been carried by the troops under Col. Gibbs's command. The principal officers killed were Col. Macleod of His Majesty's 69th, who, commanded the attack on the southern face, and Col. Campbell of the 78th, who died after the action, of his wounds. General Jansens fled to Buitenzorg, where he collected some of his scattered forces, and was joined by General Jumel: it was his original intention to have taken up a position at this place in the event of Cornelis being captured: the dispersion of his troops however by the active pursuit which had followed the storming of that place, and the near approach of Col. Gibbs with a division of the English army, compelled him to continue his retreat, and he withdrew to the Eastern portion of the Island.

The first object of the invaders being to clear the island of any of the agents of the late Government, the pursuit of its governor was actively maintained: a squadron was sent to occupy Cheribon, a place from its situation of considerable importance: the fort was given up on the first summons, and General Jumel the second in command, arriving there shortly afterwards, unconscious of its being in the possession of the British, was made prisoner. General Jansens had retired to Samarang, where he had collected a force, res-

pectable in point of number, but consisting almost exclusively of native troops, and therefore little formidable.

Under an idea that General Jansens would proceed to Sourabaya, on the east coast of Java, Sir Samuel Achmuty left Batavia for the purpose of following him thither on the fifth of September.—Upon ascertaining his actual position however, Sir Samuel sailed to Samarang, where he collected about 1200 men, and marched with that force against the enemy on the 16th of September—they were found posted on some high and rugged hills at Jaltoo, about six miles from Samarang—to the number of above 8000, armed however chiefly with pikes, but defended in their position by its natural strength and thirty pieces of cannon: they were attacked in front with so much promptitude, that they seemed taken by surprise, and were unable to bring their guns to bear upon the advance with any effect—neither did they remain to receive the assault; but when the British line commenced to ascend the hills, retreated and dispersed—leaving General Jansens with all his resources exhausted, and no alternative left him but submission; he accordingly assented, although with an indifferent grace, to the terms offered him by Sir Samuel Achmuty, and authenticated the surrender of Java and its dependencies to the British Authorities.

The

The Island of Java being now subjected to the British Government, was placed under the controul of duly constituted functionaries, and S. Raffles, Esq. was nominated Lieut. Governor of the Island and its dependencies, assisted by a Council, composed partly of English and partly of Dutch members. After providing for the administration of the Colony, and suggesting the expediency of such alterations as might appear upon a correct and extended information, conducive to the advancement of individual happiness and public prosperity, Lord Minto returned to Bengal—where he resumed his seat on the 19th of November—Sir Samuel Achmuty also returned to Madras, and Col. Gillespie remained Commander in Chief of the Forces to the Eastward:

The attention of the new government of Java was abundantly occupied in the restoration of that order, which the violent measures of the last administration, and the relaxation of discipline during a state of war had seriously interrupted—The two chief native Princes were the *Susunan* of Solo and *Sultan* of Yugya Kerta, who by treaties with the Dutch Government held their authority, nominally at least of that Government in fee. Marshal Daendels in 1808 had however proclaimed those stipulations null, and announced a determination to consider them as independent Princes. The *Sultan* accordingly acted

upon these declarations, and evinced so determined an intention to maintain his independence, that Marshal Daendels was compelled, at the expence of his consistency, to reduce him forcibly to submission; the overthrow of the French rulers seemed favourable to the Sultan's designs, and he was engaged in concerting a confederacy of the native Prince for the expulsion of the Europeans, when his purposes were detected and prevented; the Lieut. Governor after finding it impracticable to effect an amicable treaty with the Sultan of Matarem, and ascertaining that projects against the lives and property of the European colonists, were on the eve of exploding in various parts of the Island, was compelled to exhibit a proof of the power of the English Government, to hold the native Princes in subjection, and punish if not prevent rebellion.

On the 17th of June 1812. the Lieut. Governor and Commander of the Forces repaired in person to *Yugya Kerta* with such forces as could be collected to compel the Sultan of Matarem to assent to the terms of the British Government—the Head Quarters of the British were established in a Fort erected at *Yugya Kerta*, by the Dutch, about eight hundred yards from the Kratan or fortified Residence of the Sultan and his Court; this place was about three miles in circumference, surrounded by a broad wet ditch with

with drawbridges, a strong thick high rampart with bastions, and defended by near one hundred pieces of cannon. Seventeen thousand regular troops manned the works, and an armed population of more than one hundred thousand, was collected in the vicinity.

Upon the rejection of the terms offered to the Sultan, a cannonade was interchanged between the Kratan and Fort, of little effect on either side. The British force was too inconsiderable to make a decisive attack upon the enemy, and the confidence of the latter was so overweening, that they sent to demand the unconditional surrender of the Fort and its defenders: these were joined on the morning of the 19th, by Lieut. Colonel Macleod, with a detachment more effective from its valour than its numbers, but forming with the troops already on the spot, a force judged sufficient to storm the fortified palace of the Sultan—this measure was accordingly carried into effect on the morning of the 20th—the ramparts on the North East face were approached with great silence, and escaladed with equal promptitude and courage, by a select body of troops under Lieut. Col. Watson, and the party opening the north gate for the admission of the column under Col. Macleod; whilst an attack on the south face under Col. Dewar, also succeeding, the Ramparts were

speedily in possession of the assailants, and the troops of the Sultan fled in all directions from the Kratan,—the fugitives were encountered by parties of Dragoons and Horse Artillery stationed to intercept them, and the Sultan thus finding no chance of escape with life, surrendered himself a prisoner:—the hereditary Prince had previously placed himself in the hands of the victors, and *Yugya Kerta* and the conspiracy against the English power, were thus simultaneously overturned—the old Sultan was exiled to Prince of Wales's Island, and the hereditary Prince elevated to the throne.—The *Suman* benefiting by the lesson thus afforded him, readily acceded to the terms offered by the British Government. A turbulent adventurer named *Bagus Rangin*, who had for several years baffled the attempts of the Dutch to seize his person, and disperse his followers, was taken prisoner in the course of the same month; the different chiefs and Princes no longer hesitated to acknowledge the supremacy of their new masters, and tranquillity was established in the Island of Java.—the adjoining Islands dependant on the Dutch Government of Batavia, had been for the greater part reduced to subjection in 1810, but some were still to be brought under the new administration, and in fact, the fall of *Yugya Kerta* had been preceded by an expedition of this nature, which

which had effected a revolution in the state of Palembang on the Island of Sumatra.

The Raja of Palembang, willing no doubt to avail himself of a seemingly favorable opportunity, to get rid of foreign controul, and probably in consistence with his barbarian notions, conceiving the destruction of their enemies would not be unacceptable to the new comers, had in the month of September, forced the Residents of the Dutch factory and fort on board vessels in the river, and most inhumanly murdered them: to punish this act of perfidy, an expedition was immediately fitted out, and sailed from Batavia on the 20th March 1812, under the military command and political direction of Col. Gillespie: the expedition arrived on the fifteenth of April, off the west Channel of the Palembang River, when the troops were removed from the large ships and transports on board armed brigs and small craft, and proceeded up the river, conveyed by his Majesty's sloop *Procris*, two of the Company's Cruizers and two Schooners,—the first shew of resistance that occurred was at Borang, about 49 miles from the coast, where an Arab ship, a number of armed Prows and floating Batteries were stationed. Borang itself was strongly defended, and capable of making a formidable resistance: on the arrival of the flotilla, however, the gari-

son deserted their post, and all the defences were surrendered by the Pangerang in command, without any attempt at opposition.

The Rajah who was at Palembang, no sooner heard of the occupation of Borang, than he fled higher up the river; his flight was the signal of general plunder and confusion, and a promiscuous massacre of the Chinese and other wealthy inhabitants, was apprehended. To prevent such a catastrophe, Col. Gillespie pushed forward to Palembang; he arrived there early in the evening, with no other force than seven Grenadiers and a few officers, who in two canoes had outrowed the other boats detached. With this slender attendance, Colonel Gillespie landed at eight o'clock in the evening, and being joined by some other officers with ten grenadiers and a few seamen, he took possession of the Rajah's Palace—he was reinforced at midnight with about sixty men, and the whole of the advance joined early in the morning: the rapidity of Col. Gillespie's arrival, although considering his insufficient means of self defence, savouring of temerity, had no doubt the effect of saving the city from that spoliation, with which it was menaced, and which had already commenced—When the British force, were concentrated at Palembang, an enquiry was made into the assassination of the Dutch Residents, and

upon the proofs afforded by that investigation, and other circumstances, of the barbarous and brutal character of the Sultan and his Son, it was determined to remove both from the supreme authority, and the brother of the former, Pangerang Adipati, who was reputed a prince of a mild and beneficent character, was raised to the vacant throne. In consideration of his elevation, the Sultan ceded the islands of Banca and Biliton, dependencies of Palembang, to the English.—Colonel Gillespie immediately afterwards quitted Palembang, took possession of Banca on the 20th of May 1812, and returned to Batavia on the 1st of June.

The new Sultan of Palembang remained undisturbed in his authority, and his amicable relations with the Batavian Government, until 1813, when by an extraordinary arrangement made by the officer then Resident, the old Sultan, Bedr ud Din, was brought from the interior, and replaced on the throne, on his paying 200,000 dollars as a fine.—The arrangement was instantly disavowed, and annulled by the English Government, the money returned, and Najm ud Din the brother again seated on the throne, from which Bedr ud Din was once more removed, being at the same time treated with the utmost delicacy and consideration.

In this state Palembang remained tranquil until the res-

toration of the Dutch authority in Banca, and of their influence in Palembang—an influence which they could scarcely claim as a right, which they would never have re-obtained, had it not been secured for them by the intermediate transfer made by the Government of Great Britain, and which they very soon abused: the Sultan appointed by the English was removed and sent prisoner to Batavia, and *Bedr ud Din*, the murderer of their countrymen, restored to the title, at the expence of his treasures and his power. The Sultan was still the inveterate enemy of the Dutch, and very soon succeeded in expelling them from his country. In revenge of this treatment they converted their prisoner Najm ud Din once more into a Prince, and after various attempts in which *Bedr ud Din* displayed unexpected valour and firmness, and inflicted severe losses on his invaders, they succeeded at last in June 1821, in compelling his surrender and in reducing the state of Palembang wholly under their own authority, administered by the shadowy prince, whom they chose to name Sultan.*

The

* The force last sent against Palembang, consisted of one 74 and one 60 gun ship, three frigates, nine sloops and about 100 gun vessels, besides boats for the troops, amounting to 4000 men, chiefly Europeans.

The tranquilisation of Java having relieved the British Government of the Island, of the care of self protection, its attention was henceforward almost exclusively directed to the diffusion of the advantages of peace, security and civilisation, and to the introduction of a variety of beneficial changes, commercial, fiscal and judicial. In the first of these branches the result was the rapid increase of the trade: by an official return made in March 1816, the tonnage of vessels boarded on their passage through the Straits of Sunda amounted in 1812 to 45,000 tons, in 1813 to 56,000, in 1814 to 61,000 tons, and 1815 to 130,000 tons: the quantity in the fourth of these years being nearly triple that of the first.

A progressive improvement took place in the second department under merely a more regular administration of existing regulations; the Revenue of Java and its immediate dependencies, which in 1802-3 was only Java Rupees 2,375,200, amounting in 1814-15 to 7,520,980. Early in 1814, however, an entire revolution was effected in the mode of levying the Revenue, the benefits of which the Dutch Government will have reaped: the foundation of the amended system was, 1st, the entire abolition of forced deliveries at inadequate rates, and of all feudal services, with the establish-

ment of perfect freedom in cultivation and trade: 2d, the assumption on the part of Government of the immediate superintendence of the lands, with the collection of the Resources and Rents thereof: and 3d, the renting out of the lands assumed, to the actual occupants, in large or small Estates, according to local circumstances, on leases for a moderate term.—The experience of three years fully demonstrated the advantages resulting from these operations to the public revenue, and established the fact, that after the abolition of the taxes bearing on agriculture, a revenue of at least four millions of Spanish dollars, might be relied upon, as the rental of the whole Island, of which one fourth would accrue to the native princes, and the remainder to the European Government. The judicial changes were no less important. A proclamation made by Lord Minto, dated 11th Sept. 1811, defined the rights of the colonists, whether Dutch or English, abolished torture and mutilation in all cases, and vested in the Lieut. Governor in Council, the power of making new laws, subject to the confirmation of the Governor General of India.—a further modification of the laws affecting Europeans was made by Mr. Raffles on the 21st January 1812, but the system for the native inhabitants was not completed till February 1814, when an entirely new

Code

Code of Judicial and Police Regulations, founded on the most humane, liberal, and sagacious views, was finally promulgated.

The pacific operations of the Government of Java were temporarily disturbed in 1814, by a military expedition against the Raja of Boni in Celebes, who refused to acknowledge European supremacy. The force was commanded by Gen. Nightingale, and touched at Bali on the voyage, in order to repress indications of a refractory spirit in one of the chiefs of that island. The appearance of the troops was followed by

immediate submission and they proceeded to Macassar, where they arrived on the 7th of June; the town was assaulted and carried with great intrepidity, but the Raja effected his escape, and maintained a predatory warfare, untill the cession of the Island to the Dutch.

In August 1816, Java, Celebes and the Spice Islands were ceded to the Dutch, in virtue of the treaty concluded with the King of the Netherlands, and cease consequently from that time, to be part of the objects that claim the attention of the Annalist of British India,

SECTION III.

Affairs of Ma'wa and Ajmere—Rise of Sindhia's family—Accession of Dowlat Rao—Power broken by War with the English, Holkar's family—Joint Government of Ahalya Bae and Tukajee Holkar—Tukajee's Sons—Jeswant Rao protector—Amir Khan—Man Singh Raja of Jodhpur—A pretender supported by Sivai Singh—Rivalry and War between the Jaypur and Jodhpur Rajas—Siege of Jodhpur—Separation of Amir Khan—Retreat of Besiegers—Murder of Sivai Singh—Insanity and Death of Holkar—Attempt of Dherma Kowar—Defeated by Amir Khan—Death of the Princess of Oudypur—Reconciliation of the Rajas—Exactions of Amir Khan and Mohammed Shah Khan—Succession of Mulhar Rao Holkar—Administration of Tulsi Bae, —Sindhia's designs upon Bhopal—Rise of that State—Successive Princes—Wazir Mohammed—Invasion of Bhopal by the troops of Sindhia and the Nagpore Raja—Capital besieged—Siege raised—Sindhia's subjugation of Dhar, Raghugher, &c.—Pindarees—Bhils—Punjab—Rise of Runjeet Singh—Subjugation of Mohammedan States—Appropriation of Gujerat and other Sikh States—Eastern chiefs protected by the British Government—Designs on Multan and Cashmir—Caulbul—Dispute between Shuja ul Mulk and Shah Mahmoud—Seizure of Shuja by Jehandad

Jehandad Khan—Invasion of Cashmir by Shah Mahmoud and Ranjeet Singh—Attock appropriated by the latter—War between the confederates—Shuja a prisoner at Lahore—Invasion of Cashmir by Ranjeet—Its failure.

During the occupation of the Government of British India with external interests, and the absence of any direct claims of importance upon its local energies, we may avail ourselves of the opportunity, to take a brief view of those transactions, of which independent India was the theatre, and particularly of those occurrences, which agitated the states of Malwa and Ajmere.

The names of *Sindhia* and *Holkar* have been rendered familiar to English ears by various important events, and especially by the hostilities carried on by them, against the British Government, during the administration of the Marquis *Wellesley*: the result of those hostilities curbed their ambition, crushed their resources, and rendered them little formidable to their European neighbours: they still however continued to hold a high rank amongst the Native Princes, and exercised an influence no less extensive than mischievous over the politics of western India.—It may not be uninteresting to take a brief survey of the steps by which that rank was attained.

The family of *Sindhia*, originally of humble origin, rose first into notice about the middle of the seventeenth century,

when *Ranajee Sindhia*, originally a hereditary village accountant, and afterwards the menial servant of the *Peshwah*, *Bajeerao*, whose slippers it was his duty to carry, became a military Commander and a Chief of Power: he had several sons, of whom the eldest, *Jayapa*, was murdered at *Nagpore*, and left his son *Janakajee*, the Chief of the family. *Janakajee* was killed at *Paniput*, and the supremacy then devolved on *Madhajee Sindhia*, one of *Ranajee's* other sons.—This Prince first gave a substantial form to the fortunes of his race, and under various pretences possessed himself of those territories in Malwa, over which his descendant and successor now rules. This however was but a small portion of *Madhajee Sindhia's* power; he occupied in his own name, or that of the *Peshwa*, extensive Districts in Hindustan and the Dekan.—The Princes of *Rajaputana* were compelled to acknowledge his superiority, and whilst the nominal protector of the Emperor of Delhi, he availed himself of his possession of the person of *Shah Alem*, to extend his own authority along the *Jumna* and the *Ganges*. To maintain and extend his power, he introduced European

ropean Officers and discipline amongst his Troops, and at his death in 1794, he left a numerous and well-appointed force, under Gen. *De Boigne*, to the disposal of his successor.

Madhajee Sindhia adopted as his heir, *Dowlut Rao Sindhia* the son of his younger nephew, *Anund Rao*: this Prince was but thirteen years of age at his accession, and was compelled to overcome some opposition from the family of his predecessor, before he was quietly seated on the Musnud: he pursued the path marked out by *Madhajee Sindhia*, and through a variety of conflicts, crimes, and intrigues, arrived at an extent of dominion and power, unprecedented in Mahratta history. At this stage of his ambition he provoked the hostility of the British Government, and the Edifice he had toiled to raise was overthrown; his disciplined Battalions were destroyed; his Artillery captured, and the sacrifice of some of his finest possessions in Guzerat, and Bundelcund, was the price of peace: he still however remained a Prince of respectable resources, and formidable to his neighbours, to extend and confirm his ascendancy over whom he continued thenceforward to be the chief aim of his ambition.

The situation of the family of *Holkar*, presented a promising field for the exercise of his interference: this family dated its origin from

the same period as that of *Sindhia*. *Mulhar Rao Holkar*, the son of a peasant, adopted the profession of arms, and entered, about 1720, into the service of the new *Peshwa Bajee Rao*: he soon distinguished himself, and in a few years, besides the grant of lands in Malwa, he was nominated to the management of the Mahratta interests in that Province: he continued to take an active part in all the turbulent scenes that agitated Hindoostan in the middle of the 18th century, and after the battle of Paniput, retreated into Malwa, where he employed himself in settling his possessions, even then nearly the same that his successors continued to sway: besides these, he left several districts, in the Dekhan, and Khandesh, and heavy claims of a pecuniary nature on the Princes of Rajputana. *Mulhar Rao* died at the advanced age of 76; he was succeeded by *Mallee Rao*, his grandson, his only son *Kandi Rao*, having been killed shortly after the battle of Paniput, at the siege of Kumbhir near Deeg. *Mallee Rao* survived his elevation but nine months, and died insane. Reports, since proved to be void of any foundation, attributed his speedy death to the practices of his mother, *Ahalya Bace*, who in the absence of any other heir, and in opposition to the threatened hostilities of *Ragoba*, the uncle of the *Peshwa*, assumed the reins of Government,

ment, entrusting the Military Command, and the collection of the Revenues in Rajputana and the Dekhan, to *Tukajee Holkar*, a favourite Commander with the late *Mulhar Rao*. The division of authority led to no separation of interests, and the state of Indore continued to flourish for thirty years under this system of joint administration, — *Tukajee Holkar* leading forth the armies, and directing the interests of the principality abroad, whilst *Ahalya Bae* regulated at the Capital the details of domestic administration. *Ahalya Bae* was a woman of singular character; of irreproachable conduct, of indefatigable industry, and exemplary devotion. That she had extraordinary merits cannot be questioned, and during her long reign, the territories of Indore were exempt from external aggression, and were equally free from internal disorder. Her devotion however was the source of a prodigality little becoming a wise Prince, and the sums that she lavished at Guya, and Benares, and other seats of Hindu superstition, might have been more profitably expended nearer home: it has also been injurious to her posthumous fame, for the testimony borne to the blessings of her sway, assumes a suspicious character, when we find that much of it rests upon the authority of those Brahmins, and religious mendicants, who were the espe-

cial objects of her munificence. The concurrence, however, of general report, and the uniform absence of contradiction, are no common evidences of superior worth in a woman, and a Hindu, likely to have been intoxicated with power, and little benefited by study or observation. It must also be admitted that the reality of her merits is the more probable, as they may be traced to a thorough conviction of human weakness, and a sentiment of profound veneration for the attributes of Divinity. *Ahalya Bae* died at the age of 60 in the year 1701. *Tukajee Holkar* survived her but two years, and left the succession to be disputed amongst his sons.*

The sons of *Tukajee* were four, *Kasi Rao*, and *Mulhar Rao* by his wife, and *Jeswant Rao* and *Itojee*, by a Mistress: of these, *Mulhar Rao*, disputed the succession with his elder Brother, who secured the support

* A curious proof of the imperfect information possessed of the real state of affairs in Malwa occurs in Hamilton to whose general accuracy we have already borne testimony. He says (1,715) "The Son, and the grand daughter of *Mulhar Rao*, *Ahalya Bae*, died in his own life time, his wife Goutama Bhye adopted a nephew *Tukajee Holkar*, who succeeded to his territories." Besides the very important error of the statement as affecting the long reign of *Ahalya Bae*, a mistake of less moment is made with regard to *Tukajee Holkar*, who was no relation to *Mulhar Rao*.

port of *Sindhia*, and employed that aid to effect the destruction of *Mulhar Rao*: that Prince was attacked unexpectedly by *Sindhia's* troops, and was killed before he could offer effective resistance. *Jeswunt Rao*, who had attached himself to his cause, made his escape, and for some time led the life of a fugitive, seeking security amongst the hills and woods of *Gondwana*. At length, obtaining the assistance of *Amir Khan*, and his band of mercenaries, he advanced against *Indore*. His martial and adventurous spirit was better adapted to gain the affections of the *Mahratta* soldiery, than the imbecility of *Kasi Rao*, and consequently, *Jeswunt Rao* was speedily joined by the forces collected to oppose him. He became immediately master of the Government, but in compliance with the prejudices of his countrymen, which held his illegitimacy as a disqualification for the regal dignity, he professed himself a servant of *Kandi Rao*, the infant son of *Mulhar Rao*, and exercised supreme authority as his representative and guardian.

The immediate and most dangerous enemy of *Jeswunt Rao Holkar* was *Dowlet Rao Sindiah*, and a war ensued between these two Princes, which for several years held the preponderance of either in suspense, and spread desolation from *Rajputana* to the *Dekhan*. The

course of events was chequered; battles were lost and won on either side, and *Oujein* and *Indore*, the respective capitals of both Princes, were surprised and plundered by the adverse chief. At length, however, the machinations of *Sindhia* and *Ragojee Bhoslah*, the *Raja* of *Berar*, being levelled against the British power, it was judged expedient to secure the co-operation of *Holkar*, and his alliance was purchased by the advantageous terms, on which in 1803, peace with *Sindhia* was offered to his acceptance.

Although *Jeswunt Rao Holkar* disregarded the stipulations of his new alliance, and withheld the succours he had engaged to contribute, his defection originated in no motive of affection for the British Government, with whom he was speedily engaged in war. He even became the aggressor, and invaded the British territories, with a force amounting to nearly one hundred thousand men, of whom not above one third accompanied his return. He was soon obliged to sue for a peace, which contracted his means, and annihilated his hopes, and confined him in future to contend for safety or plunder, with *Sindhia*, and the Princes of *Malwa* and *Ajmere*.

The Chief agent in *Holkar's* exactions, as well as the great instrument of his original elevation, was *Amir Khan*; this Chief was a native of *Mooradabad*,

abad, whence he departed in early life, with ten followers, to seek his fortune amidst scenes of turbulence and war. After serving various petty princes, he attached himself to a Mahratta Chief, named *Balarao Inglia*, who was engaged in hostilities with the *Nabob of Bhopal*. Upon the recall of his leader to the service of his feudal lord, *Sindhia*, then engaged in establishing his claims to succession, *Amir Khan* was left in the fort of Futtehghur with a force of fifteen hundred Foot, but he soon surrendered his post, upon the arrears of his troops being paid by the Bhopal Prince. Once more loose upon the world, *Amir Khan* joined *Jeswant Rao Holkar* as already mentioned, and enabled that Prince to advance upon Indore, and acquire the supreme authority over the territories subject to the family of *Holkar*. In the original compact between these Chiefs, it was stipulated, that their future acquisitions should be equally divided; but it would appear that no intention, nor expectation of the fulfilment of the stipulation, was ever entertained; in fact, *Amir Khan* during his whole career, seemed to limit his ambition to the command of a mercenary band, formidable alike to friends and foes, and not unfrequently to its commander: with these forces he followed *Holkar* into Hindoostan, and after the peace with the British Government, he was left, when

Jeswant Rao returned to Malwa, to make what advantage he could of the dissensions that then existed in Ajmere.

Upon the death of *Bhim Singh* the *Raja* of Jodhpur in 1803, without leaving any children, a distant kinsman, *Man Singh*, was elected by the Chiefs of this *Rajput* state to succeed the deceased Prince:—as however one of the widows of *Bhim Singh* was pregnant at the time of her husband's death, the election was coupled with a provision for the posthumous infant, which if a girl was to be betrothed to one of the neighbouring Princes, but if a boy, to be invested with those domains which were usually assigned to the heir apparent. The Ranee was delivered it is said of a boy, but the event was kept secret, and the child privately conveyed to the care of *Sivai Singh* a chief of considerable influence in the Jodhpur state.

Previous to his election, *Man Singh* had been engaged in hostilities with his liege lord, and the gratitude which he evinced after his rise, to those who had befriended him on that occasion, excited the disaffection of many of the *Rajput* chiefs, and especially of *Sivai Singh*. In his resentment, he communicated the young Prince's being alive to many of the Nobles, and with their support, announced to the *Raja* the existence of the child, in whose behalf he demanded the assigned domains—*Man Singh* with sufficient reason, ques-

tioned the birth of this child, and when the *Ranee* was appealed to, she disowned the infant—This suspended further proceedings, but did not satisfy the Chieftains, who attributed the disavowal of the *Ranee* to apprehensions for her own safety, and either were, or chose to appear, convinced of the genuine descent of the pupil of *Sivai Singh*. Thus furnished with a convenient plea, their discontent would have broken out into open rebellion, if *Sivai Singh* had not preferred recourse to a *Machiavelian* policy, which ultimately proved as fatal to himself, as ruinous to his country.

The daughter of the *Rana* of Oodypur *Krishna Kowar*, a Princess of great beauty, had been betrothed to the last *Raja* of Jodhpur, the predecessor of *Man Singh*—She was now solicited in marriage by *Jagat Singh* the *Raja* of Jaypur, instigated to the demand by the intrigues of *Sivai Singh*, and his own amorous propensities : on the other hand *Sivai Singh* practised on the pride of *Man Singh*, to urge pretensions to the Lady's hand, founded on her already being betrothed to the family of Jodhpur : the chief object of these councils being to excite the rivalry, of the two Princes, and engage them in a contest, the course of which might be propitious to the projects of *Sivai Singh* : the scheme in part succeeded ; the presents which in token of assent had been forwarded from Oodypur by

the *Rana*, to the *Raja* of Jaypur, were intercepted by a party of Mahrattas in the pay of *Man Singh*, and returned to Oodypur, whither the *Raja* of Jodhpur sent his envoys to claim the hand of the Princess.

The disappointment and insult thus offered to the Jaypur Prince inflamed his utmost indignation, and he collected an immense body of forces to retaliate upon his rival. To his own troops were added *Amir Khan's* battalions, detachments under some of Sindhia's Generals, the forces of the *Raja* of *Bikaner* and of most of the *Rhatore* chiefs ; whilst *Sivai Singh* avowing his intention to place his protégé *Dhokul Singh*, upon the throne of Jodhpur, and securing the support of many of the feudal chiefs of that state, joined, with the young Prince, the camp of the Jaypur *Raja*. The forces of *Man Singh* were unequal to the contest ; at *Parbutrin* an engagement took place, in which, deserted by many of the Rajaput tribes, and defeated by the enemy, he was glad to make his escape to Jodhpur with the loss of his artillery, elephants and baggage. At his capital he resolutely awaited the approach of the victors, and repelling all their attempts to carry the place through a protracted siege of five months, afforded an opportunity for the operation of intrigue, and the natural effects of want of discipline, to introduce distress and mutiny, distrust and self interest, into

into the camp of the allies, and dissolve their confederacy. *Amir Khan*, dissatisfied with the prospect of inadequate reward, and prevailed on by the promises of the Jodhpur Prince, was the first to withdraw: he was no sooner at a distance from his former friends, than he determined to secure his own payment, and levied contributions on their lands. A force was sent after him to stop his depredations, which at first obtained some advantages over the Pat'han leader, but at last having concentrated his bands, he fell unexpectedly upon his pursuers and completely defeated them. After this event he resumed his work of spoil, and laid waste the surrounding country to the gates of Jaypur. In the mean time the besieging army suffered great privations, being in want of money and provisions; many of the Rajput chiefs displayed a disposition to return to the service of *Man Singh*, and quitted the Camp—whilst *Amir Khan's* proceedings filling *Jagat Singh* with apprehensions for the safety of his own Capital, he immediately broke up the siege, and set out on his homeward return. His march was not conducted with impunity; the Rajput feudatories of Jodhpur, in order to efface the stain of their late rebellion, now concerted measures for the spoliation of their former friends, and the recovery of the booty which the troops of Jaypur

were conveying to their own country: accordingly under the command of *Induraja*, the hereditary *Dewan* of Jodhpur, though not the less a late deserter from his master, they attacked the remains of *Jagat Singh's* army on the frontier, defeated and dispersed it, captured all the guns and stores, and recovered the pillaged wealth. The *Raja* of Jaypur was in his turn compelled to take shelter in his capital from the superior ascendancy of his recently humbled rival.

The *Thakurs* of Jodhpur having joined *Amir Khan*, marched with him to the capital: they were received with joy by *Man Singh*, all their offences were pardoned, and *Induraj* was reinstated in his post. *Amir Khan* had still a part to play, and undertook to rid the Rajah of his inveterate enemy, *Sivai Singh*: accordingly he left Jodhpur in seeming discontent, and marched to Nagore, where *Sivai Singh* with the pretender *Dhokul Singh* was preparing for resistance. By the most solemn protestations of a friendly disposition, and proposals of future alliance, *Sivai Singh* was tempted to return a visit, which *Amir Khan* had with seeming confidence previously paid him, and to trust himself in the camp of the Pat'han. After the entertainments prepared for the occasion had continued some time, *Amir Khan* found an excuse for quitting the tent in which the interview was held, and shortly afterwards the tent was precipitated

precipitated on *Sivai Singh* and his followers, and whilst entangled in its folds, they were attacked and murdered.* The head of *Sivai Singh* was cut off and sent to Jodhpur—and *Amir Khan* was rewarded for his treachery with ten lacks of Rupees and two towns, *Murdhan* and *Kochilabas*, in *Jaghir*. *Dhokul Singh* who was in *Nagpore*, fled to *Kyttee*, in the *Shekaoti* country, where he found an asylum. The *Pat'han* battalions were then let loose against the *Bikaner Raja*, whose territories they ravaged, and whom they soon compelled to purchase peace:† they also occupied and plundered *Nagore*, and obliged their ally *Man Singh* to redeem its reliques for six lacks of Rupees. Valuable presents and estates were also forced from him to satisfy the claims of the different leaders, and the friendship of his mercenary allies, was little less prejudicial to him, than the enmity over which they had enabled the *Raja* of *Jodhpur* to triumph.

The rapacious career of *Amir Khan* in *Rajaputana*, was suspended by a pressing summons from the family of his old associate, and chief;

* For a particular account of this transaction see *Asiatic Annual Register* for 1810-11 p. 39.

† An interesting account of the scene at *Bikaner* occurs in *Elphinstone's Caubul*. The mission arriving there Nov. 1808, when the *Jodhpur* troops were approaching that city. *Introduction* p. 10.

after the return of *Jeswant Rao Holkar* from *Ajmere*, he exhibited symptoms of a disordered intellect; he undertook to reform, and remodel his army, and urged his innovations with a treifful and vehement impatience, that brooked no interruption nor delay; his memory was impaired and his temper became so ungovernable, that it was at last necessary to confine his person: the paroxysms of violence became gradually less outrageous, and were alternated with fits of folly and mischief, till they at last subsided into confirmed fatuity: In this hopeless state he lingered for three years, when his disorder was terminated by his death: he died on the 27th of October, 1811, and was buried at *Bam-poorah*, where a handsome Mausoleum preserves his ashes, and his fame.

Some time previous to his insanity, *Jeswant Rao* had removed the *Princes*, whose claims might else have been then successfully asserted: his elder brother, *Kasi Rao*, was murdered by *Guru Ohinna-Bhae*, under whose charge he had been placed at *Khergond*: his nephew *Kandi Rao*, in whose name *Jeswant Rao* exercised the regal functions, had been intrusted to a mutinous portion of the army, as hostage for the payment of their arrears: to accelerate that payment, the mutineers proclaimed the young Prince, sovereign of *Indore*; but their object was no sooner effected, than

than they abandoned the youth to his uncle's awakened jealousy. Within a week, the death of *Kandi Rao* was announced; poisoned, it is universally supposed, by *Jeswant Rao*: one consequence of these crimes however was the tranquil exercise of the regency, during the insanity of this Prince by his wife *Tulasi Bace*, assisted by *Balaram Seth* as minister, and supported by the alliance, of *Amir Khan*, who leaving the command of his troops and care of his interests in Ajmere to *Rajah Bahadur*, and *Mohamed Shah* now transferred for a short period his intrigues and violences to Malwa and the Dekhin. Whilst *Amir Khan*, in confederacy with the *Nabob of Bhopal*, was engaged in a predatory invasion of the Nagpore state, which was promptly repelled by the aid of a British force, and of which an account is given in the last pages of our predecessor,* the power and person of *Tulasi Bace*, were exposed to imminent danger. An enterprising adventurer named *Dherma Kower*, a man of the cowherd tribe, and a personal favorite with *Jeswant Rao*, had been raised by the new minister to an important military command. This elevation only served as a stimulus to his ambition, and with the view of possessing himself of the chief power, he seized and left under strict

guard, the persons of *Jeswant Rao* and *Tulasi Bace*, and allowed none to approach them without his permission: on pretence of conducting *Jeswant Rao* to a celebrated shrine of *Mahadeo* near Oudipore in the professed hope that this pilgrimage would restore the chief to reason, *Dherma* moved towards Mewar. On the frontiers he was overtaken by *Amir Khan*, who had hastened to efface the recollection of his recent discomfiture on the side of Nagpore, by his efforts in behalf of the person and family of his old master and associate. Those efforts were successful; after several days of skirmishing, the troops of *Dherma* became weary of the contest, and allured by the promised payment of their arrears, they betrayed their commander, seized him, and gave him up to *Tulasi Bace*, who immediately ordered him to be put to death.

Amir Khan after placing the battalions of *Dherma Kower* under the charge of *Tantia Jog*, who from that time became a person of importance in the Holkar Government; and leaving the guardianship of his own interests in charge of *Ghafur Khan*, who was married to a sister of his wife, returned to Rajaputana. The quarrel between the two Rajaput Princes was still undecided, and although all parties were weary of the contest, neither was disposed to concede the hand of the Princess to his rival. It would have been considered

* Asiatic Annual Register for 1810-11. p. 27.

considered a degradation for the *Rana* of Oudipur to have affianced his daughter to any other Hindu Prince than one of the contending *Rajas*, and it was incompatible with the honor of his family, to allow her to remain unmarried. These considerations were urged with great vehemence by all parties, friendly to the restoration of tranquility and amongst them, by the *Patthan* Chief, whose purposes it now suited to re-establish peace, and whose resentment, it was not very safe to provoke. Impelled by these motives, the *Rana* of Oudipur consented to the death of his daughter, as the only method of extricating all parties from their real or fancied embarrassments, and the Princess, being presented with poison by the hands of her aunt, fell a sacrifice to mistaken principles of patriotism and honor: her death was loudly and universally lamented; and the pusillanimous prejudices which had instigated the crime, were punished for it by disappointment, although an ostensible peace was established between the contending powers, and confirmed by intermarriages, the *Raja* of Jaypur marrying the daughter of *Man Singh*, and the latter espousing the sister of *Jagat Singh*, the provinces of Rajaputana were far from tasting the blessings of tranquillity. *Amir Khan* and his marauding bands still occupied the country, under the plea of collecting the tributes due by treaty to the

Holkar State, or in establishing their own claims to the assignments of revenues and lands, granted to the different *Pat'han* leaders as the rewards of their service, or price of their forbearance by the Hindu Princes.* In the prosecution of these purposes, *Amir Khan* in person, or by the instrumentality of his Captains, amongst whom *Mohammed Shah Khan* was particularly distinguished, continued for several years to afflict Rajaputana with his exactions, and to spread by his desolating marches, throughout its whole extent, terror and devastation.

Upon the death of *Holkar* in 1811, the succession devolved upon his son, *Mulhar Rao Holkar*, the child of *Jeswant* by a woman of low caste, but adopted as her own by *Tulasī Bacc*, in whose hands accordingly the regency still continued. This lady's character forms the contrast of that of *Ahalya Bacc*; of violent temper and ungovernable passions, the slave of artful and venal favourites, her government was a perpetual scene of disorder, violence and apprehension. The troops ill paid, and worse disciplined, perpetually

* In 1810 the demand of *Amir Khan* on Jaypur was Thirty Lacks of Rs. in 1811 he agreed to take Fifteen, but being joined by *Mohammed Shah Khan*, the demand was raised to Twenty: it was finally settled at Seventeen Lacks; and in 1812, all but Five Lacks had been discharged. *Mohammed Shah Khan* with *Amir Khan's* troops nevertheless continued his ravages as usual.

perpetually threatened the ministers with disgrace and death. To appease their clamours, and get quit of their presence, assignments on various districts were granted to their commanders, who were sent to collect whatever they could from the dependencies of the state; they were sent forth in fact to plunder, and this privilege they exercised with little regard to distinctions of place or time, and scrupled not to levy contributions on the neighbours and allies, of their titular superiors: such were the bands of *Juggat Bapoo*, *Ram Din*, and other chiefs, nominally officers of the Holkar State, but in truth the licensed Captains of Banditti: the consequence of these mischievous expedients, was the perpetuation of the evil they were designed to remedy; the desolation of the Provinces precluded the collection of legal dues, and the means of replenishing the public treasury were cut off. The troops again fell in arrears; the very privilege to plunder became worthless, and scenes of mutiny and violence were replaced at short intervals, throughout the ensuing period. These distractions were not unfrequently fomented by the parties who disputed the Civil Government of the State, and who, besides minor and occasional branches, may be considered, as ranging for some years in three district divisions. The first was under *Meenah Bacc*, the servant and confi-

dante of the Regent *Bacc*, in confederacy with *Tantiah Alker*, and the Commander *Ram Din*; the second was under the *Dewan Ganpat Rao*, the personal favorite of the Regent, and *Tantiu Jog*; the third, and most respectable, was headed by the minister *Balaram Seth*, who was supported by *Ghafur Khan*, and of course also by *Amir Khan*. *Sindhia* gave his support to the first, and *Zalim Singh* the ruler of Kotah to the second, and in spite of various alternations of power or peril, the exclusive prevalence of either faction long remained undecided: the acts of atrocity that finally left the advantage with *Tantiah Jog* and *Ganpat Rao*, belong to a period more recent than the transactions hitherto noticed, and will be subsequently described.

The insanity of *Holkar*, and the factious contests that distracted the Regency of Indore, enabled *Sindhia* to extend his own power over the neighbouring Princes, without the fear of opposition. Upon the death of his old rival, it was indeed to have been expected, that he would have taken the opportunity of a feeble administration, to have seized some of *Holkar's* territories, and a plot, which broke out in the beginning of 1812, in favor of a distant kinsman whom one of *Holkar's* wives, was to have adopted, is generally ascribed to *Sindhia's* machinations. The design, however, was frustrated, and as *Ghafur Khan*, who was principally

principally instrumental in its defeat, declared himself as the representative of *Amir Khan*, the defender of the young *Mulhar Rao*, and as the Ruler of Kotah, *Zafim Singh* evinced a disposition to co-operate in his protection: the dread of these Chiefs probably induced *Sindhia* to moderate his aims, and confine himself to the acquisition of an indirect influence over the Councils of the Regent, by the show of friendship and alliance, and by secret intrigues with the contending divisions of her court. Various assignments of territory were in fact made by the ministers of *Tulasi Bacc*, to *Sindhia*, for pecuniary or political considerations, but it does not appear that these stipulations were ever fulfilled by either party: at the same time the attention of *Sindhia* was more powerfully diverted to another quarter, and the entire extinction of the independence of Bhopal, long contemplated by this Prince, was at last seriously undertaken by him, in conjunction with the *Raja* of Nagpore.

The principality of Bhopal was founded in the reign of *Aurangzeb*, by *Dost Mohammed*, an Afghan soldier of fortune: in the course of his adventures he was appointed by the *Soubahdar* of Malwar to the charge of the district of Bersiah, and here, being joined by his family, and a colony of his countrymen, he availed himself of the troubles

of the time, to make himself an independent Prince. The territory thus obtained, and enlarged by the descendants of *Dost Mohammed*, presents the singular aspect of a small Mohammedan state, shut up on all sides by powerful Hindu Princes, having to the south and east the *Raja* of Nagpur, the *Peshwa* to the west, and *Sindhia* and *Holkar* on the north. The valour of the settlers and natural difficulties of the country, surrounded by mountainous heights and thick forests, preserved the independence of Bhopal, less effectually it may be presumed, than the mutual jealousies and disorderly governments, of its stronger neighbours.

Dost Mohammed was succeeded by a minor, *Sultan Mohammed Khan*, but the management of the interests of the principality was vested in *Yar Mohammed Khan*, who, although the eldest son of *Dost Mohammed*, was debarred by the usages of his tribe, from the actual succession, in consequence of the illegitimacy of his birth. This partition of authority has since continued to exist, and the title and rank of *Sultan*, with a fixed revenue for his personal expenditure, have been apportioned to one Prince, whilst the major part of the revenue, applicable to public purposes, and the real authority of the State, have been vested in the minister or *Dewan*, sometimes but not invariably

variably, a member of the same family as the *Sultan*.

The son of *Yar Mohammed*, *Feiz Mohammed*, succeeded to the Musnud, and at his death, *Haiat Mohammed*, his brother, became ruler of Bhopal. Both these princes were utterly incompetent to the duties of government, and both devoted themselves to a life of religious austerity and seclusion: their Ministers were therefore the real masters of the state, and the post of *Dewan* was the object of frequent and sanguinary contest. These disputes, and the incapacity of the contending individuals, had brought the principality to the brink of ruin, introduced hordes of mercenary allies, as dangerous as friends as foes, and encouraged the designs of the *Nagpur Raja*, whose troops, aided by the *Pindaris*, had already entered Bhopal, when it was saved by the conduct and spirit of *Wazir Mohammed*.

This Prince was related to the ruling family: his father and uncle had sometime before quitted the capital, disgusted with the dissensions excited by the disputes of *Haiat Mohammed's* favorites and ministers. An unsuccessful attempt was made to enforce their return, but in the affray *Sherif Mohammed*, the father of *Wazir Mohammed*, lost his life. *Kumil Mohammed*, the brother of the former, effected his escape and that of his nephew, and took refuge at *Rayghur*; at this place

Kumil Mohammed was killed, defending one of the gates against the *Mahrattas*; his nephew subsequently sought and obtained shelter in different places, and whilst yet a youth was habituated to the endurance of privation, and the exercise of arms: the death of the late *Dewan* of Bhopal *Cholah Khan*, who, it is asserted, had even set a price upon his head, had removed the only enemy he dreaded, and he now returned to offer his services against the invaders of his native country.

Wazir Mahommed soon became distinguished and popular: his elevation to power was however impeded for a time by the opposition of the *Dewan*, *Murid Khan*, whose rise was marked by meanness and hypocrisy, and whose enjoyment of authority served only to gratify his avarice and cruelty: although chiefly indebted to the favorite mistress of *Haiat Mohammed Khan* for his nomination as *Dewan*, he had her assassinated, and appropriated to his own use, the extensive treasures which she had amassed; nor did the Nabob, or his son *Ghans Mohammed* dare express their sense of this transaction. *Wazir Mohammed* was very soon the object of *Murid Khan's* jealousy and apprehension, and she adopted various expedients to accomplish his ruin; upon their failure, he called to his aid *Balarao Inglish*, one of *Sindhia's* predatory Chieftains, and put him in possession of *Futtehghur*

Futtehghur and the citadel of Bhopal. *Wazir Mohammed* immediately advanced against the *Mahrattas*, and fortunately for Bhopal, the necessities of *Sindhia* conspired with the efforts of its youthful defender for its relief. *Balarao* was recalled, and forbidden all further interference in the affairs of Bhopal: the mandate was peremptory, and he immediately retreated, carrying with him the *Dewan*, of whom he demanded the treasures he was known to possess. The dread of torture, and the still more terrific thoughts of parting with his wealth, threw *Murid Khan* into a fit of illness, of which he shortly died: upon the retreat of the *Mahrattas*, Futtehghur was given up by *Amir Khan*, in whose charge it had been left, to *Wazir Mohammed*, and he soon assumed the functions of *Dewan*, which *Murid Khan* had deserted.

The necessities of the Bhopal state, distracted by the recent contentions, and exhausted by the exactions of marauding invaders, compelled *Wazir Mohammed*, to imitate the example of *Sindhia* and *Holkar*, and support his army by similar acts of aggression on his neighbours: he laid the surrounding territories, belonging to the *Peshwa*, *Sindhia*, and the *Raja* of Nagpore under contribution, recovered several districts wrested from his country, and strengthened himself by alliance with the *Pindari* leaders in the vicinity of Bhopal.

The jealousy of *Ghans Mohammed* who succeeded to the principality, and who preferred the dangerous aid of *Sindhia*, and the Nagpore *Raja*, to the support of his kinsman, induced *Wazir Mohammed* to withdraw, for a short time, from the administration of affairs: as the price of the new alliances which the Nabob had formed, *Islamnagar* was given up to *Sindhia*, and *Hoseinabad* to the *Berar Raja*, whose troops also occupied the Capital for several weeks; but *Ghans Mohammed* was soon sensible of his error, and upon the retreat of the Nagpore troops, welcomed the return of *Wazir Mohammed* to his former ascendancy; the invasion of Nagpore, by *Amir Khan* was aided by *Wazir Mohammed*, and he thus incurred the danger of annihilation by the British contingent which protected the Nagpore state: his ready offer however to submit to the arbitration of *Col. Close*, his professed regard and respect for the British nation, and the claims which the Nabobs of Bhopal had upon the gratitude of that Government, for the effective and indispensable succour afforded by them to the march of *General Goddard*, across the continent, averted the impending storm, and preserved the Bhopal state from a collision, from which the talents and valour of its gallant chief, must have been inadequate to defend it.

The conduct and prowess of

of *Wazir Mohammed* had a very few years afterwards, ample opportunity of display: measures were concerted in 1812 between *Sindhia*, and the *Berar Raja* for the subversion of Bhopal, and in 1813 the capital of the principality was invested by an army of sixty or seventy thousand men, under the command of *Sindhia's* General, *Jaggoo Bapoo*, and *Sadik Ali*, the General of the *Raja* of Nagpore; It was defended by *Wazir Mohammed* with about 11,000 men, of whom three thousand were *Pindaris*, commanded by *Namdar Khan*, a nephew of *Kureem Khan*.

The limits of this sketch do not permit our entering into a detail of the occurrences of the siege, which continued for nine months: the works of Bhopal were in a very ruinous condition; the number of the defenders, at first but scanty, was soon reduced by the necessary departure of the *Pindaris*, and most of the mounted troops, through want of forage, and the garrison, was soon straitened for provisions, the avenues being completely possessed by the besiegers, and the only supplies being introduced by the lake, which extends along the western side of Bhopal: fortunately for the defenders, the attack of fortified places is beyond native science, and little was attempted for the reduction of the place, except close investiture, and direct

assaults, several of which were made with great resolution, but were met with superior intrepidity, and successfully repulsed. At length, the supply by the lake was intercepted, and the distress of the besieged became excessive: desertion, the dearth of food, and the sword of the enemy, had reduced the number of the garrison to about 200 men, and little hope remained of their being able to offer a more protracted resistance. In this state of affairs, the failure of a scheme, in which the treachery of one of *Wazir Mohammed's* officers had introduced five hundred of the Nagpore troops into the post he commanded, but who were discovered, and put to flight with great loss, by *Wazir Mohammed*, and his son, *Nuzzer Mohammed*, with a handful of men, exhausted the patience of *Sadik Ali*, and in spite of the objections and entreaties of his confederate, he abandoned the siege: his departure destroyed the hopes of *Sindhia's* forces, already dispirited by the duration, and events of the siege; they accordingly followed the example of the Nagpore troops, and marched to Sarangpur, where they were cautioned during the rains.

Although the attack of Bhopal was thus repelled, there was every appearance of its being speedily and successfully resumed. *Jeswant Rao Bhac*, who succeeded to the command

mand of *Sindhia's* army, was making diligent preparations to renew the siege: after the rains, he was reinforced by *Jean Baptiste*, another of *Sindhia's* officers, and of European descent, who had eight well appointed Battalions, and forty guns under his command: the good fortune of *Wazir Mohammed* however suspended the peril; the two commanders of *Sindhia's* army disputed and fought; the *Bhaa* was defeated; his troops dispersed; and his camp plundered; and before the final arrangements for the siege of *Bhopal* were completed, the British Government interfered and rescued the principality from all further danger; the causes, and character of this interference, we shall hereafter have occasion to describe.

Although *Sindhia* was thus disappointed in his views upon *Bhopal*, he had been more successful in other quarters, and his leaders had despoiled *Anand Rao* of *Dhar* of the greater part of his patrimony. In 1809 *Sambajee Inglia* subdued the district of *Bednawar*, belonging to *Dhar*, but engaged to relinquish it on payment of 71,000 Rupees, which were due, it was asserted, to *Sindhia*; the money was raised, but *Anand Rao* dying, both it, and the territory, were detained. The widow of *Anand Rao*, *Mecna Bae*, being delivered of a son after her husband's death, assumed the regency, and being a woman of high spirit, and connected with the

family of the ruler of *Guzerat*, she was able by her own exertions, and the aid of her kinsman, to snatch a small fragment of the principality from the annihilation with which it was threatened, and preserve it in the *Powar* family, by which it had been governed since the close of the 17th Century. A branch of the same family, who enjoyed the sovereignty of *Dewas*, and whose territories situated in the most distracted part of *Malwa*, had also been subjected, amongst the exactions of other freebooters, to those of *Sindhia*, and he annexed *Sarangpore* to his own possession.

The *Rajaput* state of *Raghughur*, had been seized by *Madhajee Sindhia*, but restored in a ruinous condition to *Balwant Singh*, its legitimate Prince, at the intercession of the *Rajas* of *Jaypur* and *Jodhpur*, and on condition of a large pecuniary consideration: the state of the Province rendered that stipulation impracticable, and *Balwant Singh*, who was of a mild and indolent disposition, abandoned his hereditary territory once more to the *Mahrattas*. Upon the confusion that followed *Dowlet Rao's* accession, *Raghughur* was restored to *Saya Singh*, the son of its last *Raja*, and *Durjan Lal*, a kinsman of the same, took the opportunity presented by that event, the disturbances at *Poona*, and the war with the English, to establish an independent principality

principality for himself in the eastern districts of Malwa, of which Bahaderghur was the Capital; the recovery of these possessions was a main object of *Sindhia's* policy, and in 1812, his General, *Baptiste*, possessed himself of the districts, and the capital of *Durjan Lal*: the Rajput leader, however was not disheartened; he commenced a war of detail against his enemy, and with the aid of *Kureem Khan's* *Pindaris* carried terror to the neighbourhood of Gwalior; his gallant efforts were stopped by his death; *Saya Singh* the hereditary Prince of Raghughur, was no less distinguished for valour and enterprise, than his kinsman, although those qualities were sullied by a degree of violence and ferocity, which bordered upon insanity, and were attributed to that cause: he had made considerable progress in the recovery of his patrimony, when his career was checked by *Baptiste*, whose disciplined Battalions were eligibly employed in the reduction of those Princes, whom the Court of Gwalior held refractory or rebellious. The power of *Jaya Singh*, was unequal to the contest; Raghughur was taken; the whole district subdued; and the Rajput Prince, no longer the ruler of a settled government, became the leader of a desperate band, at the head of which he traversed the possessions of his enemy; maintaining his followers by

contributions on the public functionaries, and abstaining from individual plunder; seeking all favorable opportunities of encountering the troops of *Sindhia*, whom he usually defeated with disproportionate numbers, and baffling every attempt to effect his capture or his subjugation: this contest alone furnished abundant occupation to *Sindhia's* forces, and contracted his means of interfering to any profit in more distant negotiation; nor was he quit of this formidable antagonist, until the breaking out of the late war, when the prevailing epidemic put an end to his anxieties and the life of *Jaya Singh*.

The other principalities in Malwa, or on the neighbouring confines of *Rajaputana*, were all more or less involved in the ruinous disputes, which agitated their neighbours, and the *Rajas* of *Pertabghier*, *Banswara*, and *Dongerput*, besides suffering the occasional exactions of the leaders of predatory bands, were compelled to purchase their independance, by fixed tributes, to some of the most powerful of the *Mahratta* Princes; the Raja of *Kotah*, was in like manner tributary to both *Sindhia* and *Holkar*, but the wise policy of the minister, *Zalim Singh*, preserved amidst every revolution, the respect and friendship of the contending chiefs; and the marauding forces, and enabled his territory to appear as the basis of the desert,

sert, the seat of prosperity and peace, amidst the surrounding circle of war and devastation.

The transactions we have already described, sufficiently explain the cause of that ruined and disorganised condition, into which the provinces of Western India had declined: at the same time, the contests of the chief powers, and the spoliations of their armies, were far from being the only sources to which the misery of the country was ascribable, and independently of these actors in the scene of anarchy, the districts were infested by hordes of professed freebooters, and lawless tribes, who under the name of Pindaries, Grassias, Bhils, Bhilalas, and Soondees, committed the most atrocious depredations on the villages and towns of Malwa, and the districts bordering on that Province. A short account of these bands is therefore necessary to complete the outline we have attempted to delineate.

The origin of the Pindaris has not been satisfactorily traced: it would appear, that they sprang into notice when the Dekhin was invaded by the Armies of *Aurangzeb*; when the final suppression of the Mohammedan dynasties, who ruled the upper part of the Peninsula; the Capture of their chief cities; the dispersion of their Forces; and the predatory warfare maintained by *Sivajee*, and his fol-

lowers, convulsed a wide extent of fertile country, and drove the peaceful cultivators of the soil, to seek their livelihood by plunder: the word *Pindara* in its original import signifies a *herdsman*, and in the histories of the period is apparently used to designate an individual, possibly one of a tribe, but not of a mingled association, whose only common attribute was pillage: the names of the *Pindaris*, that occur are also Mahratta,* not Mohammedan, — and there is little doubt therefore, that the freebooters who latterly bore the name of *Pindaris*, were of a different description, from those, who co-operated effectually with *Sivajee* to arrest the armies of the Emperor of Hindoostan. The subsequent revolutions of the throne of Delhi, and the contests between the chiefs of the Marhattas, perpetuated the existence, whilst they altered the condition of these predatory hordes, and gave them the character that entailed their extermination.

The first appearance of the *Pindaris* in Malwa, as a body of marauding troops of every tribe and faith, under a Mohammedan chief, occurred in the time of *Mulhar Rao Holkar*, to whose Camp a separate corps, so called, was attached, under the command of *Ghurdi Khan*, one of the sons

* Such are *Poonapa*, and *Ituck* or more properly *Yelaka* which occurs in Scott.

sons of *Ghazi ud Din*, a soldier of fortune, in the service of the first *Bajee Rao*. The bands commanded by *Ghurdi Khan* were swelled by the distractions of the time, to a numerous assemblage, estimated at one period at thirty thousand men: at his death, they separated under various chiefs, of whom the most powerful in recent times was named *Kader Bakhsh*; the several Corps however continued attached to the family of *Holkar*, and were therefore collectively known as the *Holkar Shahi Pindaris*.

The other son of *Ghazi ud Din*, *Shah Baz Khan*, collected another herd of marauders, with whom he entered the service of *Ranojee Sindhia*; he was succeeded in the command by his two sons, *Heran*, and *Beren*, who after the death of *Madhaje Sindhia*, lent themselves as instruments to the *Berar Raja*, to inflict the most lamentable calamities on the little principality of *Bhopal*. Upon their return, the *Raja* of *Nagpore* compelled them to disgorge their plunder into his coffers, and threw *Beren* into confinement, in which he died. *Heran* fled to *Doulet Rao Sindhia*, and soon afterwards dying, left the command of his followers to *Dost Mohamed*, and *Wazir Mohammed*, his sons; the former commanded the detachments that had the audacity in 1812, to violate the British territories, and by their ravages on that and subsequent occasions,

drew down its resentment upon their heads.

The bands which *Beren* commanded, did not after his death devolve to his son, but ranged themselves under a different leader, named *Dubla*: to his authority, his son *Rajan* succeeded, but the real power was exercised by a more enterprising adventurer, *Cheetoo*, the slave and adopted son of *Dubla*, and who, whilst he held the real sway, treated *Rajan* with the respect due to the hereditary chieftain of the corps. After the fall of the celebrated *Pindari* leader, *Kurcem Khan* in 1807, *Cheetoo* was regarded as the most powerful of the *Pindari* Captains.

Kurcem Khan commanded a small body of *Pindaris*, under *Beren*, when his leader was seized, and confined at *Nagpore*; he effected his own escape, and joined *Doulet Rao Sindhia* in whose service he subsequently remained, until, as the recompense of his attachment, lands were granted him, which had been wrested from the *Powar* family, and the *Nabobs* of *Bhopal*, and even the title of *Nabob* was conferred upon him. These honours and acquisitions inspired him with views above his profession, and tempted him to erect an independant principality which he might bequeath to his descendants: his successful prosecution of this enterprise, awakened the jealousy of his paramount Lord, and *Sindhia* having

having inveigled him into his power, by professions of regard and promises of extended munificence, threw him into confinement, dispersed his followers, and seized upon the districts over which he had extended his supremacy. *Kureem Khan* was detained for four years at Gwalior. In 1811, the payment of six lacks of Rupees liberated him from his confinement: a seeming reconciliation took place between him and *Sindhia*, but a very short time served to recall the suspicions of the latter, and to engage him in a renewed attempt to annihilate his vassal. *Juggoo Bapoo* was sent against *Kureem* with a large force, and *Cheetoo* having been induced to join *Sindhia's* Battalions with his *Pindaris*, the confederacy proved too strong for their opponent, and *Kureem* sustained a severe defeat in the province of Omutwara: he fled with a few adherents to Kotah, but the prudence of *Zalim Singh* transferred him to *Amir Khan*, by whom he was received with apparent cordiality; equally apprehensive however of the disproportionate growth of such a power, and perhaps not unwilling to hold *Kureem*, as the pledge of *Sindhia's* forbearance, the *Pathan* chief sent him to the Court of *Holkar*, and placed him in restraint there under the charge of *Ghaffur Khan*. In this detention several years more passed, during which the scattered followers of *Kureem*, equally hostile to *Sindhia* and *Holkar*, and the

objects of attack to the commanders of both Princes, continued engaged in the commission of perpetual depredations, wherever they directed their migratory course; the chief body of them however, under *Namdar Khan*, the nephew of *Kureem Khan*, co-operated with the Rajaputs of *Durjan Lal* to lay waste especially the districts of *Sindhia*, and lent their aid to the Ruler of Bhopal, to defeat the same Prince's designs upon that principality.

Although the *Pindaris* like the bands of *Amir Khan*, and the free companies of Europe in the middle ages, were roving mercenaries, without a native country, or supreme ruler, they differed from them in the subservience of their military to their predatory composition, and in the occupation of fixed seats of residence, whence they issued upon occasions of war or plunder, and to which they returned to rest from their campaigns, or to revel on their spoils. It was a consequence of this occupancy of territory, originating in grants of land made by *Holkar* and *Sindhia* to their chiefs, that the *Pindaris* attached themselves to one or other of these Princes, and were thus distinguished as *Holkar Shahi*, and *Sindhia Shahi*; the bond was very loose it is true, and allegiance was rarely paid when it could not be enforced: it still had some influence upon these bands however, and at any rate, it furnished them with a banner to

to follow, when a state of war gave promise of augmented opportunities of plunder. In times of peace, the only military operations of the *Pindaris* were professedly undertaken for the collection of spoil, and parties were annually sent forth to levy contributions on the neighbouring countries.

The districts occupied by the *Pindari* chiefs lay mostly along the skirts of the mountainous tracts in Eastern Malwa, through which the *Nerbudda* flows to the West; the *Durra* or horde of *Dost Mohammed* and his brother, lay the most Easterly; that of *Kureem Khan* was next, and that of *Cheetoo* more to the West; they were all disposed around Bhopal, and their cantonments either were, or had been in many instances, part of that principality: from these stations they issued forth in parties, usually consisting of two or three thousand horse, under the guidance of *Lehbehria*s, or persons acquainted with the route they purposed taking, and the country they proposed to plunder: they moved with rapidity, and refrained from depredation, till they reached the object of their expedition, when they swept the surface of the district of every thing valuable, and returned with the like celerity with which they had advanced: their arrival at home was a season of rejoicing: a *melá* or fair, was opened for the disposal of their booty, to which the surrounding villagers, travelling dealers, and

the usual attendants on such scenes resorted, and for a time the cantonment of the *Durrah*, presented a spectacle, the gaiety of which offered a singular contrast, to the horrors to which it owed its origin: to guard against such depredators was impracticable: the secrecy and celerity of their movements rendered it impossible to anticipate their attack, and difficult to overtake their retreat: there was nothing therefore left but to seek them in their haunts, and annihilate a confederacy, hostile to every principle of social organization: the particular events that led to the adoption of this measure, and the entire success with which it was attended, will be the subject of a future page.

Of the remaining freebooters by whom *Makoa* was desolated, it is unnecessary to offer any detailed account, as they never rose into political importance: the *Grasya* chiefs were the Rajput occupants of the country before it was parcelled out amongst the *Mahratta* or *Mohammedan* invaders: driven from their patrimonial possessions into the woods and mountains, they collected followers of their own tribe and caste, and maintained themselves by the products of the plunder which they issued from their recesses occasionally to collect. In time their exactions were bought off—a fixed price, a sort of black mail, was paid by the neighbouring villages, to prevent the *Grasya* exactions, and this once stipulated was

ever after claimed by them: when the demand was not complied with, or when the sum agreed upon was not duly tendered, the villages were attacked, and their inhabitants compelled to fly or be murdered. The Grasya chiefs were very numerous throughout Malwa, and were very extensively connected by intermarriages. The *Sondees* inhabit an extensive tract, extending from Gangraur to Ougein north and south, and from Agar to the Chambul east and west: they affect to call themselves Rajaputs, but are the descendants of a mixed and outcast race. Their country had suffered severely from the contests in which it had been involved, and its inhabitants always turbulent and ferocious, had degenerated into a large community of banditti.

The inhabitants of the mountainous tracts which form the southern boundary of Malwa, and extend from the British possessions to Guzerat, are tenanted by tribes utterly uncivilized, and their addiction to predatory habits was therefore only a necessary consequence of their barbarous notions and miserable condition: the eastern portion of the range is occupied by the Gonds, the western by the Bhils; both are known to the ancient literature of the Hindus in the character which they still retain, and they are probably the aborigines of the woods and mountains they inhabit, if they were not, at a very remote period, the savage natives of the plains of Hindus-

tan. The traditions, manners and particularly the dialects of these wild tribes have been hitherto little investigated: as far as has yet been ascertained however, their general characteristics correspond: although worshipping various uncouth forms of the divinities of the Hindus, they are unacquainted with distinctions of caste, and are little scrupulous in the article of food; they are subject to petty chiefs, reverence their Bhats or Bards, are ill housed, go scantily clothed and imperfectly armed; are of small stature and wretched appearance; set little value upon human life, and are treacherous and sanguinary: their predatory character is alike common to both classes: any disagreements of local tradition are most probably of little value, and it chiefly remains therefore to compare their dialects, and to determine whether the languages of the Koles, the Gonds, the Nisadas and Bhils, the various denominations of the mountaineers of central and western Hindustan bear any affinity to each other, or to the more cultivated dialects around them.

The transactions we have now detailed complete the history of the Rajput States, and Marhatta Princes of Malwa and Kaudesh till about the year 1813-14, when their proceedings began to demand the active interference of the British Government. Before however we advance to a recent date, we shall briefly advert to the countries lying to the north of Rajputana—
to

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

to the Sikh federation in the Punjab, and the kingdom of Cabul.

The Government of that part of the Punjab which belonged to the Sikhs, was divided amongst a number of petty chieftains, each exercising independant sovereignty within his own estates, and co-operating with the rest at a general federative council, which assembled at Umrutsir, in cases affecting the common safety or interest: as there was no controuling power to maintain or enforce internal tranquillity, the Sikh confederacy was at all times distracted with mutual broils, and the several chieftains prosecuted their schemes of resentment or ambition at the expence of their neighbours, and associates. The chief, who by an extraordinary mixture of enterprise and conduct, finally carried on these projects with the greatest success was, Runjeet Singh, and he has now engrossed the supremacy of almost the whole of the Sikh dominions. The grandfather of Runjeet, was the proprietor of one or two small villages, but laid the foundation of the rise of his family, by successful depredations on his neighbours. His son Maha Singh, still further extended his acquisitions, and on the death of Khan Behader, the Nawab of Lahore, contrived to possess himself of that city, which he left to his son. The power of Zeman Shah, the King of Cabul, for some

time restrained the ambition of the new ruler of Lahore, and at one period endangered his personal safety. Upon the final abandonment of these designs which Zeman Shah awhile cherished, of aggrandising himself on the side of India, Runjeet Singh was encouraged to adopt a bolder system of policy, and even attacked the forces of the Monarch of Cabul.—In concert with the Ruler of Gujerat he defeated the Afghans under Ahmed Khan Durani, compelled them to retire beyond the Jhelum, and took possession of Rawal Pindi and other places in the Punjab, which till then had been regarded as dependencies of the Afghan kingdom.

The first aggressions of Runjeet Singh, were prudently confined to this direction, and secure whilst thus engaged, of the encouragement and aid of the Sikh Chiefs, he continued to attack the petty Mohammedan principalities in his vicinity, and enlarge his possessions at their expence. At last a favourable opportunity occurring, his own countrymen became the victims of his ambition. Sahib Singh the Ruler of Gujerat, was involved in dissensions with his eldest son, and to obviate the occurrence of actual hostilities, the parties unwisely agreed to refer their disputes to the arbitration of Runjeet Singh. They accordingly repaired to his capital to submit their disagreements to his decision,

decision, but they were no sooner in his power, than he threw them both into confinement, and leading an army into Gujerat, annexed that state without opposition to his own principality. Sahib Singh, subsequently effected his escape; but despairing of the forcible recovery of his territory, he gladly acceded to the proposals of the Ruler of Lahore, to assume the character of a feudatory Chief, and hold his patrimonial possessions as a dependancy of Lahore. Vizeerabad and Jamoo next fell into the hands of Runjeet Singh; the Mohammedan state of Gheib was next assailed, and its Chief Malk Nawab, being inveigled into a friendly interview with the Sikh Governor of Pindi, was seized, and detained prisoner. Allah-var Khan, the brother of Malk Nawab, assembled an Afghan force, and attacked the fort of Pindi, with a view to his rescue: the result might have been expected, when the means employed are considered--the ditch was a serious impediment to the assailants; they therefore constructed a moveable wooden turret, higher than the walls of the fort, defending its sides and rampart with the coarse blankets, the fabric of the country, which were kept wet, and they manned the machine with matchlock men, whose fire effectually commanded the defences of the fort. The besieged were so galled by this contrivance, that they

offered to capitulate, but the assailants now confident of success, would listen to no other terms than unconditional surrender, and the siege was continued--In the mean time Futteh Singh, arrived with re-inforcements; the assailants of Pindi were driven off with loss, and Malk Nawab, was conveyed in an iron cage, a prisoner to Lahore.

Having at length reduced all the petty Princes, both Mohammedan and Hindu, in the neighbourhood, to subjection, Runjeet Singh directed his views to remoter quarters, and proceeded to extend his authority westward to Multan and eastward to the Sikh principalities lying between the Setlej and the Jumna. In this emergency the Sikh Chiefs applied to the British Government for protection, and as the immediate proximity of so ambitious a Prince was likely to be productive of future collision, their application was favourably received, and the shield of British power displayed in their behalf. In the end of 1809, Mr. Metcalfe was dispatched on a mission to this effect to Runjeet Singh, and his negotiation was supported by the advance of a considerable body of troops under General St. Leger: an interference of this description could not fail of success; and by the arrangements finally concluded on the 4th April, 1809, the Setlej was made the boundary of Runjeet Singh's authority

authority on the side of Hindustan.

The designs of *Ranjee Singh* upon the principality of Multan were more successful, although the entire overthrow of that state was protracted till a term beyond the limits of our present purpose. The forces of *Ranjee Singh* readily overran the country of Multan, but the capital resisted their strenuous and renewed assaults. In the beginning of 1810 the Raja of Lahore was prevailed upon to desist from hostilities by the promise of the Nawab *Moozaffer Khan* to pay two lacks and a half of Rupees, and keep up a body of horse in the Raja's service: the pledge was probably never fulfilled: for in the three following years repeated demonstrations were made for a renewal of the attack: these were diverted for a while however by the prosecution of a plan for the reduction of Cashmir; a project growing out of the distracted condition of the kingdom of Cabul, which it will therefore be necessary to describe.

The disputes that arose amongst the sons of *Timur Shah*, the deposition of *Zeman Shah*, the accession of his brother *Shuja al-Mulk* and his expulsion by another brother, *Shah Mahmoud*, are narrated at length in the appendix to Mr. Elphinstone's account of the mission to Cabul: it is only necessary therefore to continue the narrative from the year 1800, when the account referred to terminates. In the

early part of that year *Shah Shuja* was compelled to abandon his capital by the victorious *Mahmoud*, and the minister to whom his success was wholly ascribable, *Futtah Khan*, and seek refuge in the mountains, sending his family into the territories of the Sikhs for protection, whither also he himself, after some interval repaired.

The fort of *Attock* still holding out for the deposed Prince, *Shah Mahmoud* advanced and laid siege to it. Events however soon put a termination to this enterprise. *Atta Mohammed Khan* the viceroy of Cashmir, forgetting the animosity which had latterly separated his father *Mookhtar-ad-Doulah* from *Shuja*, and which had cost the former his life, declared for the expelled monarch, and a party of Cashmirian troops under *Gul Mohammed Khan* surprised and took *Peshawer*. They were dispossessed by *Mohammed Azim Khan*, dispatched by *Mahmoud* to the relief of *Peshawer*; but this event was followed by another which required the presence of *Mahmoud* himself. One of the many sons of *Timur Shah*, Prince *Abbas*, had been detained with various intermissions in a state of captivity at Cabul: by the aid of some discontented chiefs, he effected his escape, and collecting a force of about 7000 men proclaimed himself King, in February 1811. *Mohammed Azim* immediately marched from *Peshawer*, and was followed from *Attock* by *Mahmoud*.

Mahmoud and *Futteh Khan*; a fierce engagement ensued, in which *Abbas* was defeated and taken with his partizans, the latter of whom were put to death. *Abbas* was blinded, agreeably to Asiatic policy, and remanded to captivity. In this encounter a great part of the city of *Cabul* was burnt.

Shah Shujah, being now left with little hope of recovering his crown, was glad to find an asylum in the dominions of the Sikh Chief, by whom, lands at *Bhera*, yielding an annual revenue of 70,000 Rupees, were granted for the support of the two deposed Princes, *Shuja*, and his elder brother *Zeman Shah*, his associate in misfortune and exile. This generosity was not wholly gratuitous, there is reason to suppose, as *Runjeet Singh* was engaged in the course of the year in negotiating with the Minister of *Mahmoud*, a joint invasion and partition of *Cashmir*, intimidating probably the King of *Cabul* into an acquiescence with the arrangement, by the countenance thus given to his antagonist in the struggle for royalty. Towards the end of the year the Persians having renewed their periodical attempt upon *Herat*, and the mountain tribes rebelling against *Mahmoud*, *Shuja* was encouraged to make another effort for the recovery of his kingdom: assisted by the Viceroy of *Cashmir*, and joined by many of the *Durani* Afghans, he collected a consi-

derable force, and advanced to the vicinity of *Peshawer*: here he was encountered by *Mohammed Azim*, on the 9th November, and again suffered a total defeat.

These repeated discomfitures it would appear, did not extinguish the spirit of *Shah Shuja*, or his faithful partizan *Atta Mohammed*; for in the commencement of 1812, they once more took advantage of the Persian invasion of the western provinces to invade those of the eastern Afghans: this enterprise was for a while successful: *Mohammed Azim*, the general of *Mahmoud*, was defeated and compelled to fall back, and *Peshawer* once more reverted to the authority of *Shuja ul Mulk*. *Mahmoud* after repelling the Persians, returned to *Cabul*, where he remained some time without attempting any enterprise against *Shah Shuja*. At length the army of *Mohammed Azim*, being reinforced, he was enabled again to advance against *Peshawer*, and once more compelled the unfortunate *Shuja* to return to the frontiers, and take refuge at *Attock*.

At this season, some of those unaccountable and improvident intrigues were set on foot, which have so often proved fatal to Indian politicians. *Shuja ul Mulk* was thrown into captivity by the two Chiefs who had hitherto been the sole supporters of his cause: he was seized by *Jehandad Khan*, the Governor of *Attock*, and transferred to his

his brother *Atta Mohammed*, the Viceroy of Cashmir, by whom he was detained a prisoner. The ostensible pretext for this conduct was, a dispute about the arrears of the troops between *Shuja* and *Jehandad Khan*; but there is little doubt that the true reason was of a different nature: the fact is, that the negotiations for a joint invasion of Cashmir by the Afghans and Sikhs were now matured; and it is possible therefore that the brothers knowing this, flattered themselves they might avert the storm by an offer of the person of *Shujah ul Mulk*; or, which is more probable, *Shujah* had actually listened, as it was reported, to overtures from his brother *Maamond*, and had agreed for an equivalent to co-operate with the Court of Cabul for the recovery of Cashmir. — It is not easy to decide which party may be most justly accused of breach of faith; but some such cause of mutual distrust did exist, and was productive of fatal consequences to both.

The possession of the strong post of Attock by *Jehandad Khan*, rendered the approach of the Afghans to Cashmir impracticable by the most direct road—it was therefore necessary to cross the Indus lower down; and as this route brought them in contact with the possessions of *Runjeet Singh*, it was equally indispensable to secure his co-operation: hence arose the alliance between these powers, and the

consent of the Court of Cabul, either to relinquish one-half of Cashmir, or to pay a tribute of eleven lacs a year to *Runjeet Singh*.—The troops of Cabul under *Futteh Khan* accordingly crossed the Indus in the end of 1812 at *Dhera Ghazi Khan*, and being joined by the Sikh troops under *Mohkam Chand*, they entered Cashmir in the beginning of 1813. *Atta Mohammed Khan* ineffectually opposed the invaders. His principal forts were captured, his troops defeated, and himself taken prisoner. His captive also *Shujah ul Mulk* fell into the hands of the victors, but was treated by them with deference, and left at liberty to follow his own inclination: considering himself more in security with the Sikhs than with his own countrymen, he joined the camp of the former, and accompanied their return to Lahore.

The booty obtained by the successful invasion of Cashmir, enabling *Futteh Khan* to acquit himself of all pecuniary obligations to the Raja of Lahore, he dismissed the Sikh troops, and retained the whole province, committing it to the government of *Mohammed Azim Khan*. This arrangement was little palatable to *Runjeet Singh*, whose chief object had been to obtain a footing in Cashmir, and he therefore complained bitterly of having been duped by his allies. On the other hand, the Afghan government was equally mortified

tified and incensed by *Ranjee't's* acquiring the strong fort of Attock, which *Jehandad Khan* gave up to the Sikh Prince for an equivalent in Vizeerabad;—thus gratifying his resentment towards the Court of Cabul, and more effectually providing for his own security. *Futteh Khan* immediately attempted to recover possession of Attock by force, and in the early part of 1813 a battle was fought in the vicinity of that place between the Sikh and Afghan armies, in which the latter being totally routed, *Futteh Khan* retired to Peshawer, after dispatching the remains of his forces, to the defence of Cashmir.

A considerable period now intervened, during which the troops of *Ranjee't Singh* were engaged in extending his authority along the Indus, and in the mountainous countries leading to Cashmir. Some attempts also were made to divert him from the threatened assault by amicable negotiation, and by military demonstrations on the Indus and towards Multan. They had the effect of delaying his progress, but not of preventing it, and early in 1814, his forces were concentrated in Rajore and Paounch on the frontiers

of Cashmir. Their first operations against that province were attended with success; but their triumph was of very brief duration—the natural difficulties of the country,—the hostility of the people,—and the able conduct of *Mohammed Azim Khan* very soon turned the scale: the different divisions of the Sikh army were separately repulsed; the want of supplies rendered their retreat indispensable, and on their return vast numbers perished through want and fatigue, or were cut off by the Hill Chiefs, who, as Mohammedans, were the natural foes of the invaders. The Hakim of Paounch, *Ruh-ool-la Khan*, was particularly distinguished on the occasion, and destroyed an immense number of the retreating enemy. *Ranjee't Singh* returned to Lahore on the 11th August, and was followed by the wreck of his army. *Shah Shuja* was still at Lahore, where he was in fact detained a prisoner by the Raja. In this position stood the affairs of Northern Hindustan at the period to which we have brought those of the more Southerly states, and to which we are now to conduct those of the British possessions.

SECTION IV.

Policy of the Government of British India—Non-interference with Native Powers—Domestic Transactions—Bundelcund Chiefs, protected from external aggression—Internal commotions restrained—Pursuit of Gopal Singh—Surprised by Col. Brown

Brown—Again by Captain Watson—Submits—Killehdar of Kalanjar refractory—Fortress Besieged—Stormed—Failure of the Storm—Submission of the Chief—Rewa—Insincerity of the Raja—Troops sent against him—Raja submits—Operations against his feudatory Chiefs—Sat'hani abandoned—Estouri stormed—Chiefs of Rewa submit—Haryana appropriated—Sikh Chiefs—Patyala Government regulated—Gorakhs encroachments—Chittagong—Arakhan Rebels—Envoy to Ava—Defeat—Repeated attempts—and final death of Kingbering—Peshwa—Southern Jagirdars—Compacts with the Rajas of Colapur and Sawantwari—Hydrabad—Lucknow—Pindaris—Legislative enactments—Progress of Literature and Society—Arrival of Lord Moira—Departure of Lord Minto—Conclusion.

THE administration of British India during the period under review, was characterised by the scrupulous observance of those instructions from England, which prescribed the careful avoidance of every interference with the neighbouring states, which might endanger an appeal to arms: the turbulent distractions of Western and Northern Hindustan were therefore contemplated with indifference, and the native Princes were allowed to worry each other, and weaken themselves, without the slightest effort being made to recommend or enforce their observance of moderation and equity: it was in vain that repeated applications were made to the interest, the policy, or the humanity of the British Government; it was to no purpose that the Hindu Princes of *Rajaputana* offered half their revenues, if the remainder were exempted, from the extortions of *Mahratta* and *Pathan* rapacity; it was equally vain for the *Nabob of Mukun* to press the

acceptance of the whole of his Territory with the reserve of his patrimonial estates, if so he might preserve them, and himself from the grips of *Runjeet Singh*: these splendid bribes were all rejected, and the invariable refusal of the British administration to interfere, may claim the merit of disinterestedness, although it can scarcely be regarded as wise or humane.

Whilst this rigid abstinence from foreign interference was practised, its partial but unintentional abandonment, on previous occasions, had entailed a variety of perplexing discussions within those limits, to which the British authority was extended. The cessions of the *Peshwa* in *Bundelcund* had placed a number of petty Chiefs in a relation not very accurately defined to the British authorities, and the same had recurred with regard to the *Sikh* Chieftains, snatched in time from the comprehensive reach of *Runjeet Singh*.

The *Baudela* chiefs were so far

far independant, that whatever pecuniary or military obligations they might owe to any superiors, they possessed the uncontroled administration of affairs within their own limits, and the mischievous privilege of going to war with one another. In the engagements made with them by their new sovereigns this principle was admitted. The British Laws and regulations had no operation within the territories of these chiefs, and although the British Government considered itself possessed of a right to interpose for their protection from foreign states, or from each other, it did not hold itself pledged to exercise that right, and consequently the chiefs were not bound to appeal to it. It was soon found however that the abstract possession of a right which it was not meant to exercise, was a nonentity; that a right to intermeddle possessed by one party implied a claim in the other to apply to it, and that, in short, if the British Government did not wish to cede a great part of Bundelcund to *Sindiah* or *Amir Khan*, or if it was anxious to prevent a considerable portion of the province from being torn to pieces by intestine commotions, it was necessary to put in practice, the right it avowed in theory, and to interfere decidedly, both at home and abroad, in order to preserve the integrity and peace of *Bundelcund*.

The interposition exercised beyond the limits of the Pro-

vince, was chiefly called for by the pretensions of *Sindhia*, or the aggressions of his officers: these were long and repeatedly directed against several of the frontier Chiefs, but particularly the Bhao of Jhansi and the Rajahs of Dutteah and Tehree, and were not repressed untill after frequent expostulation and remonstrance on the part of the Resident at *Sindhia's* Court. The determined support granted to those Chiefs by the British Government, and the specific treaties finally entered into with them to that effect, were ultimately productive of the desired results, and from the year 1813, they were exempt from *Mahratta* depredation. These arrangements were adjusted without any recourse to hostilities, but those required by the internal condition of *Bundelcund*, were not effected without the intervention of military force.

The reduction of *Adjygher*, and the defeat and pursuit of *Gopal Singh*, growing out of the attempt to enforce public order in *Bundelcund*, have been narrated in the pages of our predecessor; the final suppression of the refractory chieftain, had not at that time been accomplished, and he was left in the beginning of 1811, a fugitive in the rugged country of the *Chandery Raja*. As the nature of the tract, as well as its disorderly condition, precluded the prospect of overtaking or discovering him, active operations

operations were for a while suspended, but at the same time the force under *Lieut. Col. Brown*, which had been so successfully employed against *Gopal Singh*, was kept in the field. In the month of June, the marauder emerged from his retreat, at a place called *Cshirgaon*, dependant on the *Raja of Berar*, and situated in the second range of *Ghats*: having collected a band of followers, he descended the *Ghats*, with the intention of renewing his predatory inroads on the Company's territory, but the detachments under *Lieut. Col. Brown* and *Col. Kelly*, succeeded in counteracting his designs, whilst another body, under *Capt. Watson*, having on the 7th of June arrived within half a mile of *Gopal Singh*, encamped at *Komptara*, and nearly surprised his party, he was induced to retrace his steps and reascend the *Ghats*.

Although these measures had warded off all immediate danger, they still left *Gopal Singh* with his forces unbroken, and consequently prepared to avail himself of a favorable opportunity to renew his depredations: it was therefore highly desirable that his power of doing mischief should be curtailed if not annihilated, and that object was completely accomplished, by the detachment under *Lieut. Colonel Brown*. Having received intelligence of *Gopal Singh's* position, that officer moved with great speed and secrecy, to-

wards him, and on the night of the 26th June, came by surprise upon the enemy. Their camp was pitched at the head of the *Dowanee* pass in the *Marao* hills, in the dry bed of a *Jhil*, protected by thick wood on every side, and only accessible by passes leading through the mountains. The detachment advanced through a narrow defile, beset by close Jungle. On arriving within musket shot of the Camp, the infantry formed and poured a volley into it which first gave the enemy notice of their presence; the troops of *Gopal* immediately fled in all directions, and owing to the darkness of the night, and the nature of the country, effected their escape: their dispersion however was complete, and the greater part of the baggage and stores fell into the hands of the victors. Upon the return of the favorable season for field operations, the pursuit of *Gopal Singh* was continued in the hills, and his fortified post at *Cshirgaon*, a fastness of most difficult approach, was attacked and carried on the 7th Sept. by the British detachment under *Capt. Watson*: the enemy at first made a show of resistance, but gave way upon the first charge of the infantry, and a squadron of the 6th Native Cavalry coming round nearly at the same instant by the Ravines, the whole force was destroyed or dispersed. *Gopal Singh* made his escape, and fell back towards *Saugor*,

gor, in the vicinity of which place he continued for some time: convinced however of the futility of protracted resistance, he determined to throw himself upon the lenity of the Government, and to proffer his submission: his advances were favorably received, and in the month of February 1812, he joined the British Camp before *Kalanjar*, having previously received pardon for past offences, and a small grant of Land for his future maintenance.

The Killadar of *Kalanjar*, *Chobe Deriao Singh*, was the next *Bundela* chief, who provoked the British Government to the use of their power; having afforded shelter to lawless plunderers and refractory leaders, refused to give them up to the superior authority, and treated the requisitions and remonstrances of the Agent with disrespect and contempt. The strength of his fortress animated him to this conduct, and the successful resistance it had enabled him alone to make to the attacks of *Ali Behader*, encouraged him to hope a like result would attend a similar opposition to superior resources.

The fortified Hill of *Kalanjar* is situated about 20 miles to the south east of *Banda*: it is about 1000 feet in height, and the base where it diverges into the adjoining plain, is calculated to be about ten or twelve miles in circumference: the elevation of the Hill is greatest at the

North west extremity, declining thence to the N. eastern corner. The Hill is isolated, but at the distance of about 400 yards opposite to the N. West extremity of the larger height, rises another smaller elevation, the hill *Kalanjari*, and the plain in which these stand is bounded by the mountainous range that extends from *Rhotas* to *Ajmere*. The Pettah or walled town of *Kalanjar* lies at the foot of the northern face of the mountain. The main ascent to the fort is by passages practised in the rock, and defended by walls and four gates; the whole of the summit is enclosed by a wall with battlements, and loop holes, and the sides of the rock are further defended by various outworks communicating with the plain. Upon the summit, rise the present fortifications, apparently of Mohammedan architecture, but the materials are chiefly the mutilated fragments of *Hindu* sculpture—the Hill of *Kalanjar* having long been a distinguished seat of the worship of *Siva*, and still presenting numerous splendid specimens of the shrines in which that worship was celebrated: the rock of *Kalanjar* is in many places perpendicular, and in all of difficult ascent, either from its steepness, or the thick jungle with which it is partially covered.

The force assembled for the reduction of this Fortress, consisted of 5 companies of H. M. 53d Regiment, a squadron

drum of the 8th Light Dragoons, 2d Regt. of Native Cavalry, 6 Battalions of Infantry, the eight companies of the 1st Battalions of the 2d and 9th Native Regts., three companies of Pioneers, a detachment of European Artillery, and a battering train of 12 and 18 pounders. The troops were collected before Kalanjar on the 19th of January 1812, and the preliminary operations of the siege commenced, under the command of *Gen. Martindell*.

After having reconnoitred the defences of the Fort, it was determined to erect batteries on the smaller elevation, and by the 26th of the month, after incredible exertion, in raising the guns, two batteries were completed for the reception of 4 eighteen pounders, opposite to the eastern angle of the Fort, and a mortar battery calculated to enfilade the works was constructed on the ridge, a little more to the north. In the course of the 27th, two additional batteries, one for two eighteen pounders and the other for 2 twelve pounders were raised at the foot of the Hill, exactly opposite to the great gateway: the interval had also been appropriated to attempts at negotiation, and various missions had been interchanged between the Fort and the British Agent, *Mr. Richardson*, but without any satisfactory result. Every thing therefore being prepared, the batteries opened on the 28th,

with great effect: their fire was very inadequately returned by the ordnance of the Fort: the town was occupied on the same day by an advanced detachment without any serious opposition, the enemy retiring to the Fort under cover of a heavy but ill-directed fire of matchlocks, from which no loss was sustained.

By the 1st of February, the batteries had effected what was considered a practicable breach in the north-east angle of the Fort, and at sunrise on the second, a strong storming party attempted to carry the place. The party consisted of the five companies of the 53d and all the flank companies of the line, forming a body of about 2000 men, commanded by *Lieut. Colonel Mawby*: as they ascended the hill they were received with a brisk fire of musketry accompanied by a tremendous volley of massy stones. Notwithstanding this opposition, the assailants made good their advance to the foot of the wall, when they found themselves stopped by a precipitous, and mostly, perpendicular face of rock, which it was necessary to surmount before they could arrive at the breach. The looseness of the soil on which they stood and the missiles hurled upon them from above, rendered their attempts to plant their ladders but partially successful, and the few who contrived to fix and scale the

the ladders so as to attain the foot of the breach, were instantly knocked down by the constant shower of heavy stones. After an unavailing struggle for nearly an hour, in which the most determined spirit and courage were evinced, the assault was abandoned, as hopeless, and the trumpets sounded a retreat. In this attack the companies of the 53d suffered most severely, every officer, except *Col. Mauby* and one other, was killed or wounded, and the Grenadier Company was totally disabled. As the chief hurts however were from the stones thrown upon them, the loss of the assailants was ultimately not very considerable. The assault although not in the first instance successful, was productive of final advantage, as the Killadar and his brethren, who claimed a participation in his authority, apprehending the consequences of a renewed attack, resolved to surrender the Fort, Lands of equal value above the Ghats to those which were relinquished, formed the basis of the stipulations agreed upon, and upon the assurance of this equivalent, the strong hold of *Kalanjar*, and the adjoining territory were given up to the British authorities.

The fall of *Kalanjar* together with the preceding occurrences, seems to have had the effect of impressing upon the *Bundela* chiefs the inefficacy of resistance to the conquering strength of the Go-

vernment; whilst their jealousy of any covert intention in the latter, to alter the nature of their future tenure, was removed by the formal disavowal of such a purpose. A public regulation* was promulgated at the end of 1812, declaring what territories and *Jahgirdars* in *Bundlecund*, had always been, and were still to be, exempted from the operation of the general regulations, and from the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Civil and Criminal judicature. By this measure twenty-seven petty chiefs were then confirmed in their independancy, and the Province has since continued prosperous and tranquil.

The territories of the *Rewa*, *Raja*, situated to the south east of *Bundlecund*, next required the interposition of authority: besides affording an asylum to freebooters and rebels, the *Raja* was unable to prevent his own subjects from the commission of acts of aggression, and the five petty chiefs of *Sinkgrana*, the head of whom was the *Mow*, *Raja*, were rebels to their liege lord, and enemies to the prosperity of their neighbours. The conduct of the *Raja* himself was not calculated to inspire any confidence in his sincerity, and in contravention of the terms of an engagement concluded with him,

* Regulation XXII. 5th December, 1812.

him in 1812, he treated the Native Agents of the British authorities with contempt and outrage, and opposed a free communication through his territory between those British stations which it separated from each other: it became necessary therefore to compel the Raja to adhere to the conditions of existing treaties, on his own part; and on that of his vassals, to engage for their conduct, or to resign them to more efficient control: with these views, a considerable force was collected in the early part of 1813, and was led by *Col. Martindell*, into the *Rewa* district in the month of April. On the 3d the troops arrived at Oomree, within 5 miles of the capital, when after a short interval the Raja convinced of the vanity of further resistance, and disappointed in the effects of the demonstrations of the Pindaris, with whom it appeared he had held some correspondence, professed his readiness to submit, and repaired in person to the British camp.—A suspension of hostilities had been previously settled, and the terms of treaty were adjusted between the *Rewa* Chief and the British Agent, which was finally signed on the 2d of June. In consequence of these measures, and the approach of the rains, the force broke up and retired into cantonments.

At the close of the rainy season the operations in *Rewa*, directed to the chastisement or

repression of the petty chiefs of *Sinhgrana*, were resumed under command of *Col. Adams*: the first steps were taken against the Raja of *Sathani*, in whose territory an insult had been offered in the preceding Campaign to the British arms. When *Col. Barrell* with reinforcements advanced from *Mirzapur* to join *Colonel Martindell*, a small detachment of *Sépoys* escorting a cart with stores, and proceeding in faith of the suspension of hostilities concluded on the 2d May, were suddenly surrounded on the 7th near the village of *Sathani* by a large body of horse and foot, by whom several *Sépoys* were killed, and the property was plundered—the *Raja of Rewa* disclaimed all participation in this atrocity, and it appeared to have been the unauthorised act of some of the independent chiefs, particularly, of *Rukhpal, Raja of Sathani*, and *Surnaid Singh*, of *Entouri*, against whom therefore the troops were first conducted. The Fort of the Raja of *Sathane* was abandoned on the approach of the British troops, but at *Entouri* a determined resistance was encountered, and this place was subdued only after a protracted conflict, in which several officers were wounded. The fort was at last carried. The chief, *Surnaid Singh*, disdaining to survive its fall, strewed a quantity of gunpowder upon a cloth, which he bound round him, and setting fire to it, terminated

M

ed

ed his existence. From *Entouri* the force proceeded to *Omree* and *Jouri*, two mud Forts, which were abandoned, and which, as well as the others that were taken possession of, were levelled with the ground: these operations put an end to all further opposition or procrastination. The Rajas of *Chourhat* and *Mow*, joined the British camp, and proffered unconditional submission, and the Rewa Raja's second son, *Lachman Singh*, was deputed by his father to adjust all differences with the British Commander. In consequence a treaty of alliance was finally concluded in March, 1814, which terminated the dispute, and which whilst it restored to the Rewa Raja, the authority over those possessions formerly sequestered, established the right of the British government to a controuling sway, and unrestricted access.

Proceeding along the British frontier to the north, our attention is next attracted by the settlement and annexation of the Province of *Haryana*, which were effected in the early part of the period under discussion. Subsequently to 1806, this district had been granted to different independent chiefs, who had exhibited marks of attachment to the British interests during the Mahratta war, but in consequence of the unproductiveness of the district, and the depredations of the *Bhattis*, a wild and predatory race lying to the westward of *Ha-*

ryana, the revenues proved so inadequate to the expences, that its new Sovereigns were glad to relinquish the charge. The last Chief, was *Abdool Sumud Khan*, who notwithstanding his activity and talents, was in a short time so involved in heavy debts, that he prayed to be relieved of them at the price of his principality. It was evident indeed that the only power capable of deriving advantage from this Province, was one which could command a force sufficient to suppress the predatory inroads of the *Bhattis*, and funds competent to restore that system of irrigation, which depended upon the canal dug by *Feroz Shah*, and which alone rendered *Haryana* fertile and productive: it was accordingly determined to assume the direct management of the Province, and its tranquilization was soon effected. The *Bhattis* as usual resumed their depredations, on which, a force under Col. *Adams* marched from *Hansi*, and advancing into their country, punished their presumption, by the capture of *Berani*, *Futtehabad*, and other places. This active exertion of the British resources, speedily reduced the *Bhatti* chiefs to submission, and *Zabita Khan*, one of the principal leaders, gave himself up to the British force. In consequence of this submission, and his entering into a formal engagement to prevent the future incursions of his people, his estates were restored

restored to him, with the exception of *Futtehabad*, which was occupied as a military station. Occasional attempts have been since made by the *Bhattis* to break through the restraints imposed upon them, but those attempts have not essentially interrupted the peace and prosperity of the district.

The protection given to the *Sikh* chiefs has already been adverted to : as soon as the common danger was thus removed, these turbulent individuals resumed their domestic disputes, and were no less mortified than disappointed, when they found their disorderly habits corrected by British interposition: being without remedy however they submitted their disputes to the Supreme Government, and harassed the British authorities for many years with complaints of mutual aggression, and petitions for restitution or redress. These disputes however, although occasionally requiring the presence of a small military force, led to no transactions of general importance, and need not therefore be here detailed: the most important event in this quarter was the supercession of the *Raja* of *Patyala*, in the administration of his own affairs, in consequence of his violent and oppressive conduct, which was considered to be little short of mental derangement: the executive authority was therefore vested in the *Rani*, aided by efficient ministers, and supported and controuled

by the British functionaries. The arrangement encountered much opposition from the *Raja* and his partizans, and an attempt was even made against the life of General Ochterlony the British Resident, which there was reason to suspect arose out of these transactions. A young *Sikh*, who however disclaimed all premeditation or preconcert, attempted on the 18th of May to shoot the Resident in his palankeen, and this purpose being frustrated by *General Ochterlony's* promptitude in seizing the barrel of the matchlock, and leaping out of the palankeen, the assassin attacked him with his sword, and inflicted several wounds before he was secured. The *Sikh* was sent prisoner to *Delhi*, but having made an attempt to force his guards, he was killed in the affray that ensued, and no further light was thrown upon the occurrence. The General speedily recovered of his wounds, and the affairs of the *Patyala* state continued to improve in the hands of the *Rani* and her minister *Misra Noudher*. In 1813 the *Raja* of *Patyala*, *Sahab Singh*, died, and was succeeded by his son *Kureem Singh*, who giving his confidence to the *Rani's* minister, no change of system took place.

The apprehension of the *Sikh* chiefs was now excited by the appearance of a new enemy, and the *Gorkha* Governors in the neighbouring mountains, after appropriating all the high lands, began to encroach

encroach upon the country at their foot: here however they encountered *Runjeet Singh* and the British feudatories, and their advance therefore was not suffered to proceed without notice or opposition. The discussions that ensued it is unnecessary here to detail, as the general encroachments of the *Nepalese* will be better connected with the war of which they were the provocation. It is sufficient to observe, that these aggressions commenced so far back as 1806, and that in the years 1810 and 1811, they were exercised on various points, through the whole line of frontier, from the *Setlej* to *Asam*.

The small course of eastern boundary from the hills to *Chittagong*, afforded no occasions for the conflict of national interests, and we must proceed therefore to the latter for subjects of record. In this quarter, events took place, which were productive of protracted and vexatious negotiations with the Court of *Ava*, and which have no doubt left in that quarter impressions unpropitious to the establishment of a friendly connexion, although the grounds of that disposition were unjustly and hastily adopted.

The oppressive Government of the *Burmas* had for some years driven a number of the natives of *Arakhan*, to abandon their homes, and settle in the Company's territory. No exception was taken to

their emigration, and consequently no difficulties were thrown in the way of their change of residence. The remembrance of their native country, and the resentment kept alive by the arrival of fresh fugitives, produced at last a determination amongst them, to attempt to revenge their wrongs, or redeem their rights. With these purposes they collected in great force under the command of an emigrant of some consideration, named *Kingbering*, and invaded the Province of *Arakhan* in the beginning of 1811.

The issue of an armed body of men from the Company's territories, naturally appeared to the *Burma* Government, an act in which the British authorities participated, or at which they connived. It was stated indeed that the force had been collected with the utmost secrecy, and had marched without the knowledge of the British functionaries; but little credit was attached to these assertions, and other causes of jealousy and doubt occurred. *Kingbering*, having crossed the *Naf*, detached parties into *Chittagong* to collect reinforcements, and even to compel the *Mugs* to join his army. The very limited number of troops in the district rendered it impossible to stop this procedure, and before an adequate body could be collected, the insurgent force, considering themselves now sufficiently strong, advanced into *Arakhan*, where finding friends in the population,

population, they speedily overran the country and established themselves in every place, with the only exception of the capital.

To remove the impression which these events were calculated to occasion, it was deemed advisable to send an envoy to *Ava*, to apprise the *Burma* Government of the actual circumstances under which the invasion of *Arakhan* had occurred. *Captain Caning* was dispatched for the purpose, and arrived at *Rangoon* in the end of 1811, where he was amicably received, although, as was expected, he found the Viceroy persuaded that the British Government was implicated in the late transactions. It was not however difficult to weaken this belief at *Rangoon*, and the same effect might have attended the envoy's representations at *Amerapura*, whether he was immediately invited, had not fresh causes of suspicion arisen, and his journey been prudently delayed.

The *Burma* troops having at last encountered the insurgents, completely defeated them, and as the fugitives naturally retired to the Company's territories, the victorious army followed them in the same direction. It was now necessary to oppose their further progress, and a small force under Col. *Morgan*, was posted on the right bank of the *Naf*, to protect the British possessions from invasion. This

measure of precaution was interpreted to mean a hostile intention, and the prohibition announced against all further pursuit, was considered as the protection of the fugitives. The tone adopted by the *Rajah* of *Arakhan*, who jointly with the General *Tyndapo*, commanded the troops of *Ava*, was not that of conciliation, and he threatened to overrun the Province of *Chittagong* with 80,000 men: small detachments were actually sent across the River, but were driven back by parties of Seapoys, and their aggression disavowed by the *Burma* commander. The arrival of reinforcements from Bengal removed all apprehension of the execution of the *Raja's* menaces, and enabled the British authorities to insist on the retreat of the *Burmas*, from the insulting position which they occupied, engaging at the same time to use every effort, to repress any attempt to repeat the invasion of *Arakhan*, and to seize and secure the persons of the insurgent chiefs. The demand of the *Raja* of *Arakhan* for the delivery of those chiefs was resisted, as the sanguinary and vindictive temper of the government of *Ava* was too well known, to render such a measure consistent with the claims of humanity.—In the early part of 1812, two of the chiefs, *Nakloo* and *Larungbaye*, being apprehended, were sent prisoners to *Dacca*. The rainy season separated the armies, and the whole

whole of the *Burma* force was withdrawn from the *Naf*, except a few hundred men.

The situation of the envoy at *Rangoon* now became precarious. It was evident that the Government of *Ava* would not be satisfied with less than the surrender of the insurgent chiefs, and it was highly probable that if they could gain possession of the envoy's person, they would detain him and his suite as hostages for the delivery of the rebels: it was therefore thought expedient to order his return, without accepting the invitation to *Amerapura*. These apprehensions were not unfounded: various attempts to seize the envoy had been projected, but were not executed, apparently through the timidity of the Viceroy, and the precautions taken against their success by *Captain Canning*. His safety was further ensured by the presence of the few cruisers and vessels that conveyed successive dispatches from *Bengal*, and whose arrival filled the functionaries of *Rangoon*, with violent alarms for the security of the City. Such was their agitation that a public order was promulgated, for every house to provide a man, armed with a sword and lance, ready to appear on three strokes of a *Gong*. In consequence of this state of things the Envoy quitted the town, and resided on board the *Malabar* Cruizer, and the British Residents also repaired on board the Vessels in the River. At last the agi-

tation having subsided, they ventured to return, and at the request of the members of the Government, *Capt Canning* resumed his habitation on shore.

After a variety of unpleasant discussions, and alternate exacerbations of distrust and confidence, the return of *Captain Canning* was finally determined. On the 31st of July two deputies arrived at *Rangoon* from *Amerapura*, professedly to ascertain the reasons, why the Envoy's visit to the capital was so long delayed, but in fact, to compel his journey thither, and to remove the Viceroy, as the punishment of his having failed to effect this object. The intentions of these officers were however frustrated, and the mission quitted the *Rangoon* River on the 16th of August. There could be no question as to the wisdom of this determination; it was only to be regretted, that knowing the barbarous character of the *Burma* Government, and anticipating the probable consequences of the invasion of *Arakhan*, such an embassy should have been sent. The haste to originate the representation on the part of the British Government, could only appear to *Burma* judgment, as a suspicious promptitude to excuse a fault, and a timid anxiety to escape retaliation: the necessity of doing so proved ultimately imaginary, as the *Burmas* shewed no reluctance to demand reparation by their own agents, and the *Raja* of *Arakhan* accordingly

ingly sent his own Vakeels to Calcutta.

After the rains had ceased, the chief of the insurrection, *Kingbering*, who had lain concealed in the southern division of *Chittagong*, again made his appearance there, collected a force and assailed the *Arakhan* Government: the result was equally unsuccessful as before, and he was again compelled to fly for refuge to *Chittagong*. These repeated violations of social order now roused the indignation of the British Government, and a reward of 5000 Rupees was offered for the apprehension of *Kingbering*, and 1000 Rupees for that of either of his subordinate chieftains. Several of them were in consequence apprehended, but the attachment of *Kingbering's* adherents was strong enough, to induce them to oppose every attempt for his seizure, and even to attack the troops sent in pursuit of him. This opposition proved effectual, and he continued during the latter part of 1812. in the hills and jungles south of *Cox's Bazar*, collecting and organising forces for a renewal of his attempts upon *Arakhan*, in which design, his parties now began to levy supplies from the villages of the Province, and even to carry off the villagers, and compel them to join *Kingbering's* standard. It was therefore necessary to use active measures for the suppression of this bold adventurer, and the 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment of N. I. was

sent to *Chittagong*. In November a party under *Lieut. Young* surprised a body of the insurgents under *Kingbering* himself at *Cox's Bazar*; attacked and completely dispersed them: he fled by the sea coast to the other side of the *Razoo* river, assembled a handful of followers and entered *Arakhan*: he was once more defeated and fled to the north towards *Tipera*, where he for a time disappeared. In April 1813, he was again heard of amongst the uninhabited fastnesses in the south of *Chittagong*; but deserted by most of his followers, and in a state of extreme weakness and distress.

In the course of the year several attempts were made by the Court of *Ava*, through the medium of the Raja of *Arakhan*, and the Viceroy of *Rangoon*, to obtain the persons of the rebel chiefs, by negotiation with the British Government. An agent from the former, and a mission from the latter arrived in Calcutta, and were received with more attention than their rank or application merited, but were dismissed with the reply that had all along been made to their demand. The refusal to deliver up the other chiefs was steadily adhered to, but as at the end of 1813, *Kingbering* was preparing to invade *Arakhan* again; as these repeated aggressions perpetuated the existence of hostile feelings between two states who had naturally no cause for enmity; and as *Kingbering's* perseverance

rance was probably encouraged by the conviction that his person was not likely to fall into the hands of the *Burmese*; it was determined to adopt a different conduct towards him, and to give him no longer the benefit of that persuasion; he was therefore apprised, that unless he desisted from his inroads into the *Arakhan* districts, he would, whenever apprehended by the British, be delivered to the officers of the *King of Ava*. At the same time, small detachments of Seapoys were posted in the southern part of the Province, by whom the insurgents were attacked as soon as they collected, their stockades and magazines destroyed, and their attempts on the stores and persons of the Villagers defeated. These operations disabled *Kingbering* for a while from assembling a force sufficient to invade *Arakhan*, but in 1814 he succeeded in detaching a party in that direction: they were, as usual, defeated and compelled to retire to their ordinary haunts, especially their chief hold at *Ayn*; a stockaded fastness amongst hills and thickets, the unhealthiness, as well as ruggedness of which, rendered the post inaccessible to the British Troops. The menaces of the British Government were treated with contempt, and from the abundant supplies found in the captured stockades, it was evident that the people of the country were generally friendly to the cause of the

rebel chief; there seemed to be little probability therefore of effecting his capture or suppressing his periodical depredations, whilst on the other hand, the *Ava* Government was not sensible of the difficulty, and regarded it as a subterfuge, and although the new *Raja* of *Arakhan*, the former having died, professed amicable dispositions, he seemed entitled to but little faith, as bodies of the *Burmese* occasionally committed outrages on the Company's territory. This unpleasant position was in part relieved in 1814, when the cause of *Kingbering* was materially weakened by the death of two of his principal Airdars: dissensions also arose between him and his surviving chiefs, and a rival for the supreme command disputed his authority over their common adherents—These events put a stop to his depredations, and probably contributed, with the irregularity of the supplies, and the unhealthiness of the station, to terminate his life; he died in the beginning of 1815, thus closing a struggle with two powerful states, which is honorable to his perseverance, his spirit and his abilities. The conduct of the Government of *Ava*, was worthy of their place in the scale of civilization: the arrogance and insincerity displayed at *Rangoon* and on the frontiers of *Chittagong*, were even less preposterous than the extravagance which prompted them to send secret agents to *Benares* and *Delhi*,
to

to form a general confederation of the Princes of Hindustan against the British power. The magnificent scheme ended in a sufficiently amusing manner, and the emissary deputed to combine Princes and Kings against a state which had subjected them to its authority, carried back as the result of his negotiations, a young Hindustani female for the harem of *Amerapura*, whom he passed upon the *Golden Presence*, for the daughter of the *Raja* of *Benares*, and the offering of that Prince's homage.

The pacific relations of the British power to the westward suffered no interruption during the period we are describing, and the connexions established with the *Amirs* of *Sindh* and the *Ruler* of *Cutch*, continued undisturbed: we have therefore now to direct our attention to the internal interests of the British state, and shall first advert to the transactions growing out of the part assumed in the regulation of the subsidiary powers.

The southern portion of the *Mahratta* dominions, was divided amongst a variety of feudatory chiefs, whose possessions, originally grants for military service, had been converted into hereditary estates, by the power of the holders, and the weakness and distractions of the Court of *Poonah*. Amongst the principal in dignity was the *Raja* of *Kolapur*, a descendant of *Sicajee*, and consequently of kin to the *Satara Raja*: the first in pow-

er however was the *Puttur-dhux* family, originating with the seven sons, of *Gopal Hari*, one of whom was the famous *Parceram Bhao*: all these, left extensive Jaghirs to their sons, and these *Sirdars* were not only powerful therefore individually, but as they maintained a family compact, were still more formidable by their mutual alliance. The head of the family in 1810 was *Ramchunder Appah*, commonly called *Appah Sahib*, the son of *Parceram Bhao*, and neither he nor his cousins were inclined to pay to the *Peshwa*, *Bejearae*, any particular attention or respect.

In 1810 the fort of *Savanore* having once more fallen into the hands of a *Mohammedan* Chief, *Abdullah Khan*, the contingents of the southern *Jaghirdars* were called on to effect its recovery. After some delay, *Appah Sahib* alone took the field, and recaptured the fortress, but refused to relinquish it to the *Peshwa*. As this was a case which justified British interposition, the subsidiary force was about to march against the chief, when he professed submission, and gave up *Savanore* and the other places he had taken on the part of the *Peshwa*, with the exception of *Hoobley*. This submission, and other projects entertained by the *Peshwa*, prevented therefore the prosecution of Military operations: they were however subsequently resumed, and in the end of 1812, the subsidiary force

force from Poona moved to the banks of the *Kistna*, whilst another body of British Troops advanced from *Bellary* to the *Toombhadra*, and compelled the southern Jaghirdars to acknowledge the supremacy of the Peshwa, whilst they exacted securities for the cessation of the predatory or piratical attacks, that were frequently committed by the subjects of the *Kolapur* and *Sawantwari* states. By the agreement with the Raja of the former, therefore, in which the British Government undertook to arbitrate between him and the Peshwa, the cession of the Harbour of *Malan* was also stipulated, and by a like agreement with the chief of the latter, the Fort of *Vingorlal* and port of *Gunaramo Tembe* were ceded. The interest thus taken necessarily in the affairs of these states, was productive of some troublesome discussions: in the beginning of 1813, the Raja of *Kolapur* dying, the Peshwa endeavoured to avail himself of the opportunity to disturb the succession and dismember the sovereignty. In these views he was foiled by the new protector of the state, and the son of the Raja succeeded his father. The troops of *Appa Desay* which threatened *Kolapur*, were compelled to retire upon the approach of a British force, and the Peshwa's claims were annulled after due and deliberate investigation: however unpalatable to the court of *Poona*, therefore, all proceed-

ings on the subject were closed. At the end of 1813, a force was still in the field: the *Rani of Sawantwari*, in the prosecution of some claims upon *Kolapur*, had taken violent possession of the fort of *Bharatgher*. Lenient measures proving ineffectual, the petty state of *Sawantwari* was placed in a hostile relation to the British Government and a detachment was sent against the fort, which was immediately surrendered: the contest was too unequal to be long maintained, and as the design of the most powerful state was less to chastise than to awe, an amicable accommodation was speedily effected, and tranquillity re-established on the coast of *Malabar*.

The transactions of the British Government with the other courts under their superintendence, require no particular notice. At *Hydrabad* the object of their policy, was to support the *Dewan Chandoo Lal* against the machinations of *Moneer al Mulk*, who had been nominated Chief minister, and who was known to be unfriendly to the British interests. At *Lucknow* the labours of the Resident, were long and repeatedly, but fruitlessly directed to the introduction of a reform in the administration of the state: his suggestions were opposed or evaded by the avarice and jealousy of *Sadet Ali*, and the subjects of the *Vizir* continued exposed to the extortions of the Officers of the Government, or the farmers of the revenue.

An

An important provision was however introduced in 1811, in the event of the British Troops being called upon to repress the disturbances that were caused by natural resistance to oppression, and their employment in such a service was only allowable, when upon a previous investigation of the case, and an equitable adjustment of the disputed rents, it should appear to the British Resident that an appeal to force was justifiable and right. *Sadet-Ali* died on the 11th July 1814 and was succeeded by his son, *Ghazi ud Din*.

The aggressions on the frontiers, already described, produced no sensation in the more central Provinces of the British Empire, and the menaced approach of the *Pindari* bands excited, although with a less adequate cause, a more lively alarm. Their first aggressions were committed on states either in alliance with the British power, or under its protection, and in the end of 1811 they entered the *Berar* territory, and pushed their depredations even to the capital, plundering and burning part of *Nagpore*: they then menaced the *Peahwa's* country, but in that, as well as in the former instance, the advance of the British Troops compelled them to a precipitate retreat. After the defeat of *Kwreem Khan*, and the dispersion of his followers by *Sindhia's* forces, a body of them threatened an advance on *Rexa*, by the Western route, but were deterred from the r

purpose by the British detachment stationed at *Lohargaon*: they then proceeded to the North, and in March 1812 appearing in the neighbourhood of *Mirzapore*, plundered two villages in its vicinity, and filled that city and Benares, with consternation. They did not further prosecute their attempts however, but retired with their booty to the hills near *Mirzapore*, and thence turning Southward, passed through southern *Behar*, where they committed extensive depredations, and excited considerable apprehensions. The troops at *Benares* and *Dinapore*, and other places, were put in motion upon the first appearance of these freebooters, and although the rapidity of their march precluded the possibility of overtaking them, these demonstrations obliged them to make a hasty retreat from the British possessions. They were heard no more of until the close of the rains, when they approached the *Bundelcund* frontier and committed their usual depredations on the adjoining districts. A body of Troops accordingly marched from *Keitah* under *General Martindell* to oppose them, and another force was concentrated at Benares under *General Wood*, which subsequently advanced to *Sasseram*. In the southern parts of *Behar* also, different detachments were so posted as to cover that Province, and the whole of the frontier being lined with troops, was secured again

against any marauding incursion. These measures had the desired effect, and confined the *Pindaris* to a field more remotely situated: the outrages however which they subsequently committed in the Dekhin, appertain to a period posterior to the date which limits our present notice.

The legislative enactments of the Bengal Government during the years 1811-12 and 13, although comprehending a variety of details of local importance, comprise none of very peculiar and general interest. In April 1811, a regulation for the conduct of foreign trade, and defining the duties to which it was liable, was enacted, and in August of the same year, a regulation was passed for preventing the importation of slaves by sea or land, and their sale in the territories subject to this Presidency. In 1812 the most important enactment regarded the revenues of the country, and one of some moment, was passed on the 1st of May for amending some of the rules then in force for their collection. By this enactment, the proprietors of lands paying revenue, excepting by a subsequent regulation those of the ceded and conquered provinces, were declared competent to grant leases for an unlimited period to their tenants; their power to distrain for arrears of rent was regulated by fixed rules, and subjected to suspension upon the tenants giving security for the institution of a suit to try the justice of the de-

mand. The same enactment comprehended other minor provisions, calculated to regulate the rates, at which persons purchasing land at the public sales were entitled to collect the rents; to explain the intent of the existing rules regarding the sale of estates for the recovery of the arrears of public assessment; and to annul existing provisions for levying in certain cases a penalty of twelve per cent. in addition to the established rate of interest on arrears of rent. In addition to these, in the course of 1812 and 13, three several regulations were enacted for referring the adjustment of a permanent revenue settlement in the Ceded Provinces to the result of a revision of the past proceeds, and actual condition of estates, and announcing that principle as the basis of the adjustment to be made in the conquered territories along the Jumna, and in Bundelcund and Cuttack in the year 1815.

The literary annals of the British possessions in the East are confined to a limited sphere, and embrace little more than the progress made in the cultivation of the Oriental languages and literature. To this, it was customary during the period under review, for the visitor of the College of Fort William annually to advert, and the speeches of Lord Minto made at the annual disputations, convey a detailed and interesting representation of the most important incidents in this department. In the first year 1811,

1811, the absence of Lord Minto transferred this annual duty to General Hewett, who bore testimony to the utility of the College establishment, and the diligence of the students, but referred to Official details for the progress of Oriental letters. By these it appeared that since the preceding year, eleven works, including Mr. Lumsden's Persian-Grammar, six volumes of Persian selections, the *Hidaya*, two Treatises on Hindu Law, with a translation by Mr. Colebrooke, and the third volume of the *Ramayana*, had been completed, and that ten other publications, amongst which were the *Sura*, a celebrated Arabic Dictionary, the *Secundar Nama* of *Nizami*, and *Siddhanta Camudi* or Sanscrit Grammar of *Bhattotji Dicshta*, had been commenced under the patronage of the College.

In 1812, Lord Minto returned to his seat, and besides the usual comparative view of the state of the College, adverted to a variety of subjects connected with Oriental literature. Amongst other topics he dwelt upon the loss which that literature had sustained, by the death of Dr. Leyden, who had terminated his brilliant but too brief career at Java. The extensive and various acquirements of this distinguished Scholar have been duly appreciated, and he has assumed that place in the literary phalanx of his country, to which his merits gave him an unquestionable

claim: his early death was deeply to be regretted: he was in truth but just about to commence those enquiries, for which his past studies had eminently prepared him, and the application of his acquirements, with that unquenchable zeal and indefatigable industry, which were so peculiarly the characteristics of his genius, must in due time have yielded a glorious harvest. The testimony borne to the merits of Dr. Leyden was not more honorable to his worth, than to the feelings of his noble encomiast. The list of publications showed that eight works had been published during this year, one of which was the first volume, and unfortunately it has been the last, of the text of the *Shah Nama*: a like number of new publications had commenced under the fostering auspices of the College.

The Earl of Minto presided at the College disputations for the last time, on the 20th September 1813, and after the ordinary details, and the specification of several works of more than usual interest, took leave of an Institution, in which his annual discourses shew him to have taken, in perfect sincerity, that warm interest, with which the College of Fort William must ever be contemplated by the statesman and the scholar. Nine works had been published since the last disputations, and six others commenced. The laws of Menu in the original Sanscrit

Sanscrit may be regarded as the most remarkable of the former, and the *Alif Laila* or original of the Arabian nights entertainments, the most interesting of the latter.

The impediments opposed to the extension of English Society in India by the tenure under which the country is held, admitted of little change or advancement in the character of that Society; the protracted residence of the Government however at Calcutta, the increase of territory involving an augmented number of public functionaries, and the enlargement of commercial enterprise, tended to effect an actual, although a slow addition to the aggregate of Europeans collected within its limits, and this numerical extension was necessarily followed by a modification of the terms of social intercourse: the character once borne of intimate and familiar association ceased therefore to exist, and in the assemblages that now took place, cordiality began to give place to distance, and reserve. No valuable substitute for this loss of private union was gained. India offered not the resources of England, and the individual who felt that something was wanting in the interest of private intercourse, could not hope to recreate his leisure, by participating in public pleasures: the important events indeed transacting in other regions, furnished some relief, and the dullness of the Presi-

dency, if not enlivened, was dissipated, by the awful anxiety with which men's minds awaited the termination of the extraordinary occurrences then exhibiting in Europe.

At length this anxiety was alleviated, by the triumphant termination of the war, and full scope was allowed for the exertion of these energies which cannot wholly be absorbed by serious duties, or important cares, and which therefore in all Societies demand light and wholesome food, or will be wasted in unrefined and mischievous indulgence: it may be considered therefore fortunate for the public, that a taste for dramatic entertainments had been for some time gaining ground, and that it at last produced the construction of a theatre in Calcutta. Many years had elapsed since the existence of such a source of amusement, and its revival was expected with avidity and impatience: several attempts on a disproportionate scale were made in the course of 1812 and 1813, but the present or Chouringhee Theatre was not completed till the close of 1813: it was opened on the 25th Nov. The establishment has undergone various modifications since its commencement, but has not yet assumed the only footing on which its permanence can be ensured: the volunteer talent by which it has hitherto been supported, being unavoidably irregular and precarious, and a duly organised company

company of performers being essential to its effective maintenance: the object is less trivial than it might at first appear, and the existence of a Theatre in a city circumstanced as the capital of British India, is connected with important considerations, affecting the diffusion of the English Language and Literature, and the perpetuation of English feelings, not only amongst those long separated from their parent country, but amongst a numerous and important class allied to that country by origin, but bound to it by no other ties, and knowing little of it but the name.

The close of the year 1813 was attended by a change in the administration of the affairs of British India, and the Earl of Minto was succeeded by the Earl of Moira in the important situation of Governor General. Lord Moira, after touching at the Isle of France and Madras, arrived off Saugor in the end of September, and landed at Calcutta on the 4th of October: he was accompanied by the Countess of London and Moira, and his family. Lord Minto received the public farewell of the settlement on the third of November, and both in that, and in his reply, there breathed a spirit of mutual sincerity, which does not perhaps invariably characterize the interchange of public civilities. In truth, whatever may be thought of the merits

of Lord Minto's government, an estimate of which in this place would neither be decorous nor impartial, there prevailed no difference in the appreciation of his personal qualities: of domestic habits, elegant taste, and unpretending talent, deeply imbued with literary partialities, nourished by early association with the members of a brilliant cohort*, in which it was no mean honor to have been enrolled, and strongly disposed by nature to entertain all the kindly affections which patriotism, friendship, and kindred engender, Lord Minto possessed many claims, which were readily acknowledged, upon the esteem and regard of the community. Besides the address already noticed, a public entertainment was held on the 6th of December, in which the sentiments of the Society were once more expressed, and a numerous assemblage evinced their respect by attending his final departure on Saturday the 11th of Dec. His Lordship survived his return to England but a short period, having died of an inflammatory complaint on the 21st of June, 1814.

The arrival of the Earl of Moira accompanied the announcement of an important change which had taken place in the intercourse between England and India, and

* He had been a member of the Gerard Street Club, the companion of Johnson, Burke, Reynolds, Goldsmith, Garrick, and other celebrated characters.

and the removal of those restrictions which had hitherto cramped the trade between the two countries. The renewal of the Company's Charter was brought to the notice of the House of Commons on the 22d of March, 1813, when the House resolved itself into a Committee, to investigate the question, and the outline of the proposed modification of the Charter, was submitted by Lord Castlereagh, to their consideration. After some preliminary discussion, it was determined to hear evidence on certain points connected with the measure, and the examination of the individuals who were in consequence called, commenced on the 30th of the same month.

The investigation of the testimony thus appealed to, continued to engage the house until the middle of April, when considerable inconvenience being found, from the interruption thus occasioned to other public business, it was resolved to refer its termination to a Select Committee: the examinations of the Committee continued throughout May, and elicited a variety of curious and interesting information, relating to the actual and prospective state of India, from a number of intelligent individuals connected with that country in every department. This evidence was subsequently published, and displays that talent and observation which the names of Hastings, Munro, Syden,

ham, Malcolm, and other eminent characters might have led us to expect. At the same time it is not altogether satisfactory: the testimony of the most enlightened persons is often at variance, and upon the whole there prevails an evident leaning to the principles which were advocated in behalf of the renewal of the Company's monopoly. The chief points to be ascertained, were the consequences of throwing open the trade with regard to the extended introduction into India of British manufactures, and the augmented influx of Europeans. On the first of these, although the prejudices of the natives of India were sometimes regarded as hostile to the introduction of British manufactures, yet no very great stress was laid upon this obstacle, and some of the best judges denied their existence. Col. Munro observes, "the Hindoos have no prejudices against the use of any thing that they can convert to a useful purpose—they have a prejudice, not an uncommon one in England, against paying a higher price for a worse commodity, and until we can undersell them in such articles as they require, we can have no hope of extending the use of our manufactures in India,"—and Mr. Sydenham states in the same manner, "whenever we can furnish from this country a similar manufacture, as good as their own, and a little cheaper, they will prefer it to their

their own." The opinions of these intelligent men have been verified by the result, to an extent which they undoubtedly very little anticipated.

The effect of the multiplication of Europeans in India seemed to be universally deprecated. The apprehensions on this score, however, are less strongly marked in the evidence of the late observers, such as those already noticed, than in those of the older Servants of the Company, as Lord Teignmouth and Sir Charles Malet. It is worth while also to observe, that the chief objections to colonisation grew evidently out of the difficulty of rendering British colonists amenable to Indian jurisdiction, and the supposed necessity of submitting all cases in which they might be parties, to the Courts at the Presidencies—such a necessity would indeed be a sufficient reply to all the arguments urged in favor of the measure, and would engender evils more than sufficient to counterpoise the advantages resulting from the infusion of European capital and activity into the country—As connected with the opening of the trade, however, neither a vast increase of Europeans, nor their permanent settlement in the country, were considered by men of sound judgment as inevitable consequences. Such of the opinions of Col Munro on this subject as have been brought to the test, have been fully

confirmed, and such as apply only to possible contingencies would, no doubt, prove equally sagacious and just.

With regard to the influx of Europeans, he gave it as his opinion, that although their number might be at first considerably augmented, it would not for any length of time be greatly increased; that it must be regulated by the extent of the trade alone, as no other means of advantageous settlement were likely to be attainable under the present circumstances of India; that the regulations against colonisation were fully effective for its prevention, and that even if the restrictions were withdrawn, Europeans would hardly colonize to any extent, as they would be borne down by the superior population of the Natives, more industrious and more economical than themselves.

Of these sentiments we may observe that experience has fully proved the justice of the first, and that the opening of the Trade has produced in eight years no sensible addition to the number of Europeans resident in India; of the small augmentation that has ensued, also, almost the whole is limited to the principal settlements, and by far the largest portion is confined to Calcutta. Colonisation has been as effectually prevented as it was formerly, and all apprehensions on these accounts have been proved therefore void of all reasonable grounds.

O

The

The opinion of Colonel Munro, regarding the impracticability of colonisation would no doubt be as fully confirmed by events as that regarding the influx of Europeans—a few individuals possessing capital might be scattered over the Indian Empire, but they would be lost in the mighty mass by which they were surrounded. India is an occupied country; a right in its soil can only be gained by purchase, and that cannot be always extensively or economically effected—none but capitalists therefore can pretend to settle, and it is not very likely that Europeans possessing the means of securing European enjoyment, will devote those means to the formation of an indissoluble union with India, a country so physically and morally opposed to their habits and their feelings. It is time however to return to the progress of the Charter.

On the 31st of May Lord Castlereagh moved in a Com-

mittee of the whole House, the 1st Resolution, the expediency of the continuance of the East India Company with its privileges, &c. for a further period, with the exception of certain limitations and modifications, and this Resolution was agreed to without a division; the other Resolutions, amounting to fourteen, were discussed at subsequent sittings, and they were sent to the Lords on the 16th June. Except on its first introduction, the measure passed the Lords with little opposition, and after several warm discussions in the Commons on the different clauses, the bill passed into a law just before the close of the Session. The new Charter granted in consequence will be found in another part of our volume.

The commencement of a new administration in India, indicates a natural pause in our narrative, and we shall therefore reserve the ensuing events for a future opportunity.

CHAPTER II.

Chronicle.

BENGAL OCCURRENCES,

For January, 1821.

Moorshedabad.—"Since my last, there has been some improvement in the health of the city, though it still continues sickly.

"On the 3rd His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Henry Blackwood arrived between 3 or 4 P. M. at the house of H. W. Droz, Esq. Commercial Resident at Cossimbazar, accompanied by Capt. Richardson and his Secretary, when he was received by Captain Macan, Aide-de-Camp to the Most Noble the Governor General, and joined at dinner by the principal Civil and Military Gentlemen of the station. On the morning of the 4th His Excellency visited the Berhampore Cantonments under the usual salutes. In the evening His Highness the Nizam entertained His Excellency and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the station at Chumpahpookah. At 7 P. M. the company sat down to an excellent Dinner, at which His Highness presided; after which there were Nautches, Hindoostanee Comedies, and a brilliant display of fire-works; and the Gardens in the vicinity of the House were illuminated.

"This morning the *Soenamooly* with the Most Noble the Governor General's Fleet, arrived at Berhampore, where His Lordship is expected to arrive on the 4th of January."

Calcutta.—On Wednesday, the 20th of December, the Children in the Schools belonging to the Benevolent Institution were examined by the Secretary, Dr. Marshman, at the School Rooms in the Loll Ba-

zar, in the presence of a respectable number of Ladies and Gentlemen. The examination, which commenced at ten and continued till one, was conducted in the usual manner; the boys, of whom about a hundred and forty were present, being first examined in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the first class in English Grammar; and afterwards a select class in Bengallee, in which they read a portion of the Scriptures. After this the Girls, of whom about eighty were present, were examined in Reading, Writing, Knitting, (of both stockings and gloves) and Needle-work of various kinds. The proficiency of all the children appeared to give general satisfaction to the company present; but the sight of so many Girls, from the lowest abodes of poverty and wretchedness, thus trained up in industry, as well as in those branches of learning which best suited to their situation in life, seemed to excite a glow of delight in the minds of all present. A Lady in the higher walks of life, whose name we are not authorized to mention, had previously sent a large box of clothes; which, judiciously distributed among the most necessitous of the children, has, at this cold season, diffused gladness over the minds of both children and parents.

Cal. Jour. Jan. 2.

Mr. Moorcroft's Journey.—It is reported by the people who come in from Cooloo Chumabak and the other Hill States, that Mr. Moorcroft is still in Ludag employed

employed in traffic. Some maunds of Shawl Wool that have been purchased, he has forwarded through the hills towards Nepal, thence to be sent on to Calcutta; he is endeavoring to establish a factory in Ludaq. Mr. M. has ten or twelve soldiers with him for personal protection; and without arrangements with the Yarkundeers he cannot proceed further towards Yarkund, he has therefore sent on a trusty person to make these arrangements. Meer Izzut Oollah Khan, having a friend in Yarkund, has written to him to manage for the road being freed to them. Meer Izzut Oollah is himself along with Mr. Moorcroft.

Mr. Moorcroft probably writes to some of his friends in Hindoostan. His letters must be highly interesting. As far as has been yet learnt, Mr. M's progress has not excited jealousy. At Lahore and Cote Rangrah he was treated with kindness and respect, Meer Izzut Oollah, his companion, is a most intelligent and prudent man. He was a public servant under Mr. Elphinstone, when that gentleman went as Plenipotentiary to Cabul, and Mr. E. will no doubt feel satisfaction in perceiving the enterprise and energy of a man brought forward by himself. If Mr. Moorcroft cannot return by Bokhara through Fergana, Meer Izzut Oollah will be able to conduct him from the Chinese Frontier by the Yoosuf-Zy country, into the valley of Peshawur. In passing from Ludaq to Cashghar and Yarkund, Mr. M. will have to cross the chief branch of the Indus, which comes from the East.

These extracts are drawn from information forwarded from Umrutair by merchants.

Runjeet Sing is on the Jhy-lan, probably thinking of ano-

ther expedition to Peshawur.
Ibid, Jan. 3.

Conversazione.—The first evening of the New Year was ushered in auspiciously by one of the fullest and most brilliant Assemblies that has been for a long time seen at the Town Hall. The hour of visiting this place of Fashionable Resort is perhaps too late to admit of that early retirement which Health requires. If the Dancing commenced at 9 instead of 10, it might close soon after midnight, which in regular Assemblies that recur at frequent and fixed periods, is perhaps sufficiently late for all purposes of actual enjoyment. The Music does not appear to us to be as good as formerly, tho' there are some Instruments in the Orchestra very perfect. The Band at the entrance might benefit too by some judicious superintendence, as to the choice of pieces for the intervals between the Dance.

Quadrilles seem still to hold their place in general estimation; and it cannot be denied that both the music and the movements of this dance are more agreeable and more graceful than any other in use in English Society, so that they are likely to maintain their ground, notwithstanding the many who abstain from joining in them and confine their participation to the country-dance alone.

The great preponderance of Military above all other classes in an Indian Ball Room, gives it an appearance of a different nature from the Balls of England, except perhaps those of garrisoned towns. Among the Ladies too, there is a striking characteristic to distinguish the Ball-Rooms of India from those at home. For here there are neither Dowagers of Sixty, nor young girls of fourteen, and of these

those who actually join in the Dance, the limits are still more confined as to age, seldom passing the extremes of 18 and 30 on either side. If there is not quite as much of animation and real interest in the scene, there is at least an equal proportion of fine forms and features;—something deficient in bloom of complexion;—quite as much of fashion, though less perhaps of taste and richness of dress.

Ibid, Jan. 3.

Official accounts having reached Bombay confirming the intelligence previously received of the unfortunate affair at Laskaree, an expedition was immediately set on foot, for the purpose of supporting the Imaum of Muscat, and punishing the rebel power which had proved so formidable against him. The expedition was expected to sail from Bombay about the end of last month.

It appears that accounts from Rangoon mention the determination of the Court of Ava again to commence war-like operations against Siam, and great preparations are said to be making to carry its plans into execution. The speedy accumulation of a large force in the Birman dominions is not difficult, as the lands are held by military tenure, and every man is liable to be called upon for his military services. The Government, however, in the present instance has fixed a limit to its demands, and requires only one man from each family, or an equivalent in money. The Siamese have repeatedly suffered from the incursions of the Birmans, who in 1766 sacked their capital, and captured all their maritime possessions in the bay of Bengal, and along the west coast of the Malay peninsula.

At the Honorable Company's Opium Sale which took place at the Exchange on Saturday last, we understand that Behar Opium averaged Sa. Rs. 2,435 1 9, per chest, and Benares Opium Sa. Rs. 2,463 5 7, per chest.

Last Sunday night about half past nine o'clock we felt a shock of an Earthquake, which gave a smart motion to the punkahs, and the oil in the wall-shades, and continued upwards of a minute. The vibration seemed to be from East to West.

Govt. Gaz. Jan. 4.

Delhi.—Letters from Delhi of the 21st of November, state that the weather was not then nearly so cold as it had been a week or two before, when Ice was very general. It was reported at Delhi that His Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot were about to march to Bombay. Letters of December 20, state that the weather was then so cold as that three blankets at night and great coats in the day were barely sufficient to afford the necessary protection from colds and coughs, of which every one was complaining. The sun, which two months previous to this was shunned by all Europeans, had now become the object of their regard; and a cloudy day, which hid him from their sight, was looked on with as much horror as the English fogs of November. Rain was expected about Christmas, by those skilled in the prognostics of weather; and severe frosts were then expected, which might check the crops, though these were already very forward.

Governor General's Party.—We hear that the Governor General and his party are on their return, having gone as far as Gungapetsaud, from whence they

they commenced retreating on Wednesday the 29th of December. His Excellency halted to pass the Christmas at Peerpahar; at Oudindillah on Wednesday and Thursday to sport; and arrived at Downapoor on Friday the 29th, from whence he was to move the next morning. The party were expected at Berhampore about the 3d of January, to embark thence for Calcutta. *Cal. Jour. Jan. 4.*

Governor General's Party.—Letters from Berhampore, dated the 3rd of January, mention, that the Governor General and his party, dropped down from thence on that morning, at sunrise, on their return to Calcutta.

Ibid. Jan. 6.

Governor General's Party.—We have great pleasure in stating that the Most Noble the Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings, His Excellency Sir Henry Blackwood, and the whole of the party, that accompanied the Governor General in his late Tour, landed yesterday morning at Barrackpore, to breakfast, in high health and spirits, and as much benefited as pleased by their excursion. *Ibid. Jan. 9.*

In our present obituary a death will be found recorded, which seems to call for some observations, as it affords a very melancholy instance of human life falling a sacrifice to the grossest superstitions. We understand that the victim alluded to was a young athletic man, full of blood, who was seized with fever, with a predisposition of blood to the head, and who might have been speedily restored to the enjoyment of good health, had the Surgeon of the station been allowed to bleed him, and apply such treatment otherwise as the case required. This extension of assistance to-

wards a suffering fellow creature was not, however, permitted, and he was hurried in consequence to a premature end. On the part of the Hindoo creed, which stimulates to such actions, it is unnecessary to expatiate, neither do we mean to assert that positive and general interference to prevent its operation could be properly resorted to. Yet the progress of time introduces many great changes in the opinions of every society, especially where ancient superstitions may continue to have extensive influence, while they are opposed by the increasing operation of more enlightened ideas. Thus we are enabled to maintain, at present, that great revolutions of sentiment are taking place among our Hindoo brethren by the philanthropic and able exertions of Rammohun Roy; and we are assured by those, who have the best opportunities of acquiring information on the subject, and who can have no inducement to excite erroneous impressions, that there are thousands, who, from the persuasive arguments of that respectable individual, have nibbed a thorough contempt for the tenet of superstition, that pretends to shew the way to happiness from the bank of the Ganges. For such persons to be hurried in the moments of sickness, by crowds of fanatic relatives, to a place where death, that might have been otherwise warded off, becomes sure of his prey, must be cruel in the extreme, and the very idea is most revolting to the feelings of humanity. It ought certainly, therefore, to be made a subject of enquiry, whether some proper pledge could not be secured to these people, that the entreaties and plans of relatives should not be successful in obliging them to comply with

with a custom which they seriously and conscientiously disapprove.

In this case we are certainly furnished with one of the strongest arguments that could be given, in support of the principles of those, who benevolently direct their attention to the object of diffusing knowledge among the natives of India, by the means of Schools and otherwise. For what can be more assuredly successful in removing the thralldom of superstition, under which the natives of the country are generally groaning, than enlightening the minds of the rising generation and accustoming them to the influence of better principles. To support such a design we feel convinced that every man, who wishes well to his species and who gives himself up to reflection on the subject, must be seriously inclined, under the belief that he thereby directs his exertions usefully and wisely to forward the cause of religion and humanity.

Death. At Culea on the 3rd inst. Mokaraja Dhee Raja Pertab Chand Bahadeer, only son of Maharaja Take Churn, Rajah of Bardwan, in the prime of life and while every reasonable hope was entertained of his perfect recovery by the Surgeon of the station, had he remained at his residence. He was dragged to the abominable Gunga and fell a sacrifice to the ignorance and superstition of the people, hoping thereby to have his sins washed away at his last moments—as the Skundii and Bhuvishgee shasters have declared, that by dying there a person will obtain absorption in Bramii without regard to good works, and equally with a worm or grasshopper, dying there, obtain bliss in Bramii.

Hurk. Jan. 11.

Coroner's Inquests. On Monday last, pursuant to summons, a Jury assembled at the Town

Hall, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, and were sworn to inquire, on behalf of the King, how Francis Rabi, a Portuguese, and a Hindoo, named Moochooram Doss, severally came by their deaths. There was no evidence to prove any derangement of mind in either case. The body of the said Francis Rabi, was found suspended in a house at Amrabortollah, in the Thanna Division, No. 21. The latticed door-way, which had been fastened by a string inside, had been cut through by a neighbour upon first receiving information of the fatal circumstance.

The Coroner, with his Jury, next repaired to the dwelling of Moochooram Doss, in Ballacannah Gully, Thanna Division No. 2, in Saum Pook; here the door was found bolted on the inside, and it was necessary to break into the house in order to obtain a view of the body. Upon entering the dwelling, the deceased was discovered lying upon the floor, and had evidently fallen down, from the slight materials which he had used for his purpose, (a few hempen strings twisted together;) as part was formed into a noose round his neck, and the other part was perceived to be tied round a bamboo of the roof above.

A verdict of *Suicide* was returned in both cases.

Govt. Gaz. Jan. 11.

Since our last the Hon'ble JAMES STUART, Member of Council, has left Calcutta under the salute due to his rank, to proceed to the Cape, for the benefit of his health.

The Bishop embarked on board the ship *Susan* on Monday under the usual salute. His Lordship is proceeding on a visitation to Bombay and Ceylon.

Govt. Gaz. Jan. 18.
Rajmahal

Rajmahal Hills.

From Rajmahal we learn that Colonel FRANKLIN has just accomplished a most interesting journey through the Rajmahal Hills. After visiting the detached range at Barcoof, consisting chiefly of granite, he ascended the Jeela Coondy Ghaut, and proceeded over three distinct ranges of mountains of very high elevation and of very difficult ascent. The hill villages which he passed in his route are said to be highly curious in their construction, and the race of people who inhabit that wild and savage, though picturesque and romantic region, extremely singular in their habits and appearance. The hill manjees and ghaut-walas are represented as having been very civil and attentive, and contributed all in their power to forward the object of the Antiquarian's researches. Colonel FRANKLIN has collected during his journey a most valuable assortment of minerals—Crystal in Quartz, Crystal in Flint, and Crystal in Agate, besides samples of iron ore, and other curious specimens of natural history. At the date of our letters he was proceeding to visit the *Mootes Jhurra*, a cataract in the Bhaugulpore district, situated about eight miles inland from the Ganges. It consists of two falls, which taken together, measure 105 feet perpendicular height. The water after falling over vast masses of rocks is received in a basin below. At the bottom of the lower fall is a cave, from within which the water may be seen forming an arch on the outside. It has been generally called the crater of a volcano. This question we hope to see decided on the Colonel's return.

Gort. Gaz. Jan. 18.

We have not for some time had occasion to notice the exertions making at Saugor, under the immediate authority of the society, or by the assistance of those who have undertaken to clear separate portions of the whole space of ground granted by Government to the Society. Activity appears generally to prevail, and the prospects of a successful result are not inferior to what they were, when the subject commanded more of the public attention. The following statement, from the pen of Mr. Cowles, superintending the operations at the Southern extremity, where Mr. Falconer was formerly, will no doubt be read with considerable interest by our readers.

Gunga Sauger, 16th Jany. 1821.

We lost a man here on Sunday morning, who was taken off the bank by a Tyger and carried into the Jungle. He was a poor foolish fellow, who had been here for many months receiving his victuals from the Coolies, except what he got from our tables. He was seen by a Coolie, dancing and singing on the bank, and immediately after the Coolie, observing a tyger crossing the bank, lost sight of the man and reported the same to Mr. Nunn. Mr. N. returned to me with the intelligence, and we immediately set out accompanied by two Sepoys in search of the poor fellow. Going along the bank we were met by one of the coolies, who had the cloth of the missing man, found nearly a mile from the bank where he was seized and all covered with blood. We reached the place, and were able to trace the path through which he was dragged into the jungle. After following the track for some time I lost it, and, looking round rather sharply for some mark to guide me,

I saw, about 20 yards off, a most tremendous large Tyger sitting all ready for a spring, with his head facing me. I had only time to call out to others "Here he is," as I levelled my piece and fired. The ball entered his head through his nose, and the monster roared most hideously. Mr. Nunn and one Sepoy came up and fired at him, both shots I believe taking effect. He however got up and was making off.

The other Sepoy was now by, and it appears had been so frightened that he could not discharge his piece. Not knowing this I snatched the musket from him and gave chase to the tyger. On coming up I thrust the bayonet into him up to the muzzle of the piece, when the animal attacked me, but I stood stiff to my charge. He then turned and run away with me for near a hundred yards, and I lost both of my shoes before I brought him up the second time. He attacked me again—I looked round to see if there was any assistance at hand, but not a soul was in sight, except my boy, who was close at my heels with a rifle gun, calling out "*Bundook, Sahab.*" I caught the piece out of his hand, and putting another ball into the tyger's head, he was dead before any one came up with us. He knocked me about so that I was scarcely able to move the next day, and my breast is much pained now, where he drove the musket up against me as I attacked him. He was as much as twelve men could carry—eleven feet long, and his fore leg much bigger than my thigh. I never will lay any blame to a Sepoy for being frightened at a Tyger, for that fellow would have killed twenty Sepoys if they had missed the first fire, and in the jungle he was enough to frighten the devil himself. *Hurk. Jan. 22.*

On Thursday last, Jan. 25th, at the house of Baboo Gopeemohun Deb, in Sobha Bazar, was held the Annual Examination of the Head Pupils of this Institution. It was attended by a considerable number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, and many natives of the first respectability.

The Examination consisted of two parts, that of the Hindoo boys educated in the "Indigenous Schools;" and that of those the expences of whose education at the Hindoo College are defrayed by the School Society.

The company present were informed by the Secretaries, that the "Indigenous Schools" are those under Native Masters in various parts of the city in which the boys pay for their own education; while the School Society, in order to secure their improvement, furnishes each master with a limited number of instructive Books, and at stated periods examines the progress of his Head Pupils in a knowledge of their contents. The examinations are held thrice in the year; and according to the proficiency made, the master is rewarded with a small gratuity, never exceeding six rupees each examination, or one rupee eight annas per month. Of these Schools there are 86 under the patronage of the Society, distributed into four Divisions according to their situations in the city, each under the immediate superintendence of a Bengallee Gentleman residing in the neighbourhood. The three or four Head Boys of each School have been thrice examined during the past year, and have exhibited, especially those of the North, West, and East divisions, very satisfactory proofs of their improvement.

The total number of boys educated in these schools exceeds 2800.

2980. To collect such a number for the purpose of examining them, scattered as they are in different places of the city, some miles distant from each other, it was stated, was not desirable, even if it were practicable; as their number would render any thing like an examination of their progress impossible in any limited time in this Annual Examination, therefore, a small number of the most advanced Boys from all the divisions, amounting to about 140 (being as many as it was supposed could be examined in the time allowed for that purpose) were selected. They were arranged in a line as they arrived, and then sub-divided into four sections or divisions of about 30 each, beginning from the top.

The Examination commenced at half past 2 o'clock.

The first Division were examined in Reading.

The second in general Geography, with an Epitome of Astronomy, and the History of Hindoos, than as contained throughout several numbers of the instructive copy books published by the School Book Society.

The third in Spelling.

The fourth in Arithmetic, including the simple rules and many questions in the compound ones.

Specimens of their writing were also exhibited.

The Boys being arranged *merely as they happened to arrive* from different parts of the city, were not at all aware, previously, of the particular department in which they were to be examined; so that, by this simple arrangement, a correct view of the progress of the whole number present, in all which they profess to have learnt, was readily presented.

The pupils of each Division taking place, according to the readiness and correctness of their

answers, and receiving rewards of books, more or less valuable according to the rank they had attained, at the time appointed for the close of their examination, all perceived that the utmost impartiality was shewn, and the merit alone, whether it was found in the higher or lower classes, was rewarded.

The Indigenous Boys being dismissed, the elder pupils educated at the Hindoo College were then examined in *English*. The first class in miscellaneous questions, proposed by various Gentlemen present, in Geography, Astronomy, and Natural Philosophy.

The readiness and accuracy of their answers surprised and gratified every one present. The three lower classes were then successively examined in Reading, Arithmetic, the spelling and meaning of English words, &c, in all which they acquitted themselves much to the satisfaction of the company. To these boys also, according to their proficiency, were distributed books of various value, in English and Bengalee, as rewards.

The meeting was closed by the examination of a number of Bengalee Girls belonging to a school instituted by the Juvenile Society for the establishment and support of Female Bengalee Schools. The knowledge of the difficulties which existed in getting Bengalee Girls under instruction, with the presence of so many (upwards of 20) and the encouraging progress of those who were examined, added much to the interest of the meeting.

The Officers of the School Society regret to state, that notwithstanding the economy of the plan, on which their exertions are conducted, the expence of the Society far exceed its income, and that it will require more vigorous efforts amongst the friends of Native Education

to maintain its exertions to their present extent, much more to enlarge them. They therefore beg leave to inform the Public, that subscriptions or donations to any amount will be thankfully received by Mr. Laprimaudaye, Clive-street, Collector; Mr. Montagu, Park-street, or Mr. Pearce, Circular-road, Secretaries; or by any of the Committee. *Cal. Jour. Jan. 30.*

Volcano on the Island of Banda.

—An eruption took place from the Volcano, on the island of Banda, at noon, on Sunday the 11th of June, 1820. Suddenly a thick volume of smoke issued out of the mountain, accompanied by a dreadful noise similar to that of thunder. The red flag was hoisted in Fort Belgica—the bells were rung, and an alarm given. The inhabitants were in consequence seen running in all directions, in the greatest confusion. Meanwhile the eruption continued throwing up stones with great force and noise. At night the spectacle became truly awful and appeared like a pile of fire. Earthquakes, and thunder and lightning were so frequent as to occasion the greatest terror. On Monday the 11th, and to the 15th the atmosphere appeared to be serene and calm, with light variable winds. A great number of fruit trees and plants had been injured. The ships were removed to a considerable distance, and ready to put to sea in case of necessity. The eruption subsided after fourteen days, and the inhabitants returned to their homes, although the Volcano continues to send forth flames and thick smoke in a lesser degree. Some of the inhabitants remember to have witnessed the former eruption, and observe that it was equally dreadful, and continued for several years. *Ibid.*

On Friday evening last, the fourth of Mr. and Mrs. Lacy's Concerts took place at the Town Hall, which was honored on the occasion by the presence of the Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings, Sir Edward and Lady East, &c. &c. The assemblage was altogether numerous and highly respectable, and we are inclined to believe that the concert afforded more general gratification, than any which has preceded it during the present season. We form this opinion as well from the satisfaction that we found generally expressed as from our own feelings, and we distinguished some of the talents in the admirable selection that had been made for the evening, and the increased scale on which amateur assistance was rendered so handsomely and with such charming effect. We do not recollect when Mr. and Mrs. Lacy exerted their own transcendent powers more happily, although it was matter of regret to observe, that, Mr. Lacy had to perform his successive parts under the pressure of indisposition. Although the company was numerous, yet we remarked that a good number of the subscribers were absent, who could have been only kept away by positive engagements, and who no doubt regret considerably the loss of what they would have regarded as a very delightful treat. *Hurk. Jan. 30.*

Supreme Court.

On Monday, the First Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery was opened with the usual formalities, and the following Gentlemen were chosen of the Grand Jury.

George Cruttenden, Esq. Foreman, Willis Earle, J. C. C. Sutherland, C. Trower, John Campbell, Thos. Hutton, Alex. Wilson, T. Learmouth, Wm. Ainslie, H. I. Chippendale, W.

W. H. Oakes, E. S. Portbury, C. Morley, M. Smith, W. Prinsep, Tredway Clarke, C. T. Glass, R. B. Lloyd, S. Laxmananday, T. Wyatt, S. Gregson, W. H. Hobhouse, and J. Bagshaw, Esqrs.

The charge to the Grand Jury was delivered by the Hon'ble Sir Francis Macnaghten.

"Some preliminary business being gone through, the Learned Advocate General rose to notice the Case of Criminal Information for Libel against the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, when no opposition being made on the part of the Defendant's Counsel, the rule was made absolute. The learned Judge, Sir Francis Macnaghten, observed, that on the question of Jurisdiction, he had consulted the best authorities, and had formed his opinion; but he should prefer having the question now argued at length, when he would be prepared to give his opinion thereon. The Honorable the Chief Justice professed also to have examined the grounds of this question with great diligence and both himself and Sir Anthony Buller still retained the opinions formerly professed, namely in favor of the Jurisdiction which had been questioned. The Advocate General observed, that as the Defendant's Counsel had been instructed to let the motion pass without opposition, it would be unnecessary to argue the point, and the Rule being made absolute, the Criminal Information was filed accordingly."

THE KING v. POWELL.

The Indictment charged the Prisoner with the wilful murder of his wife Elizabeth Powell at Ghazepore in the Province of Benares, during the night of the 27th July last. To this charge the prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty."

Jennings being sworn, deposed:—

That he knew the prisoner at the Bar, he is an Englishman, a native of Warwickshire; he knew his wife Elizabeth Powell, she is now dead, she came by her death by a musket ball; discharged from a firelock by the prisoner at the bar, on the night of the 27th July last, between 11 and 12 o'clock. On being desired to mention the circumstances attending her death, he stated—that he was in the verandah of the second Dragoon Barracks at Ghazepore, and heard the report of a musket seemingly from the bungalow then occupied by Wm. Powell. He immediately ran over and saw Corporal John Cockburn holding prisoner by both his arms; he immediately ran and seized the prisoner; Prisoner said that he need not hold him, that he was not going to run away, that he was guilty of murder and that he should die for it. He then saw a woman close to where he had laid hold of the prisoner with a great deal of blood upon her. Corporal Richard Morrisson and himself immediately took the prisoner to guard. He then returned back to the bungalow and saw the woman apparently with some symptoms of life remaining—witness knew her to be the wife of William Powell. After this witness returned to the Barrack-room—Elizabeth Powell lived about 10 minutes after she was shot, she was dead before he left her. The ball had entered the lower jaw, does not know where the ball went out, believes, it did not go out any where—heard prisoner say that William Humphreys was the sole cause of it—had not to his knowledge seen Elizabeth Powell that day before.

On

On being questioned by the prisoner, witness stated that he supposed the bungalow to be about 150 yards from the Barracks, that he did not see the prisoner fire the musket, but that there is evidence in Court of his having fired the musket.

John Cockburn corroborated the principal facts alledged in the evidence of Jennings. He lived in the bungalow with the prisoner. The moment he heard the report of the gun he ran from his own room in the bungalow, (next to the prisoner's) and saw the prisoner with the musket in his hand directly after he had fired, he was lowering the piece and lodging it at the back of the door. Nobody else was in the room at this time except two children who were asleep. Elizabeth Powell was outside the bungalow when the shot was fired, and when witness saw her she was laying in the channel on her back, apparently dead, but a man that laid hold of her said that there was a little life yet to be felt—She had received a wound in the thick of the right arm which had penetrated her chin rather to the right. He immediately seized the prisoner as he brought the butt end of the piece to the floor;—prisoner made no resistance—witness asked him what he was about, whether he was mad. He said he was not mad, but was guilty of murder and should be hanged for it. Witness saw a great deal of blood where Elizabeth Powell was laying—he cannot say she was dead, she had every appearance of being so.—He is not aware of there having been any other firelock than Powell's in the Bungalow—he was the only person besides Powell living in it, and he had none—witness did not go with Prisoner to the guard room—he gave him in charge of two

men, with orders to lodge him in the main-guard. He had seen Powell's wife between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening of the 27th of July—this happened between 11 and 12. There was nothing the matter with her that he was aware of, she appeared as usual and did not complain. These occurrences happened at Ghazee-pore—witness cannot say whether it is near Benares, never having been higher up than Ghazee-pore—Ghazee-pore is a Military station, there are always troops—witness does not know whether there is a Company's Magistrate there—Judge Bird examined him in this case—does not know whether he is in the Company's service or not—witness had seen four persons at the table in the Bungalow quite jovial together, between 7 and 8 that evening, the deceased, Powell and two other men.

Examined by the Prisoner. Witness has known him for many years, never knew him to offer violence to any person—his character in the regiment was excellent until this happened—Sir F. Macnaghten directed the attention of the jury to this part of the evidence.

The foreman of the jury here enquired of the witness whether the prisoner was sober at the time—witness answered that he could not swear he was drunk, he spoke as a sober man and walked steadily.

William Bunn was called, but was reported sick in the hospital and unable to attend.

Richard Morrieson sworn—knows the prisoner, he is a soldier in H. M. 87th Regiment, and was on duty at Ghazee-pore on the 27th July last—does not know how far that place is from Benares, it is beyond Patna, and not so far up as Benares, knew the deceased Elizabeth Powell

Powell, she was the wife of the prisoner, cannot swear that the prisoner fired the musket, but saw the flash in the pan, was then in company with the Sergeant who ordered him to run up immediately to the place. He did so and found the prisoner in the arms of Corporal Cockburn, he immediately seized the prisoner by the arm, he said Witness need not do so, he was guilty of murder, that she was dead, and he should be hanged for it. Witness did not see Elizabeth Powell at this time, but when he returned again after leading the prisoner to the guard-room. On being desired to repeat, if he could recollect them, the words used by the prisoner, with regard to his wife's death, he said, that immediately on his seizing the prisoner by the arm, he exclaimed, "You need not pull me, I will go with you, I am guilty of the murder, she is dead and I know I shall be hanged for her." The deceased was wounded, the bullet had penetrated the right side of her chin. As he took the prisoner towards the guard-room, at the end of the Bungalow he (prisoner) said "I will make a will and give my property to Mary Ann Humphreys, though I may blame her father for the whole of it." The woman was not dead when witness saw her on his return from the guard, she was still breathing, gave two heavy sighs and expired.

Questioned by the prisoner, "Morrison, do you think I had any intention to make my will to Humphreys' daughter? do you think there was any enmity between myself and Humphreys?" Witness had repeated to the Court what the prisoner had said, he always considered Humphreys to be a particular friend of the prisoner,

as he took care of his daughter, a child of six years of age. Questioned by the foreman of the Jury. There were no differences between the prisoner and his wife, he had seen quarrels in the Barrack-room between them, but had not been for some days in the Bungalow. Has frequently seen the prisoner's wife in liquor, but cannot say whether she was drunk that day. By another Jurymen. Did you hear the prisoner assign any cause for the rash act? He said William Humphreys was the cause. He understood that jealousy was the cause of the murder, but (to a question from Sir F. Macnaghten,) never heard the Prisoner say any thing further, than that William Humphreys was the cause of it.

William Mitchell examined. Knows the Prisoner. At about $\frac{3}{4}$ past 11 o'clock on the night of the 27th of July last, as he was laying (he had not been asleep) in the Verandah of the second Dragoon Barracks at Chancespore, he saw the flash in the pan and heard the report of a musket, knew it proceeded from the Bungalow which had formerly been a mess-room for the officers, and Corporal Cockburn and William Powell had permission to live in it. He immediately ran thither. He could not have been more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 minutes running, the distance was so short; when he came there he saw the deceased lying in the channel of the Verandah all over blood, and the Prisoner in the arms of Corporal Cockburn. Cannot say whether the woman was dead at this time or not, but saw no signs of life. He assisted in carrying the Prisoner to the guard-room—Prisoner desired him not to man him, that he was a prisoner, he had done the deed and he would be hanged for it.

On

On Prisoner using these words to him he let him go and saw no more of him, knows in fact that Elizabeth Powell is dead, she was dead at about $\frac{1}{2}$ before 12 o'clock that same night. How long she might have lived after she was wounded he cannot say—saw the wound in the cheek and a great deal of blood issuing from it.

Questioned by the Prisoner. "You have known me a number of years, did you ever know me to offer violence to any body?" Witness. "Powell, I have known you fourteen years, I have been twice in the same company with you, and I never knew you to offer violence to any body."

Mr. W. D. Smith sworn—knows a place called Ghazepore, situated between Patna and Benares—Does not know whether it is a Military Station. It is about a day's journey by land from Benares—It is in the Company's Territories, and when he was there, many years ago, there was a Company's Magistrate stationed there.

Sir Francis Macnaghten then addressed the Jury in nearly the following terms—

"Gentlemen of the Jury,
"This case has come, very much to my satisfaction, and I believe to that of the whole court, before a Jury for a second trial, as, since the prisoner was last tried, many circumstances have been mentioned to me which I consider much in his favor—There is reason to believe that he was exasperated, by words between himself and his wife, to commit the rash act with which he now stands accused. I confess I am inclined to think, from the character I have heard given of the man, since he was last put on his trial, that of his being in his general demeanour a humane and a

good man, from one of his companions who has been in the habits of intimacy with him for upwards of fourteen years, never having known him to offer violence to any body—(and you may perhaps be inclined to infer)—that he could not without the greatest provocation, in a wilful, wicked and deliberate manner have taken away the life of a woman then living under his protection.—From what I have said you will observe that I should be happy if it were in my power to bring to your notice any circumstances, which might induce you to entertain the least doubt, with respect to the actual commission of the act by the prisoner, but the evidence is so clear that it is impossible to disbelieve that he did commit the offence, that is to say, that he did, in all the terms of the indictment, perpetrate the murder of his wife—It is true that there is no Surgeon produced to prove that she actually died of the wound—A man who lived in the same Bungalow, however, came out on hearing the report of the Musket, he saw the prisoner lowering it with his right hand, there was no one else in the room, and the woman was lying bleeding in the channel of the Verandah—It is in fact impossible to doubt, both from the state in which she was found and from her having died in half, some of the witnesses even affirming that she did not survive a quarter, of an hour, that she did die in consequence of a wound which she had received by the hands of this unhappy man. Whatever circumstances have appeared in extenuation of the prisoner's conduct, it will be the duty of the Court to give them due consideration—I am sure for my part that I should be most happy to suffer him

him to live in that state of penitence which, from what I have heard of his conduct since his confinement in Gaol, I am convinced he would, in case you should find him not guilty of the capital crime with which he is charged—I repeat that I should be happy, if I could, to notice any circumstance which might tend to throw the least shadow of doubt on his having committed that act—but, Gentlemen, I cannot—I can only tell you that we are disposed to give due consideration to the provocation which it is evident he had received from his wife, and leave him to pass the remainder of his days in a state of penitence and contrition—Now therefore, gentlemen, there is nothing further for you to do than to return that verdict, which I am convinced, from the facts which have appeared in evidence, you will not fail to do.”

The Jury retired and shortly after returned and requested to be informed, whether the soldiers were in the habit of keeping their guns loaded.

The Chief Justice observed that there was no evidence as to this point; the Jury again retired and returned with a verdict of “guilty,” but recommended the prisoner to mercy.

On being interrogated in the usual manner what he had to say, why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, the prisoner urged nothing, and the Chief Justice proceeded to pass sentence, in the following impressive speech.

“Prisoner at the Bar,

“You have been convicted by a jury of your countrymen of the wilful murder of your wife, by shooting at her with a loaded musket; the fact of your having caused this unhappy woman's death is beyond doubt, and it is also clear that the act was not committed within any

of those legal bounds which the Law has so wisely adopted, in order to extenuate the dreadful crime of homicide.” There is evidence of your having been previously in her company with two other persons, and shortly after one of the witnesses heard the report of a musket, and hastening to the spot found you in the act of depositing the musket near the door and your wife laying outside, weltering in her blood. The fact therefore of your having killed her is beyond a doubt; there is no fact proved which could have warranted the jury in delivering any other verdict than they have done. This fearful offence, which you have committed, must ever hang with dreadful weight upon your own mind, but there are circumstances in your case which have induced the court to extend their mercy towards you. It appeared on a former trial, more distinctly than it does on this, that this woman, your wife, was a woman of loose principles and had actually had criminal connection with other men previous to her marriage with you; that her conduct was such as to inflame the passion of your heart to the highest pitch, and it appears that it was her intention to do so. It would have been better for you both if you had maintained a proper control over your resentment,—still one must feel in some degree for you, under the circumstances which raised that resentment. A witness on the former trial, acknowledged the criminal intercourse which he had had with your wife, before her marriage, and this woman in your presence, in the presence of her legal husband, herself confessing the act, threw her arms round the neck of this man in a manner calculated to excite your strongest resentment, and under these circumstances it appears

years you were wound up so as to induce you to take her life; an act for which you have no warrant before God or man.—Her conduct was disgraceful to herself, it was disgraceful to you, yet that was an offence for which neither you nor any other person had a right to lay a finger on her.—But you, outstepping the bounds of the law and the commandment of your God, were wound up by your evil passions and resentment to commit this atrocious act. You have already undergone the painful situation of twice appearing before this court to have your case decided on, in the face of your country and of your God—you have twice had the judgment of a jury passed against you, and have been for a considerable time, for several months, I may say, even under the agonies of death, in consequence of an error in the mere form of the indictment which had been made out against you.—Under these circumstances we are disposed to save your life, and to leave you to retirement and to that repentance which you have so well begun.—But you have offended against the laws of your native country, and that country you must never expect to revisit again; you will be removed *beyond the seas*, there it is hoped, that you will be able by your future good conduct to atone before God and man for this unhappy act.—It now only remains for me to pronounce the awful sentence of the Law upon you, which is that you be taken from hence, to the place from whence you came, and thence to the place of execution, there to be hanged by the neck till you be dead.” *Cal. Jour. Jan. 11.*

THURSDAY, THE 11TH OF JANUARY, 1821.

The Advocate General rose to inform the court that he had been

instructed to stop all further proceedings in the prosecution of Mr. Buckingham, the Editor of the Calcutta Journal, for the publication of a Libel in that paper. Government had been actuated in giving him these instructions by the consideration of his (Mr. B.) not being himself the person that penned the offensive letter, and by the sense which he had shewn of the impropriety of that letter and of his conduct in admitting a paper of that nature into the Calcutta Journal; and it had been the object of his Lordship in Council in instituting this prosecution rather to put an effectual stop to the publication of matter of such an improper tendency than to punish the individual: he trusted and hoped that this would be a warning to him to be more careful in future. The Learned Gentleman then read a letter from Mr. Buckingham to the Governor General in Council, purporting as far as we could gather, that in addressing his Lordship in Council on the subject of the prosecution pending against him in the Supreme Court for the publication of a letter under the signature of “*Æmulus*” in the Calcutta Journal, it would hardly be necessary for him to state how foreign to his sentiments those expressed in that letter must be, and how inconsistent with the high terms, in which he had always spoken of the acts of his Lordship’s Government. He had not attached that importance to the letter in question, which he was now convinced he ought to have done, being fully aware of its impropriety, and he trusted that his Lordship in Council would acquit him of any malicious intention in suffering it to appear in his paper. He did not urge this in justification of his having done so, but indulging the hope that he might be spared the pain of being public-ly

ly represented and prosecuted as a libeller of the Government at the very time he enjoyed the privilege common to those who had the happiness of living under its protection.

Hurk. Jan. 16.

FRIDAY, 12TH OF JANUARY 1821.

THE KING v. W. GILLECE.

The indictment charged the prisoner with having wilfully shot at, and wounded, a young woman named Mary Ann Jones or Hughes, at Meerut on the 13th of August last.

Mr. Money addressed the Jury to the following effect.

"Gentlemen of the Jury,

"The prisoner at the bar stands before you, to be tried for the crime of shooting at a young woman named Mary Anne Jones. The facts of the case are extremely simple, and of them, after hearing the evidence, it will be impossible for you to entertain a doubt. The only point on which you will have to decide is, whether or not there was malice in the act, for that is rendered necessary by the statute; the words of the statute, gentlemen, are (the learned gentleman here read part of the act of Parliament rendering persons liable to punishment as Felons for wilfully and maliciously shooting at others) and he is therefore, for such wilful and malicious shooting, capitally liable. The facts of the case are these: William Gilleece, the prisoner, is a private soldier in his Majesty's 6th Dragoons, the person whom he shot is a young woman who appears to have been at the time at Meerut, where that Regiment was quartered: between two and three o'clock of the 13th of August last the occurrence happened. He had engaged to go out with one of his

for a wage, and went out ~~with~~ that apparent purpose, after having loaded his Carabine. The young woman was sitting at the door of the barracks with her mother and a native woman, at dinner; the prisoner, as soon as he came up to them, lifted his Carabine and pointing it at the native woman, said "Maunee, I'll shoot you." She made some observation about her ear being sore and, on her telling him not to hurt her, withdrew the piece and pointing it at Mary Ann Jones, told her he would have a shot at her; she being frightened got up and attempted to run away, but stumbled at a short distance, when Gilleece fired and she fell wounded. These are the plain facts of the case, and of the evidence there can be no question, as the young woman who was shot will appear before you; the only question will be, whether he wilfully and maliciously shot her. The circumstances in favour of the prisoner, for I would wish to state all in his favor, as well as what makes against him, that the trial may be conducted as fairly as possible, are these. He was undoubtedly engaged to go out on the shooting party, and that may account for the loading of the gun; it will be for you to decide whether it was loaded with that intention, or for the purpose to which it was afterwards applied. Another circumstance seems also to weigh in some degree in his favour. It is this—When he came up to the place where the women were sitting he first pointed it at the native woman; now one would hardly suppose that, coming there with the intention of shooting Mary Anne Jones, he would first have threatened to shoot any one else. These are facts which must have some weight with

with you in favor of the prisoner; those against him are, I am sorry to say, exceedingly strong. I do not draw this inference from the act itself, of which the evidence is decisive and clear, but from circumstances which accompanied it both before and after. As soon as he had shot the young woman, on a person coming up to him and asking him if he was aware of what he had done, and why he had done it, he did not express sorrow, but said "I know what I have done, and it is nothing to any one why I did it." Afterwards the serjeant asked him the same question and he replied, "I have done it, and that's enough." While conducting him to the guard room, the serjeant asked some of the soldiers whether the young woman was dead, which Gilleece, hearing, exclaimed, "I hope she is, for my life is gone." When at the guard room he told the officer of the Guard, that if he sent and had his trunk searched he would find a letter. The contents of that letter, gentlemen, I am not authorized to state to you, but if there should be sufficient evidence to admit of its being read, you will form your own opinion upon it. I have not yet mentioned any thing, which can account for the prisoner having fired at the girl, but evidence will be adduced which may to some extent. It will appear that he had formed an attachment for, and had paid his addresses to, her, and that she was about to be married to another person. He went to one of his comrades and asked if such was to be the case, he said he had not heard of it. The prisoner then affirmed that it was the common talk on guard that she was going to be married to Serjeant Aspinell, adding "If it is in my power to prevent it, that marriage shall never take place." Gentlemen, I

have now stated to you the whole of the circumstances of the case, as they will come before you in the evidence, upon hearing which it will be for you to decide whether or not the act was perpetrated with a wilful, wicked and malicious intention; and upon that simple question your verdict must turn.

Arthur Johnson, a serjeant of the 8th dragoons, proved the prisoner to be a native of Ireland.

Mary Anne Jones was the next witness called. She deposed, in addition to the circumstances stated in Mr. Money's address to the Jury, that the prisoner had never made proposals of Marriage to her, nor was she ever aware of his having had that intention—He put the Carabine up to his shoulder when he said he would have a shot at Mannee, but not at the time he fired it at her.

Henry Forsyth, after giving evidence to the circumstances attending the shooting of the girl, deposed to having seen the prisoner loading the piece with a ball cartridge, at which time he had told him that he was going to fire at the Butts, with one of the men of the name of Hagan for a rupee's worth of liquor—Had never heard the prisoner speak of any love he bore to the girl—As soon as he had shot her he stood still, nor did he speak, to the witness' knowledge.

Questioned by the prisoner. Had been eight months in the troop with him—had never known of his having used his arms to the injury of any fellow creature—To the witness' knowledge many of the carabines that had formerly belonged to the 21st dragoons, had accidentally gone off at the half cock—Did not know of any persons of the 21st dragoons having

D

Having been invalided in consequence of wounds received from the Carabines going off unexpectedly—Does not know whether the one with which the girl was shot was likely to go off at the half-cock—As he was loading it, he observed to the prisoner that the ball was rather large—He said he could make it small enough and turned the butt end of the carabine up and forced it in, by beating it against the ground—Witness told him to be aware, for that it was primed—He recommended him to let Hagan have the first shot, as the piece was dirty and out of order—Prisoner said he intended to have the first shot.

Witness was then questioned by Sir F. Maconaghten, by Mr. Money and by the gentlemen of the Jury, and his answers were to the following effect—That he supposed the prisoner was joking when he said he would have a shot at Maunee, nor did he conceive him to be in earnest when he said he would shoot Mary Anne Jones—Cannot say this was one of the Muskets that was likely to go off at the half-cock, the beating of the piece against the ground in the manner he had described would render it more liable to go off unexpectedly. He cannot say whether the piece was at the half-cock when the prisoner was beating it against the ground.

The Carabine was produced and inspected by the Jury. Prisoner expressed a wish to put some questions to Mary Anne Jones, she being recalled deposed—That the prisoner had always behaved as a kind friend to her and had assisted her with his pay as well as with his good advice.

On being interrogated by the Jury, she said she could not be

sure that the prisoner had shot her intentionally. She did not think either one way or other at the time. She could not suppose that the prisoner would have pointed his musquet at her in play. It was however a very common practice with soldiers to present their musquets at their friends and relations, saying they would shoot them. She had never had a dispute with him, he had always behaved in the kindest manner to her.

John O'Neil, a private in the 8th dragoons, was on the spot at the time prisoner fired the carabine, and seized him by the neck immediately, and asked him why he had done it. He replied "I have done it and am not sorry for it, and I will stand by it." He made the same answer when the same question was afterwards put to him by Sergeant Huddart. Prisoner appeared to him to be in a curious state altogether, and not to be in his senses at the time. He did not seem to be quite rational when he agreed to shoot with Hagan. He had been for some time before this apparently much harrassed and distressed in his mind, but he does not know the cause of it. From being lively and free to every body he had become very dull and thoughtful. He had observed this change in him for upwards of a month before the accident happened. Cannot believe either from his general demeanour towards the girl, or from his conduct at the time, that he could have fired at her intentionally if he had been in his right senses. Does not know whether there was any marriage engagement between them, or whether any other person had been courting the girl. Is not acquainted with the hand writing of the prisoner.

Questioned by the Prisoner.
Has

Has been upwards of three years in the same troop with him, and has never known him to make use of his arms to the injury of any human being.

Jonathan Clough, (also a private in the 8th Dragoons) knows nothing of the shooting of the girl, but saw the prisoner afterwards, as they were conducting him to the guard. Serjt. Huddart was with him and asked him if he was aware of what he had done; prisoner said he was, very well. Huddart then asked whether the girl was dead. Gilleece said, "I hope she is, for my own life is gone." This was not above a quarter of an hour after Mary Anne was shot. The carbine with which the prisoner shot her belonged to the witness. It is not apt to slip at the half cock, but when it is cocked, the least touch in the world would fire it.

To questions put to him by the prisoner, witness stated that he had known him nearly six years, during which he had been in the troop with him and is not aware of his ever having made an improper use of his arms upon any occasion. Gilleece bore an excellent character, and had been recommended for promotion to a corporality.

Serjeant Johnson recalled—Knows nothing that occurred until the prisoner was taken to the guard. He went with Lieut. Brett, the officer of the guard, to search in the prisoner's trunk for a letter, which Mr. Brett said the prisoner had told him he would find there, in a pair of grey overalls; he found the letter and delivered it to Lieut. Brett. The overalls were at the top of all the clothes in the chest. Witness here identified a letter, which was produced, to be the one found in the prisoner's trunk, and also swore to its being in the hand writing of

the prisoner. Interrogated by the prisoner. Has been in the troop with him since September 1817. His conduct has been always good since he has known him, more remarkably so for the last two or three months before this and in consequence that he was about to be promoted. He was however tried by a Court Martial, about a month before, which was the cause of his promotion being put back. The letter above alluded to was then read. It was as follows; (directed to Thomas Mahon one of the prisoner's comrades.)

"My dear Thomas,
"Your old friend is now addressing a few lines to you, it is he is now on the verge of eternity, you must be a little charitable and not send me for the scrole I write you.

"Dear Tom the last request I want from you is that you will write to my mother and let her know I am no more—you need not tell her the cause of my death. Dear Tom all my good intentions are turned out to my ruin, and as all my pretended friends has turned out to be my tradusers and calumneators I am afraid to live.

"And the cause of all I will send before me.

"Dr. Tom direct for Mrs. Bridget Gilleece duatt to the care of the Post Master, box-askea county Tirmanagh Ireland.

"Dr. Thomas I am a good deal in debt, I would wish you would request my mother to transmit what will liquidate it in place of her purchasing my enlargement, dear Tom you will find in my box a Testament, and will oblige me by sending it to Redding with my love.

"Dear Tom it is useless to give you a full detail of my misfortunes therefore I will conclude with my last wishes to you and all disinterested friends.

"Dr.

"Dr. Tom good by—God bless you and keep sober and the last request I will ask of God will be to allow me to wander on the earth to torment my calumneators Dear Tom.

"Your's &c.

(Signed) "Unfortunate Wm. Gilleece, 8th Dragoons.

"Dated 13th August, 1820."

Samuel Rodgers another soldier in the same regiment sworn, deposed that about 12 days before the girl was shot, the prisoner had come to him, as he was sitting on his cot in the barracks, and said he wished to speak to him, and they walked out together, this was about 7 o'clock in the morning. Gilleece asked him if he had been to church. He said he had, he then asked him if Mary Ann Jones and Serjeant Aspinell had been asked in church. Witness replied "No; who told you so?" Prisoner said it was the common talk on guard, that they were going to be married, adding "I think it is now full time for me to change my way of living, so not one drop of liquor will I taste until she is settled or at least till Christmas: and Serjeant Aspinell shall never be married to her, whilst we are at the same station together." Witness advised him not to interfere in the business and so they parted—Prisoner came again to him, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon of that same day, and asked if he had a Testament which formerly belonged to a man of the name of Wm. Redding and told him to bring it to him. Witness said he had and gave it to the prisoner, who then took the book and swore not to taste a drop of liquor until the girl was settled; kissed the book and closed it, observing at the same time, that he had not forgotten what he had said in the morn-

ing relative to the marriage, for while they were in one station she should never be married to Serjt. Aspinell or any body else without his leave.—The prisoner was put into confinement directly after he had shot the girl, and the witness is convinced that during that day he had no opportunity of writing any letter.

Examined by the prisoner.—Had never heard him make use of any other expressions relative to the marriage of Mary Anne Jones and Serjeant Aspinell.—He (prisoner) was always a friend to the girl, witness knows that he allowed her a rupee per month towards her food, and that he has frequently bought small articles as presents for her. He has been in the troop with prisoner since April, 1816, and never knew him offer violence to any human being, and has always considered that he had the welfare of the girl at heart.

The prisoner being called on for his defence observed that he had no witnesses, nor had he any thing particular to say to the Jury. He had made an agreement to shoot with one of his Comrades for a rupee's worth of liquor, and had loaded the piece for that purpose; when he came to the place where the women were sitting, he presented the Carabine to the native woman, and said he would have a shot at her, she made some excuse about her head aching or her ear being sore, and he withdrew the piece from her ear, and as he was lowering it, Mary Anne, who had been sitting upon a little stool, got up to run away and the Carabine quite accidentally went off and the girl fell. From that time until he was taken to the orderly officer he knew nothing of what passed, nor is he now aware of any thing that he did or said during that time.

Sir

Sir F. Macnaghten, in a comprehensive manner, summed up the evidence to the Jury, observing that it was a case which would require their most serious attention before they found a Verdict either for or against the prisoner. The principal point to which he adverted was the letter which had been read, and which he contended was evidence much in favor of the prisoner. He observed that in that letter he does not express any intention to commit this or any other act, except that of violence against himself. He talks as if he was about to make away with himself. He desires that his mother may not be acquainted with the mode of his death, and concludes with expressing a hope that he may be permitted to wander through the world to torment his calumniators, and the learned Judge would ask whe-

ther, if it had been his intention to bring himself to an ignominious death by taking away the life of a fellow creature, this was the sort of letter he would have written? The learned Judge also observed that he did not attach much importance, as tending against the prisoner, to what he had said after he committed the act, and was inclined to give credit to his assertion that he was not aware of any thing he said or did from the time he shot the girl to the time he spoke to Lieut. Brett at the guard room about the letter. His Lordship took a distinct review of the depositions of all the witnesses and alluded in strong terms to the good character which the prisoner bore in the Regiment.

The Jury retired for about 10 minutes and returned with a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Hurk. Jan. 30,

BENGAL OCCURRENCES,

For February, 1821.

Dashing Affair.—We have been kindly favored with the following extracts of a private letter, giving an account of a dashing affair by a party of the Nizam's Horse under the command of Lieutenant Sutherland.

Soolyali, Dec. 25, 1820.—I wrote to you from Oodgur, that I intended to march against Soolyali on the morning of the 24th, on our close approach to the place we were very warmly received. I however kept well off and none of us were touched. After concealing one half of the detachment and attempting with the other to draw the garrison into the plain, in which, however we did not succeed, encamped

at a considerable distance from the plain. The fellows were excessively impudent, came out into the plain, and, I believe, had half come to the resolution of attacking us. In this I encouraged them, and at four o'clock in the afternoon went with Myzoo-ba Khan's and Jowba Suey's parties, and got concealed in a deep ravine in a line with the ghurly, where we were unseen by the garrison. When a favorable opportunity offered, we charged down and cut off their advanced parties, all of whom were speared and sabred; whilst we were doing this, a party of matchlock men came out and fired at us, we charged back on

on them, the gate was shut, and they remained at our mercy. We swept close round the bottom of the ghurry, and several men were pistolled on the top of the bastions. I never before saw men act individually with such gallantry. We completely subdued the fire of the ghurry, and I was at one time half inclined to attempt a storm, whilst they were in such a panic. On seeing the place this morning, I am however glad that I did not attempt it, for although it is of no great strength, it would require a thirty feet scaling ladder, and the remainder of the garrison amounted to a hundred men. Soolinga went off with his party about the time the moon rose, and I was neither able to prevent him nor molest him on his retreat; he has, however, left behind him many papers and letters that will be of great use in tracing his associates. There are two other gburrys in the neighbourhood, to one of which it is said he has gone, but as neither are of such strength as Sooliali, I do not anticipate any further oppositions. I shall march to one of them tomorrow, having made over the ghurry of Sooliali to the Talookdar and directed him to destroy it.

Both my Orderlies were wounded, and Bowanny Davis's horse is speared and sabred, but I hope may yet be fit for service. Bowanny Singh, who came from the Light Company of the 4th, leapt from his horse and followed more than one man into a sort of Rowayoll, where he got wounded, and on coming out was nearly sabred by one of our men mistaking him for one of the garrison, as he had on a white angreca. Altogether I never witnessed a more pretty little affair, the good effects were immediately proved, and will I

trust continue to be, wherever we go. 2 2 2

Cal. Jour. Feb. 19.

Rajpootanah.—Some operations have been going on in this quarter of which we have but recently heard, from our Correspondents being probably too much engaged in the scene to furnish us with the details, but as we have seen no report of them in the public papers, it will still be News to most of our readers, for whose information we have drawn up a brief abstract of the Letters that have been but recently sent to us, and their delay is stated in one of them to have been occasioned by the circumstance of no dawks being established in the particular quarter from whence they come, until very lately.

It appears that early in November last, the chief Civil Officer in Ajmeer received intelligence of many of the Thanahs of Towns in the Hill-country near him, being murdered by the Meenahs, or mountaineers of that region. It was stated also that they purposed plundering and burning a large town called Musoodah, in the plains, a little to the N. E. of Jak'h. The Officer of Government who had received this intelligence, proceeded at once to Nuseerabad, to solicit Military aid from the Commandant there. A Squadron of the 5th Cavalry was immediately ordered to the threatened town, and arrived there on the 12th, just in time to rescue it from its fate. A second Squadron of Cavalry, and a Detachment of the 17th Native Infantry, took up a position in the adjoining hills. The remainder of the 17th Regiment joined there a day after, and a Detachment of the 2d Battalion of the 25th Native Infantry,

Salahy, joined the Cavalry at Musoodah, where Col. Maxwell of the Artillery arrived on the 14th, with two brass six-pounders, three tumbrils, and a proportionate detail of officers and men.

It appears that these refractory Hill-men, the Meenahs, had been driven out of their fortresses in 1819, and the whole of their country scoured, when they entered into amicable terms with the British Authorities, and put themselves under their protection. It was thought therefore that their defection did not entitle them to indulgence, so that a plan of attack was laid on the Fort of Jak'n, where they had assembled in the greatest numbers, and from which great resistance was expected. The approaches up through difficult passes were so judiciously and effectually made, however, that all the columns arrived at one point nearly in the same moment of time, and excepting a little desultory fire, no resistance was made, there being only three of the enemy killed, and two sepoy's wounded. The people of the neighbourhood deserted their village and left their reaped crops on the ground, which were soon consumed and destroyed by the Camp followers.

Those who had escaped from Jak'n had entrenched themselves in a position with the Oudeypore Rajah's territories, through which the troops could not advance without his permission. The nature of the country was such as to be very favorable to their defence, as no wheeled carriages could pass, the guns were obliged to be laden on elephants, and in many places burthens could only be carried by men. Several of the followers were wounded and

killed from secret holes in these passes, and a Thanah of one of the towns had been found murdered with his body much mangled, his clothes taken off, his head bent down to the earth, and his hands put together as if suing for mercy; the position was evidently one into which the body had been put after death, and it was interpreted to signify that the Meenahs or Hill-men would so deal with all the town's people whom they could fall in with.

There is here an interval of about a month between our letters, but we learn from the next which are dated towards the end of December, that Colonel Maxwell's Detachment of Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant G. Smith, had been conducting some operations against the Fort of Huttowa, on the 1st of that month. On the 16th the Detachment descended into the plains, to the eastward of that Fort, where they were joined by Lieutenant Dixon, with a small Battering train, and the Head Quarters of the Rajpootana Division of Artillery. The Detachment then proceeded towards Baira, Bairawara, and Mundia, 3 towns belonging to the Meenahs. They arrived before the first of these on the 20th, and found the town standing on the hill, from whence the enemy opened a fire with their matchlocks, as the advanced guard were approaching the town; the houses of which are built of stone and the walls of great strength. The guns were soon brought up and 2 batteries opened on the town, while 2 columns were forming for the assault; but as soon as their approach was perceived the enemy fled, and were pursued by the troops for a few miles, 50 or 60 of them being killed and a great number wounded, with

with the loss of one Seapoy only on the side of the British.

On the next day the Detachment moved to Bairawara, a few miles farther within the hills, the road of it being so bad that it required 6 Elephants to carry 2 howitzers, and a 6 pounder, and 18 Camels to carry the small quantity of ammunition taken for the purpose. They found the place deserted on their arrival, and leaving Major Fast's Battalion there to keep possession returned to Baira, at which place the Chief of Mundla came in the evening to the camp, to throw himself and followers on the mercy of the Oudipoor Court.

The next letters in the order of date which have reached us, are towards the end of January, when the Battering Train were returning from the Hills towards Cantonments, and Colonel Maxwell's Detachment were to remove towards Buggree. On this march they entered on the 14th, going in a northerly direction and encamping at Kot Kerana, a village about 10 miles distant from Mundla—Buggree is about 6 miles to the northward of this, seated on a low hill and commanded by surrounding heights. The next day at sun rise they reached this, a Detachment of the 17th Native Infantry under Major Fast having gone in advance of the main body, to commence the attack—Only 50 or 60 persons were found there, the rest having deserted, and these of course made but a very faint resistance.

Colonel Maxwell received in the course of the same day, information of the Khan of Hutoon, being at Ramgurh, a village about a day's march to the north of Buggree, to which place a Detachment, consisting of 2 Troops of Cavalry, and parties

of the 6th, 17th, and 25th Native Infantry, 2 companies of each, was sent against it, under Captain Glover, who reached the place before day break and prepared for the attack. The three Columns of Infantry were led on by Captain Christie of the 6th, Lieutenant Bailey of the 17th, and Lieutenant Palmer of the 25th—They all reached their posts together as the day broke, and rushed on at once to the attack—The place soon fell—The Khan himself was killed, as well as one of his sons, and about 150 of his people, about 300 prisoners and 600 cattle were taken, although on the side of the assaulting party a Hurkaru only was wounded.

Ramgurh is placed on a rocky eminence, and so surrounded by similar ground, that Cavalry could not act near it—but it was taken completely by surprise. The Detachment of Captain Glover had returned towards Buggree where the whole of the Detachments before enumerated had united—but a portion of them were going on the 21st of January, the latest date of which our letters extend, against another town of these Hill-men, called Maunpoorah, and distant a few miles only from their position at that village and Camp of Na,ee.

Moorshedabad, February 7, 1821.—A few days since a murder was committed at Berhampore, by a Serjeant of His Majesty's 17th Foot; the circumstances attending it as far as I have been able to collect them are as follows:—On the evening of the commission of the murder, the Serjeant was on duty at the Main Guard, and when his wife brought him his evening's meal, she enquired if he intended coming to his quarters at night; as the question was unusual, it appeared rather singular,

singular, and he made no reply.— When going the rounds at night he called at his Quarters in the Barracks, where something attracted his attention, which gave rise to suspicion that all was not as it should be; and induced him to open the curtains of the bed, on doing which he discovered a man with his wife, and he immediately drew his bayonet and made a blow at the woman, who received it in her arm. Her cries awaked her companion, who attempted to escape, but was followed by the enraged husband, who made a thrust at him with the bayonet, which took effect in his right side, and passed under the heart to the left; the man immediately fell, the Serjeant then returned to his wife, but during the short interval that had elapsed, she had managed to conceal herself.— The wounded man expired in a few minutes, and the Serjeant surrendered himself a prisoner. It is added he had never been on bad terms with the deceased, and expressed his regret that he had killed him.

Cal. Jour. Feb. 16.

We have frequently had occasion to notice with pleasure the important and extensive improvements, that have been made in Calcutta of late years, tending greatly to increase the beauty, salubrity and convenience of the Indian Metropolis, and at the same time reflecting the highest credit on those, under whose management such alterations have taken place. In contemplating the progress of municipal improvement, we have also been inclined to believe that suggestions, offered through the medium of the press, have been beneficial at times in pointing to circumstances requiring amendment. While much has been done, much remains still to be,

done, and it is gratifying to think from all that we see doing that the advances of improvement are rather becoming accelerated than otherwise. Yet in the studious desire to accomplish much, it may happen that measures, calculated to give full effect to what has been fortunately completed, with the object of increasing public comfort, may be occasionally overlooked. We should imagine that from some such cause the capacious aqueduct, that has been carried along the Durrumtollah, has failed as yet to yield that grateful benefit to the inhabitants of the street, and to those who have occasion to pass through it, which they had been anxiously looking for. The complaints, indeed, that we have heard lately respecting the clouds of dust suffered to sweep along the Durrumtollah, while the means of preventing their rise or accumulation appear to be accessible, have been very numerous, and as far as we have seen from casually passing in that direction, have been very just. Circumstances, of which we are not aware, may at present prevent the aqueduct from being filled, but there can hardly be any that could not be speedily removed, and the relief afforded in the present season by filling the aqueduct and enabling the inhabitants to water the street properly would certainly be very material. Surely a public advantage, so obvious and so much desired, cannot fail to be immediately conceded. Nothing farther appears to be necessary than to let water into the aqueduct and provide a regular supply, for we do not suppose that any resident in the street would decline to water every part of it in front of his premises, and thus remove what must be considered

considered at present a nuisance by all who have occasion to pass through it. Every one, who, in the course of an evening's ride, proceeds from town as far as the race stand, must be well able to appreciate the great difference as to comfortable feelings that is experienced in driving over the course which is watered, and the road to the Southward over which every breath of wind stirs up a thick cloud of dust. The difference in a street, where the residents have generally to spend the greater portion of their time, must be much greater, and there can be no comparison between the ideas of domestic comfort that can be entertained in a dwelling, where the windows can be opened at pleasure and the furniture, &c. be still kept clean,—and the feelings excited by the consciousness that scarcely any mode of shutting up a house, which can be resorted to without extreme inconvenience, can prevent a layer of dust from being distributed over every thing contained within the dwelling in the course of every half hour.

[*Hurk. Feb. 8.*

Extract of a Letter, dated Macao, 20th December, 1830.

The Cambridge would give you accounts of the serious accident of one of the Officers in the Fleet having shot a Chinaman. It was by far the most inexcusable event of that description that ever happened. The young man was in charge of a Cutter proceeding up one branch of the River to procure Water, the rabble on the banks of the river, (as they frequently do) began to abuse them by calling names &c., on which he fired first with Peas and wounded two children, then with ball and

killed one man. This is the account we have of the fray, and I think it would be difficult to defend his conduct in any Country, at least appearances were so much against him that he fled to the Man of War at Macao.

The Chinese as usual insisted on a man being delivered up, and the Commodore sent an Officer down to search for the Guilt—he was not to be found, but, as the search was making on board the *Duke of York*, the Butcher of that ship cut his throat; it was immediately suggested that he should be passed off as the Murderer. The evidence of the dead Chinaman's relations having been bought off, the select Committee gave the Mandarines to understand that the real offender had escaped owing to the negligence of their own Police, that it was contrary to the laws of England to deliver up an innocent person, but at the same time told them the circumstance of the Butcher committing suicide. They immediately agreed to take him, and a large procession of the Principal Mandarines accompanied by China Doctors &c. proceeded on board the *Duke of York*, and having satisfied themselves that the man's death was caused by cutting his throat made up the business, much to our satisfaction, but not so to the Chinese, who appear very angry at the manner in which it was settled.—Owing to a great mortality amongst the coolies, who convey the teas over the mountains, our cargoes are not yet all at Canton.

[*Hurk. Feb. 12.*

Hyderabad, February 3, 1831.
—Of late, bodies of Goats have infested the country between

between Hydrabad and Nagpore, rendering the roads about the jungle which they frequent, dangerous to travel in, as they not only plunder villages in their neighbourhood, but levy contributions upon the persons and baggage of travellers. It appears that Lieut. Bissett of the 6th Native Infantry and a Detachment under his command, with Lieut. Neville, of H. M. 30th, after an extraordinary march of 70 miles through the jungle, came on a party of about 500, and cut them up. Lieut. Sutherland, of the Reformed Horse, has also succeeded in destroying another, and it is to be hoped that the above examples will be effectual in checking the increase of those marauders, who have so long disturbed the Nizam's dominions. [*Cal. Jour.*]

District Orders by Major-General Loveday, Commanding Benares Division of the Army.

Benares, 23d Feb. 1821.

Major-General Loveday derived great satisfaction from the inspection this morning of the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry, under the command of Captain Aubert. The dress and appointments both of Officers and men attracted the Major-General's particular notice, as being uniform in every respect.

The step and dressing of the men in passing in review were good, and he was much pleased at the correct and rapid formation of the square, the advance in line, firing, wheelings, filings, changing the head of column, also the Light Infantry movements, and the filings of the Battalion in double quick time met with his approbation.

The performances of the morning were throughout such as to

reflect great credit on the exertions of Captain Aubert, the Officers and men of his Battalion, to all of whom the Major-General desires to offer on this occasion his best thanks.

[*Ind. Gent.*]

Asiatic Society.—A Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held on Saturday, the 17th of Feb. at the Society's Apartments in Chouringhee. The Marquis of Hastings in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected members of the Society: WILLIAM LEXCESTER, Esq. Dr. WALTER OOLIVY, Sir ROBERT COLCLOUGH, Bart. COURTNEY SMITH, and CHARLES ASSEY, Esquires.

The first volume of *Malayan Miscellanies* printed and published at the Sumatran Mission Press, Bencoolen, was presented by Sir STAMFORD RAFFLES, through the medium of Major General HARDWICKE. It is justly observed that a periodical work, 'printed in Sumatra, and serving as a repository for occasional notices and observations on the Eastern Islands, cannot fail to be interesting to the public, while it may be the means of preserving a record of many new and interesting facts and particulars which from accident or neglect might otherwise be lost. The volume contains several botanical and zoological researches—an account of the Battas of the Islands of Timor, Roti, Sava, Soior, &c.—a sketch of Borneo—and some particulars relative to Sale in the archipelago of Follia—together with meteorological tables, and the proceedings of the Native School Institution at Bencoolen.

The 19th, 20th, and 21st numbers of the splendid work publishing at Paris, by Mons.

LANGUES, entitled *Monuments anciens et modernes de l'Hindoustan en cent cinquante planches*, have been presented to the Society by Mons. PICARD, in the name of the author.

A letter was read from Captain W. PRICE, respecting the inscriptions on the plates of copper deposited at *Panc'Nagar*, a dependency of *Badari Nath*, and Midway between the Temple and *Joshi Math*, and said to contain the History of the Temple, and the tenets of the Bauddha faith. It was also understood by Mr. MOORCROFT, who borrowed these plates, and sent them to Calcutta, that the inscriptions were in a language unknown to the *Brahmans* in attendance at the Temple. Captain PRICE has examined the inscriptions, and it appears that they do not contain, as Mr. MOORCROFT was informed by the *Pandits*, a history of the temple of *Badari Nath*, nor of the tenets of the Bauddha faith — neither are they in a language or character unknown. They are simply Royal edicts declaratory of a charitable donation of lands, dated about the same period of time, and scarcely differing from each other except in the name of the donees, a description of the lands granted, and the purpose for which they were bestowed. The language is pure *Sanscrit*, and the character *Devanagari*, varying considerably however from that now in use, and remarkable for the uncommon form of some of the consonants, and the unusual method adopted, of marking the vowels. Captain PRICE has given the following abstract of the contents of one of the inscriptions.

The plate has a circular appendage of lead rivetted to it, apparently intended to represent the impression of a seal,

containing the names of *Nibhura*, *Ishta Gana deva* and *Lalites'wara*.

The beginning of the inscription comprises the attributes of *Dharjati (Siva)* in the usual style of invocation. The first Prince mentioned is *Nibhura*, whose praises occupy several lines; — he is stated to have had a son by his queen *Naru devi*, named *Ishta gana lewa*, who is equally the subject of panegyric with his father, whom he appears to have succeeded in the government. *Ishta gana lewa* had for his consort *Vega Devi* — of her was born *Lalites'wara*, whose valor, wisdom, and liberality are detailed at great length. *Lalites'wara* then proceeds to enjoin the inhabitants of the surrounding countries, and the Princes, counsellors, generals, and officers of his court assembled at *Carticeyapur* to observe and obey his patent which grants in perpetuity two small villages (pallics) dependencies of *Carticeyapur*, together with their trees, gardens, and fountains (excepting what belongs to the gods and *Brahmans*,) to *ACHATA BHATTA*, who is to employ the revenue arising from them in the repairs of a Temple dedicated to *Narayana*, and in the support of his worship. This property is to be successively possessed by the descendants of the grantees as long as the moon, fire, and earth endure, and is not in any respect subject to alienation. The date of the Edict then follows, which unfortunately is computed only by the reign of some Prince, without the least reference to any known or established era.

“ In the 21st year of the reign of *PRAVARDHA MANA VIJAYA*, on the third day of the light, fortnight of the month *Nagha*, *Pijaca*, distributor of the king's donations,

donations, wrote this (inscription) by order of ARYATA, superintendent of the affairs of war and peace, and GANGA B'HADRA engraved it with a style or chisel (*tancotcirmam*.) The whole concludes with nine stanzas quoted from the *Dharma Sastra* or from some poem (perhaps a *Purana* or *Ramayana*), of which Captain PRICE has subjoined a translation.

The inscriptions having been carefully copied, the plates have been returned to *Panjabar* according to the agreement entered into by Mr. Moorcroft with the *Pandits*. Captain PRICE was requested at the meeting to prepare a verbal translation of the inscriptions.

An account of the Trigonometrical and Astronomical operations for determining the Heights and Positions of the principal Peaks of the Himmalya Mountains, situated between the latitudes of $31^{\circ} 53' 10''$ and $30^{\circ} 18' 30''$ North, and the Longitudes of $77^{\circ} 34' 04''$ and $79^{\circ} 57' 22''$ East, by Captain J. A. HODGSON, 10th Regiment N. I. and Lieut. J. D. HERBERT, 8th Regiment N. I. was laid before the Society at this meeting.

This paper is arranged under the following heads.

1.—A general introductory account of the origin and progress of the Survey, of the nature of the Country, of the instruments made use of, and of the modes of calculation.

2.—Table of the Latitudes of 5 principal Trigonometrical Stations observed with the reflecting circle, and circular Astronomical Instrument—containing the results of 122 crossed observations of the Sun and Stars on both sides of the Zenith, at the Station near Seharunpore in the plains of the Doab, and of 177, on the Mountain Station of

the Chour, of 61, at the Fort of Bairaut, of 32, at Soorkunda, and of 28, at Wartoo, which 3 last Stations, are also on lofty mountains.

3.—The Longitude of the 1st meridian of the Survey, deduced from 24 Immersions and Emerisions of Jupiter's 1st Satellite observed with Dolland's Achromatic Refracting Telescopes, of 42 inches distance, at the Station near Seharunpore, or reduced to it.

4.—A general account of the measurement of a Base Line of 217548 feet in the Deyrah Doab with explanations of the Methods, Instruments, and of Apparatus constructed for the purpose, and Drawings of the same, and an account of the small and primary Triangulation proceeding from the measured Base, to connect the Stations of Seharunpore, the Choor Bairaut, Soorkunda and Budragh. And a Table of the Lines and Angles of the 39 small Triangles, arranged in columns under the following Heads of data.

Angles observed at the 3 Stations.

Angles reduced to the centre.

Angles for calculation.

Logarithmic lines.

Logarithms of the sides.

Length of the sides in feet.

5.—A similar table of 197 great Triangles shewing the distances of other Trigonometrical Stations, and of snowy and other Mountains, and principal points.

6.—Table exhibiting the heights above the sea of 38 snowy Peaks, the columns containing the following data.

Names of Stations.

Altitudes observed therefrom.

Are of Distances to the observed Peak.

Corrected elevation.

Tangent of the same.

Distance in feet.

Logarithm

Logarithm.

Logarithmic distance in feet.

Difference of level in feet.

Height of the observed Peak above the sea.

The highest of the snowy Peaks within the limits of the Survey, appears to be 255589 feet, and the lowest 16043 feet, above the sea; and there are 20 peaks more elevated than Chimborazo, the most lofty summit of the Andes.

7.—Paper Supplementary to the last, shewing how to deduce satisfactory mean values of the heights of the stations of observation, with notices on the Terrestrial refraction, founded on reciprocally observed elevations and depressions.—This, where one of the stations is on the plains, at the height of 853 feet above the sea and the others observed from it, are from 6500 to 11,500 feet above it, appears on the mean to be 1-11 19 of the arc, but when the lower station is 7000 feet above the sea and the higher about 14,000 the refraction is on the mean 1-1681 of the arc.

To which is added a Note of the Azimuth of the principal stations.

8.—Latitudes, Longitudes and Elevations of the stations of observation and of snowy and other remarkable mountains and principal places.

9.—Appendix containing Geodisic Calculations and Investigations, with 12 tables, for facilitating the Calculations, within the limits of the survey, and explanations of their uses.

10.—Complete detail of the measurement of each portion of the base line.

11.—Plan of the small triangles.

12.—Plan of the great triangles, comprehending also the small triangulation.

The meeting determined, that

this elaborate and valuable paper, should be printed in the 15th volume of the Researches, the 14th volume being now nearly completed.

Lieut.-General J. S. Wood has transmitted from China for the purpose of being presented to the Asiatic Society a model of a very wonderful *Lusus Naturæ*. The model is about a foot high and represents a Chinaman with the headless trunk of an Infant hanging from his chest. General Wood has also sent the following description by Mr. LIVINGSTONE, Surgeon to the British Factory in China.

"The very extraordinary and interesting monster, which I am about to describe, was born only two days journey from Canton, about sixteen years ago; has been exhibited at Canton, and all around ever since; yet as far as my enquiries have extended, no account of this *Lusus Naturæ* has hitherto been drawn up, or has come to the knowledge of any European.

"When I was first informed that a monster was to be seen in a temporary enclosure near St. Augustinho's church, Macao, I lost no time in attempting to gratify my curiosity; but I learned that the Monster was then unwell, and had retired to rest. I then formed the resolution of having him brought to my house, for the double purpose of more deliberate observation; and having at the same time a correct model made under my own eye; but aware that the only good artist then in Macao was employed, I deferred giving my orders for a few days; in the mean time the monster unexpectedly left Macao.

"However the modeller had made such careful observations of the subject, that he informed me he could make an exact representation of what he saw.

He

He has succeeded so well, that I am assured by many friends who had carefully examined the original, that the model is wonderfully exact;—a few unimportant exceptions shall be pointed out in the order of my description. I have spared no pains in collecting information from every quarter. I have had the advantage of receiving accounts from a great many intelligent friends, among whom I have the pleasure to mention three Medical Gentlemen of this place. All their accounts agree surprisingly well. The model has been shown to many of them and my account read, with the accuracy of which they are entirely satisfied;—so I am persuaded that my own observations could not have added much either to the value or variety of those which I have been so fortunate as to receive from others.

"A-ke was born sixteen years ago, in the district of Yun-lang-yuen, (which place is called in the Mandarin tongue, Gan-ping-keen, in N. L. 22° 5', Long. west of Canton 1° 15' or 90 miles SW. of Canton,) with another male child of nearly the same size united to the pit of his stomach by the neck, as if his brother had plunged his head into his breast. The skin of the principal here joins that of the upper part of the neck of the parasite, quite regularly and smoothly, excepting the superficial blood vessels, which appear somewhat turgid. The sufferings of the mother were so great, that she survived the birth of this monster only two days.

"Since that time, the parasite has not much increased in size,* and at present is not

much larger than new born infants usually are; but the bones are completely formed. The shoulder bones are remarkably prominent. Here the model is faulty, since it represents the roundness of infancy, but all this plumpness has disappeared from the original, where bones seem only to be covered with skin. The hips of the model are too prominent. The manner in which the thighs appear is quite happy, but the feet, particularly the left, are not sufficiently clubbed. In the original, generally the feet and toes are less perfect than in the model. The toes adhere, and one or two are wanting.

"The attachment of the neck of the parasite to the chest of the principal, admits of a semi-rotatory motion. The natural position of the bellies is towards each other; but A-ke can turn his brother so far round that he can bring either side towards his own belly. He also shows that his brother's arms can be moved freely. The thighs and legs remain stiffly bent, as represented in the model: the thigh being ankylosed with the *os innominata* above, and the *tibia* below. The kidneys seem to perform their functions perfectly. The anus is wanting.

A-ke is now about four feet and ten inches high, of a feeble frame and sickly appearance: but excepting the encumbrance above described, he is in all respects perfectly formed. He appears to be sufficiently conversable and

and neck measured about eleven inches, and the longest limb 13 inches, making the extreme length two feet. This accords sufficiently well with the size I have mentioned; but as the modellers in China do not work by any scale, it would be useless to deduce any exact measurement of the whole figure by knowing a part.

* I have the authority of Lieut. Gen. Wood, for stating that a careful admeasurement of the parasite was made at his request, the trunk

and intelligent, and says that he has the same feeling of pain, if any part of his brother's body is hurt, as if it was the same part of his own body: even the slightest touch which would be perceptible, if applied to his own person, is equally perceptible if applied to his brother. This statement was most satisfactorily confirmed by an ingenious Medical Gentleman, who, observing A-ke's attention to be fully employed, and his head turned away in a contrary direction, pinched quickly the hip of the parasite; A-ke instantly struck the same part of his own person, just as if that had been the pinched place.

"Formerly he had reason to imagine, from certain obscure motions which he perceived within his brother, when he was himself in pain, that all their feelings were reciprocal; but for some time past he has not been sensible of this, excepting when he has occasion to make water. His brother never fails to void his urine at the same time, whether he has occasion to relieve nature, or to gratify the curiosity of spectators.

"A-ke's respiration is never perfectly free, on the contrary, it is commonly laborious, and on the slightest exertion, such as walking to a little distance, ascending a flight of steps, or the like, he breathes quickly, and with difficulty. To relieve this, he supports the parasite with his hands, but to obtain a considerable degree of ease, a recumbent posture is necessary. His pulse is commonly quick and small. Mr. Gomez, one of the Medical Gentlemen before mentioned, felt distinctly the pulsation of the carotids in the neck of the parasite; it was feeble. He also examined carefully the pulse at the wrist; it is very slow (*valde lento.*)

"The usual temperature of both is natural. A-ke wears an unusual quantity of clothes, yet he never appears to perspire even in the warmest weather. His usual gait is unsteady and feeble; when he walks, up or down stairs, he supports himself with one hand, and his brother with the other, and brings both his feet upon the same step, before he attempts to advance another foot.

"When in his best state of health, he informed Mr. Gomez his appetite was so good that he could take as much food as any three of his age, at present his health is much impaired. He complains of weakness of stomach, loss of appetite, defective and painful digestion; so it is commonly thought that he cannot live long. His countenance is sallow and more emaciated than it appears in the model.

"A-ke's father is one of the poorest class of husbandmen. He has been content to hire his son for five Spanish dollars a month to the man, who has for his trouble all the profits of the exhibition. Ten cash (less than a penny sterling) is the price of admittance into the enclosure, which is made in public places. He walks to private houses; the parasite appearing while going through the streets like a tumor under his clothes. On these occasions the exhibitor is content to receive whatever is given. He commonly gets half a dollar or a dollar. The concern does not appear to be profitable.

"Having stated all the circumstances of this wonderful and most interesting case, as fully as they have come to my knowledge, I might be excused for any observations,—the field is ample, and no doubt a variety of ingenious opinions will be formed. I think however, you,

my son, will be desirous to have any reflection on some points; I shall therefore mention a few.

"It will probably be admitted, that as the quantity of nourishment, which the parasite derives from the principal system, is only sufficient to preserve life without adding to the bulk of its part, it receives blood only from small arteries, perhaps from the branches of the mammary arteries, where they freely anastomose with the large branches of the epigastrics, forming arteries which may either immediately anastomose with those of the parasite and supply its veins and heart with blood, sufficient to support a species of circulation, similar to that of the *fetus in utero*; the principal supplying the place of the *placenta*. Or the blood may be returned to the principal by a set of veins peculiar to the parasitic state of existence. It is highly probable that the entire pulmonary system is wanting, or in a state of complete torpor, and from the flaccid appearance of the abdomen, we can scarcely doubt but the *chylipoietic viscera* are in a similar state.

"This view of our subject accords sufficiently well with that Theory of Monstrous Productions which supposes that two distinct embryos had coalesced by some accidental circumstances, which may have caused the anions of each to adhere; and controverts an opinion which at one time had many advocates respecting the use of the *liquor amnii*. It may be conjectured on the same view, that the great sympathetic nerve of A-ke supplies the urinary and genital systems, and that the nerves of his skin are diffused over that of his brother also. All this will require that the nervous system shall be consider-

ably modified before we can be enabled to account for the few, but decisive facts which belong to this part of the subject: to account for these on commonly received principles, it will be necessary to suppose that the monster had the same conformation on the Primordial germ. This conjecture removes some of our difficulties. It explains how the brain of A-ke is in all respects a *Sensorium commune* to both. That the parasite is therefore only a duplicate of the principal, not more difficult to be imagined than a supplementary finger or toe. Here however our field expands into a wilderness, into which it would be unsafe to enter without a guide.—I shall therefore resign the task into the hands of more adventurous discoverers."

Colonel GEORGE FAGAN communicated to the meeting the thanks of Baron DENON of Paris for the high mark of distinction he had received in being elected an honorary member of the Asiatic Society. Colonel FAGAN observed, that the Baron was preparing to transmit to the Society the first part, proof impression, of a most extensive work called a Universal History of Art, from the earliest ages down to the present period, illustrated by numerous engravings. [*Govt. Gaz. Feb. 22.*]

By the *Argyle* we have had our files of Mauritius Papers completed to the 9th of December, but the contents of those which we have now received are very uninteresting. We published on Monday, from their columns, a list of Shipping Arrivals at, and Departures from Port Louis; and we only meet with a single article besides, that can be acceptable to our readers. This indeed, is so intimately connected with subjects

jects, on which the exertions of good men in the present age have been successfully employed with the most praise-worthy zeal, and the contemplation of which is so pleasing to the philanthropist, that we translate the whole as we find it, for the information of our readers.

“PORT LOUIS—25th November, 1821.

“Arrived on the 23d, the *Grab Eliza*, Captain Coutourout, from Tamatave, the 5th instant—cargo 230 bullocks.

“Passengers—Messrs. Hastie and Renier, two Ministers and 17 subjects of the King of the Ovahs and five Government Blacks.

“Yesterday, the 24th, at one p. m. the Ovah Princes, Ratafe and Eurién Simirete, accompanied by Mr. Hastie, the Envoy of His Excellency Governor Farquhar, disembarked from the *Grab Eliza*, on which they had been brought hither from Tamatave.

“These two Princes, brothers-in-law of Radame, King of the Ovahs, to whom Ratafe is prime minister, have arrived as Ambassadors to his Excellency, and have been received with the honors due to their rank.

“They have in their suite seventeen guards or domestics; and bring the confirmation of the treaty made for the abolition of the Slave Trade with Radame, who, as a pledge of his sincerity, has sent with his Ambassadors ten children of the first families in his kingdom, to be forwarded to England for their education.

“The first result of the treaty has been that all the individuals, brought to the Coast to be sold as slaves, have been sent back from Imirne, and having been now rescued from slavery

by Radame are to be employed in the occupations of Husbandry and Manufactures of the Country.

“What more gratifying glory could Great Britain expect from the employment of a small portion of her resources during the peace, than that arising from the entire civilisation of a people so numerous and ingenious as the inhabitants of Madagascar, which is every day making remarkable progress!

“Mr. Jones, who had followed Mr. Hastie, has remained at Imirne: and is occupied in researches and studies, necessary for completing and translating into English the French and Malgache Dictionary of M. de Froberville.”

Hurk. Feb. 14.

On Saturday morning last, a race of very great interest took place on the Calcutta Course, between *Restoration* and *Scud*, each carrying 8st. 7lb. Craven Distance, 200 Gold Mohurs. Bets to a considerable extent had been made, generally even, as the doubts entertained of *Scud* with respect to starting properly prevented those who backed him with great readiness from offering odds. At starting *Restoration* had a little advantage, but at the northern turn of the Course *Scud* took the lead and kept it to the winning post, gaining apparently with great ease.

Another race took place immediately after between Mr. C.'s *Lepperello*, and Mr. Black's *Walton*, G. M. owners riding. Mr. C. had no saddle or stirrups, but only a horse cloth, and won easy.

The races of yesterday are said to have been good, but we have not been supplied with sufficient information to be enabled to

BENGAL OCCURRENCES.

to state them particularly. The first was a sweepstakes for two year old fillies which was won with great ease by Capt. O'Kelly's bay filly. The second was the Hunter's Stakes, for which six horses run, and the race was well contested—owners riding and carrying 11st. each. Won by Mr. C.'s *Leporello*, by half a neck.

Hurk. Feb. 27.

On Monday evening, the Presidency was visited by a North Wester, the first of the present season, which blew with considerable violence, accompanied with rain, lightning and thunder in abundance, for the space of at least two hours. Its effects were felt to a considerable distance from Calcutta, the rain falling very copiously during the night some miles to the Eastward of the town, but, although accidents have happened, as usual, on the river and elsewhere, we are happy to state that we have not heard of any which have involved serious consequences. The early occurrence of this North Wester may be accounted for by the unusually warm weather, to which we have been lately subjected, and the intensity of which it has served to moderate considerably.

Hurk. Feb. 28.

Agricultural Report and Statement of the Weather, &c. in Lower Bengal, for February, 1821.

The Weather.—During the month has been mostly clear, and rather warm from the beginning—Showers of hail and rain have occurred in the Raurree and other quarters, with variable winds.

The Waters of the Bhagritty and Ganges—have fallen but in

a trifling degree during the month, and the Rivers have continued navigable for a period of two months longer than they did last year. Budgerows have succeeded in passing up and down the Bhagritty to the end of the month, and, from its present state, it may be expected to remain navigable for small-sized Budgerows until the end of March. The larger boats with merchandize have not been observed to pass heavily laden throughout the month.

The Indigo of Assin and Kartic—is promising—particularly the plant of the former. The cold season has been favorable for such Kartic Plant as had been sown in time.—Although the leaves had been all parched during January, the plant still preserves its vegetation, and the leaves have again appeared at the end of the month, in consequence of the increasing warmth of the weather. The plant, however, of the latter sowings of Kartic has not been observed to survive at the end of the month. Owing to the immense quantity of lands sown in Callaye, during the past season on the Diaras in Bengal, the planter has obtained the opportunity of ploughing and preparing the greater part of his cultivation, so as to receive the seed with the first sowing shower that may occur.

The Mulberry (Toot) has been favorably affected by the cold season, and its growth has been daily accelerated since the middle of January.

The Barley, Wheat, Gram and other Pulse Crops—have thriven prosperously during the cold season. The crops in general have had a luxuriant appearance towards the end of the month, but as the hot weather has set in suddenly this year, (about a month earlier than it did the last)

last) the grain (of Barley and Wheat) has not been so well siled as was expected. The cutting of the earlier sown crops commenced at the latter end of the month, and is in a forward state. The Barley and Wheat crops have ripened considerably since the 15th.

The Roads, leading from the Presidency to Rajmahl, are still in good order, and afforded acceptable facilities for the purpose of internal conveyance.

N. B. No report has been

given for January, as nothing deserving of notice was to be mentioned, and it must have been a literal copy of that for December, with the single additional statement, that during the month of January the grain crops were generally thriving. The publication of the present report has been delayed in consequence of the measures necessarily adopted to ascertain and state precisely the circumstances of the river navigation.

Hark,

BENGAL OCCURRENCES,

For March, 1821.

Yesterday the Opium Sale, announced by advertisement for some time back, took place at the Exchange Rooms and lasted a little more than three hours. During that short space of time the quantity of the Drug disposed of fetched nearly *fifty four lacs of rupees*, and the Sale was particularly distinguished by the rapidity with which it was completed, the boldness of the native speculators in their purchases, the small difference between the extremes of price, and the unprecedented rates to which the whole advanced. The first 42 lots were knocked down very speedily to a native purchaser at 2555 rupees per chest, and in subsequent cases quantities to a large extent went off with equal dispatch. The following is a statement of the results; viz.

Quality.	Chests sold.	Produce. in Sa. Rs.	Average per chest.
Behar,	1704	43 42 550	2,548 7 1
Benares,	417	10 39 800	2,493 8 5
	2121	53 82 350	2,537 10 4

Highest price of Behar 2580 & lowest 2530 per chest.
Ditto.....Benares 2520 ditto.. 2485 per do.

The

The results of the last sale in December were considered extremely high, the average price per chest of Behar being 2435 1 9, and of Benares 2463 5 7, but it will be seen that the average prices at present exceed them, in the former case by nearly 113 rupees, and in the latter by more than 30. The highest price of Behar at the last sale falls short of the same price as the present, by 90 rupees, and the highest of Benares at the last sale is only equal to the lowest that the same quality has brought at present.

Compared with preceding sales the difference in favor of the present is very great, as Behar, in March, 1819, produced 816 8 2, and Benares 821 10 5, per chest, less than they have now fetched.

Hurk. March 1.

Bachelor's Ball.—The Bachelors of Calcutta gave a very pleasing proof of their good fellowship and gallantry at the Town Hall on Monday last. Upwards of seven hundred cards of invitation, we understand were issued, and the dancing room presented a splendid scene of gaiety and fashion. It is almost needless to say that all the beauty and elegance of Calcutta were assembled on this festive occasion, and that the President and Stewards performed their voluntary task with the greatest politeness and pleasure. The Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings honored the Bachelors with their presence. Dancing commenced about half past ten o'clock, and was continued till past midnight, when Supper was announced in the Marble Hall. The arrangements were of the first order; there was a profusion of every thing to gratify the taste and sight. After supper

Mr. Wynch, who presided and was seated between his illustrious guests rose, and requested the gentlemen to fill up a *bumper*. Every ear was instantly on the alert, and fortunately we happened to be so near him that not a word escaped us.

Gentlemen, said he, were I about to offer any other toast, than that which I shall have the pleasure of proposing, I should be inclined to commence, Ladies and Gentlemen, an unusual mode I believe of prefacing toasts in this Hall, but apparently called for on the present occasion. As it is, however, notwithstanding the seeming want of gallantry of my commencement (for which I hope to atone before I conclude) it is to you Gentlemen I address myself when I mention that I will give you a health—to say you will receive it well—were too cold an expression—you will drink it, I feel assured with the enthusiasm the subject naturally inspires. —It will hardly be expected in prefacing this toast, (which you will doubtless have already anticipated) that I should eulogize the felicity of conjugal life: that happiness I have yet to experience, and unless I had still the prospect before me of entering into that happy state, I should not now have the honor of addressing you: an honor I duly appreciate, but cannot but lament to find myself entitled to: —neither is it very desirable to detail the miseries of a single life, of which, I have had sufficient experience: and though single, as I have the consolation of not finding myself singular in this respect, I am unwilling to run the risk of unnecessarily wounding the feelings of my worthy associates by dwelling on this part of the subject! respecting which therefore, in compassion to their feelings and my own,

own, the less said, the better; especially as the miseries of a Bachelor's life are too well known to need any further description—nor Gentlemen, will I take up your time and attention—so much more deservedly devoted, and so justly due to the fair guests of this evening, by describing generally, the influence of female charms on our graver occupations or lighter amusements.—Thus much, however, I trust I may be permitted to say on behalf of my Brethren and myself that men, and not the least so, single men, must ever be ambitious of winning, and of deservingly to win, the approving smiles of the fair! for it is at their shrine, that the most exalted talents must be content to bow, before they can hope to conquer; it is at the altar of female beauty that the proudest trophies to which valour can aspire, are to be obtained.—Without them peace would no longer be pleasing, war cease to be honorable.—Society if indeed it deserved that name, without them sinks into solitude.—Existence becomes a burthen and a blank.—Their's are indeed the smiles which if granted, lift us to rapture, but withheld, doom us to despair.—Still less Gentlemen it is necessary that I should detain you longer from the toast, for which you are naturally impatient by expatiating on the particular lustre shed on this Assembly by the charms of which we are now proud to boast.—To do justice to those charms I feel myself unable, and must be content in respect to them to adopt the expressions of the Poet, when I say,

“To such, as see them not,
My words were weak,
To those who gaze on them,
What language can they
speak!”

Gentlemen—I will give you the Marchioness of Hastings, and the Ladies who have this night honored us with their presence.

The Toast was of course drank with delight and enthusiasm. Soon afterwards the party returned to the Ball-room, where the sprightly dance was resumed with increased animation. A great number of ladies did not retire till about three o'clock, and the Bachelors, among whom was the eloquent President, were resolved upon doing ample honor to the occasion, and continued till “gray-eyed morn began to peep.”

Gent. Gaz. Mar. 1.

An extraordinary report of a violent outrage has been in circulation since Saturday last. — It is briefly as follows:—On Friday night about eleven o'clock, as two gentlemen, Mr. DeSouza and Mr. Gonsalves, were returning to Calcutta, from the Chouringhee Theatre, their Buggy was suddenly stopped by two Europeans muffled up in great coats, and with muskets in their hands. The ruffians immediately demanded their watches and money, and proceeded to further acts of violence. Mr. Gonsalves, who declared that he had nothing valuable on his person, was dragged out of the Buggy and beaten over the head in a most brutal manner. One of the assailants fired a musket at him, and the ball passed through his lower jaw. Mr. De Souza is also said to have been shot at twice, and had his collar bone broken. He was also plundered of his watch and a few rupees. The Buggy horse, frightened by the noise, ran away, and the sufferers were left in a deplorable state from the wounds they had received, and the agitation into which they had been thrown.

thrown. They however succeeded in getting home, and the most active exertions at the Police Office were set on foot for the purpose of tracing and apprehending the supposed perpetrators of this extraordinary outrage.

We have authority to state that this story of a robbery by ruffians muffled in great coats, or in any other way, is entirely without foundation! Mr. Gonsalves was wounded by a pistol ball, and it was not till Tuesday evening that he was able to describe the manner in which it occurred.

Ibid.

Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society.—The Anniversary Meeting of this Society was held at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 21st ultimo, pursuant to public notice, when the Report of the proceedings during the last year was read as usual by the President. We are happy to add that the occasion appeared to excite a stronger interest than any of those which have preceded it, owing to the recent establishment of an Auxiliary Bible Society at Madras. It will be recollected by those who have attended to the annual report of the Calcutta Society, that this was the only event that was wanting to complete the chain of Biblical operations in the East. Since the establishment of the Calcutta Bible Society, similar institutions had been successively formed at Colombo, Bombay, the Mauritius, Prince of Wales's Island, Cape of Good Hope, and Bencoolon. Madras alone remained of all the principal British Settlements, without its local association. Early in 1820 an Auxiliary Society was at length established in that place. The report made a prominent mention of that institution, as one des-

tined, in all probability to perform very essential service to the general cause in a quarter, where the local advantages for deliberation and action are so great, and where the field of labour is so vast. Some interesting particulars were given of the progress of the New Society since its commencement. In the absence of the more full information which may be expected in the Madras Report, it will be satisfactory to the friends of the Bible Society, to observe that all those departments of labour, which embrace the various required in the Peninsula, have been transferred to the Society at Madras, and adopted there with increased vigour, and with the best prospects. Indeed the names of the Gentlemen associated in the Patronage and in the Management of the Society's concerns, afford a sure pledge that nothing can be wanting, which zeal and talents united in the best of causes can supply. Thus the Calcutta Bible Society, after ten years of labour, during which it has directed its attention with a parental solicitude beyond the limits of this Presidency to every place in the East where its services were required, now sees itself surrounded with auxiliaries in every direction, and enjoys the satisfaction of witnessing general and combined efforts which, with the blessing of Providence cannot but be productive of extensive good. We could with pleasure advert to many particulars contained in the New Report, tending to shew the true character of such institutions; but as the subscribers and the public at large will soon have an opportunity of seeing it in print, we content ourselves with observing that the topics adverted to were calculated to impress the

the Christian with a sense of thankfulness for what has been already accomplished, as well as to inspire him with the best hopes for the future. Some striking facts will be found in the Appendix, calculated to prove what essential aid is afforded by Bible Societies, to Christian Churches, and Christian Missions. Those who rejoice in contemplating the advancement of true religion may console themselves with the assurance that the great movements which are now in progress throughout the world for its diffusion and establishment, taken in connection with the sure word of prophecy, afford the strongest encouragement to persevering labour. We are happy to hear that the contributions during the past year have exceeded those of the preceding year by about 4,000 Sicca Rupees. *Ibid.*

Rajah of Tanjore. On Friday last His Highness the Rajah of TANJORE arrived in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. He was met by C. R. BARWELL, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of the Suburbs, at the distance of about a mile, and conducted to a house prepared for him at Sulkeea where he was received by a deputation from H. T. PRINSEP, Esq. Secretary to Government in the Persian Department, to congratulate his Highness. Two of the Government Bhauleahs were assigned him, and Monday having been fixed for his interview with the Most Noble the GOVERNOR GENERAL, the Persian Secretary met him at Chandpaul Ghaut and accompanied him to the Government House in a coach and four, provided for the occasion. There were three other carriages for the accommodation of his Suite. A salute of

seventeen guns was fired from the ramparts of Fort William on his landing, and the Body Guard and Honorary Guard were drawn out. The Chief Secretary, and the Political Secretary, received his Highness at the grand entrance, and on the approach of the RAJAH the Marquis of HASTINGS rose, and came forward a few steps and embraced. His Highness's attendants presented *Nazurs*, and five besides himself had chairs.

The Rajah is travelling to Benares and Allahabad, and came here to be presented to the GOVERNOR GENERAL. He has, we understand, been invited to Barrackpore. He is said to have a retinue of about 2000 men, handsomely equipped.

HAMILTON in his new work on the Geography of Hindoostan gives the following account of His Highness.

SERFAJEE, the present Rajah of Tanjore, is the adopted son of TULJAJEE, who died in 1786. He was carefully educated under a most respectable Danish Missionary, Mr. SCHWARTS, and among Christians, yet he continues a staunch adherent to the Brahminical doctrines and superstitions. In other respects he is a man of liberal sentiments, and particularly indulgent to the Danish Missionaries who live in his country, and whose conduct does honour to the Christian name. While yet an independent prince, he protected their schools, which were fostered, by his old tutor, Mr. SCHWARTS, and extended his kindness to the Roman Catholics also, who, in 1786, were estimated at 10,000 persons. SERFAJEE understands the English language perfectly well, and has a library of English books in which he passes great part of the day, and he reads the English newspapers. *Ibid.*

On

On Saturday evening the expected race between *Scud* and *Senator*, for two miles, took place, on the Course, but the expectations of a very large assemblage of spectators were certainly not fully gratified, for the horses were not on the ground until the sun had sunk to the horizon, and an increasing haze, which appeared very much like the harbinger of a North Wester, rendered the more distant parts of the Course scarcely discernible. Another postponement of the race was expected, or a decision of it by the payment of forfeit, when the horses were discovered making for the starting post, which they reached as the thickening clouds had become very black to the N. W. and over the river. At starting, both went off at a tearing pace, *Scud* taking the lead—the way in which they were managed could scarcely be judged of, however, from the Stand, until they approached it, when *Scud* was seen leading well in hand, his rider chiefly careful to prevent the efforts of *Senator*, immediately behind him, from getting inside. After quitting the rails *Scud* advanced regularly and sensibly ahead, so as to have gained a great deal on the other before they reached the Calcutta turn. He was then kept hard in until abreast of the Jail, which allowed *Senator* to come up, and the interest of the race appeared thus to increase, but the confidence placed in the superior bottom of *Senator* by his backers did not raise their expectations much, as it was evident from the manœuvres of *Scud*'s rider that he was sure of the issue. When the last quarter of a mile only remained, he put *Scud* to his speed, and no change existed for the other, who fell farther behind every second, and *Scud* came in in grand

style, without appearing at all more fatigued than *Senator*. The issue of this race goes to prove a fact, which was little suspected, that *Scud*'s bottom is at least as good as that of *Senator*, since he carried 8st. 21lb. to *Senator*'s 7st. 11lb. and, although the rider of the latter was directed to keep him at his speed all round, yet the celebrated Jack Burnett, who rode *Scud*, took care to shew him that he had no chance of getting foremost. *Hurk. March 5,*

It is gratifying to hear of the enlightened interest with which his Highness the RAJAH of TANJORE has gone into various departments of European Science and instruction since his arrival in Calcutta. At the Dock Yards, particularly that of Messrs. Kyds and Co. he is understood to have commissioned large supplies of requisites for Ship-building, and to have engaged a Master Artificer of talent in that line. That which, perhaps, does more honor to his intellectual and humane liberality, is his noble donation to a Christian Charity. He visited the Free School on Saturday last, and was so pleased with the object and management of that valuable Institution that he munificently presented for its support a donation of 1200 Rupees. Some time ago, we believe, the same Institution was aided with no less a Bequest than ten thousand Rupees, from that excellent man, ARTHUR JACOB MACAN, Esq. The Governors of the School would no doubt be disposed to make out of Donations of such magnitude a kind of perpetual Benefit to the poor of Calcutta, investing the amount in a manner distinct from the ordinary small subscriptions, and commemorating the particular donations by a public record on the walls of the School.

School. The proceeds or interest of these two gifts will probably maintain half a dozen poor children of Calcutta in succession for ever. The visit of his Highness will at any rate have been productive of no contemptible advantage to the Christian interests of this place, in raising from poverty and ignorance an unceasing succession of at least one poor child after another.

Mr. and Mrs. LACY's last Vocal Concert fulfilled in a striking degree the expectations that had been entertained of its success. The selection from Haydn's Creation were sung with great pathos, solemnity, and effect. Nothing could, we think, exceed the depth and harmony of Mr. LACY's voice on that occasion, and notwithstanding the exertions made by Mrs. LACY, and the number of airs in which she was engaged, she preserved the same sweetness and magic brilliancy of expression, which distinguished the earliest piece she sung, to the last. The assistance given by the Amateurs was at once liberal, valuable, and effective.

On Saturday evening last Mr. MITFORD's Bay English Horse *Scud*, 8st. 2lb. beat Mr. TREVES' Grey English Horse *Senator*, 7st. 11lb.—distance two miles, 200 Gold Mohurs, H. F.—*Scud* took the lead shortly after starting and won in a canter. Even betting a week before the match was run, which rose afterwards to 3 and 2 to 1—in favor of *Scud*. We hear however that *Senator* met with an accident before running, and that the same match was again offered, but refused.

Scud was rode by J. Barnett.
Senator by Fox—Time 4m. 12s. [*Govt. Gaz.*, Mar. 8.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the new Regulations for the "*Bengal Military Widows' Fund*," which have lately been approved and enacted by the Members of that excellent institution:—

"The existing Regulations of the Bengal Military Widows' Fund, having been found defective in some respects, and in others detrimental to the fund, and its general estimation with the Army, the following modifications of some of them having received the approbations of His Excellency the Most Noble the GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council, and being adopted by the Majority of the Members, are hereby declared to form a part of the Fundamental Rules and Regulations of the Society, and as such to have effect from this date.

1. The existing restrictions which limit the subscriptions of Members to the Class of their several Regimental Ranks are repealed.

2. All Commissioned Officers, Chaplains, and Medical Officers (whether attached to the Military or Civil branches, or to the list of Assistant Surgeons, having given up promotion) are henceforward at liberty to subscribe to any of the Ranks or Classes in the Fund, on paying the donation established for such Rank, and in all respects complying with the existing Rules of the Institution, as laid down for such Class.

3. Officers and others (as above) already Members of the Fund, are permitted now, or any future time, to become Member of a higher Class, on paying the increased donation* and otherwise

* N. B. The following are the rates of difference of donation payable

wise complying with the existing Rules for such higher Class, in: respects as if they were promoted to superior Rank in ordinary course; provided always, that on every occasion of an Officer's desiring to subscribe to a higher Class, and thereby to increase his Premium and Risk, he do furnish a fresh certificate of health in the prescribed form.

4. As the system of holding place in the classes of the Fund, and of rising therein commensurately with Promotion, is abolished in favor of the system of unlimited subscription in any Rank, so henceforward no member of one Class will rise to a higher Class as a matter of course, on his Promotion in the line of his Profession. He will retain his actual risk and place in the Society, or move to a higher, according to his convenience; but together with increased Premium, and to warrant the increased Risk on the part of the Fund, he must furnish a fresh Certificate for every rise of Class.

5. Members to whom it may be inconvenient to continue high subscriptions, are at liberty to descend to a lower Class, in the scale; but should they wish to rise again to a higher Class, they are to conform in every respect to the preceding articles 3 and 4 in respect to certificate and donation.

able by Members subscribing to a higher rank than their own:

St. Rs.	
Subalterns for Colonel's rank,	850
Ditto for Lieut. Colonels,	450
Ditto for Majors,	250
Ditto for Captains,	100
Captains for Colonels,	750
Ditto for Lieut. Colonels,	350
Ditto for Majors,	150
Majors for Colonels,	600
Ditto for Lieut. Colonels,	200
Lieut. Colonels for Colonels,	400

6. The stability and welfare of this Fund, and of all associations for similar purposes, mainly depending on the undoubted goodness of the lives which it covers, and the risk which it undertakes, it is essential to declare most distinctly, that no applications for new or increased Risks can be granted when the individuals are on actual service, or serving in places notoriously unhealthy, or under the visitation of Epidemic disease.—The Directors are therefore compelled to reserve the fullest power of rejection; but they will state their reasons for the exercise of this power on their proceedings, and if desired, to the party so rejected.

The following corrected forms of Certificate are to be established for the future, in lieu of those now in use:

We the undersigned Medical Officers in the service of His Majesty or the Honorable East India Company, [as the case may be] do hereby solemnly declare upon our honor, that we have carefully and personally examined into the state of A. B.'s health, and that we pronounce him to be free from any bodily complaint of a dangerous tendency, and believe him to be a good life.

[Station and Date.]

G. D. } Rank, Corps and
E. F. } Service.

I A. B. do hereby solemnly declare upon my honor, that the contents of the above Certificate are in all respects true, to the best of my knowledge and belief; that I have disclosed to Messrs. C. D. and E. F. every thing relating to my health and constitution; and that I do believe myself to be a perfectly good life.

A. B. [Rank, Corps, Station, Date.] Signed and declared in

any person, this of 16 at
[Station or Camp.] G. H. [Rank-
Commanding at [Camp or Sta-
tion.]

7. THE BENGAL MILITARY WIDOWS FUND is to be administered in future by a PRESIDENT and eight DIRECTORS, chosen annually on or about the 15th January, by a General Meeting of all Members who may be present at the Presidency. Absentees will be permitted to vote for President or Directors by proxy, on addressing to the Secretary, letters expressive of their wishes in regard to Individual Candidates. The precise day and place of Meeting to be notified by the President in the *Government Gazette*, at least one calendar month before-hand.

8. At the Annual Meetings, the accounts of the Fund and Proceedings of the Managing Directors for the past year, shall first be laid before the Meeting for inspection and approval by the Members present, who were not of the Direction; after which the Meeting at large will proceed to chuse a PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS for the ensuing twelve months, and finally to dispose of any motions regarding the Constitution of the Society, Improvement of Funds, or other topics beyond the province of the ordinary Direction, and which heretofore have been decided on by written Circulars.

9. The President and Directors of the past year, are eligible for re-election.

10. All the Subscribers, and not Members, who may have contributed to the Fund, (in the proportion fixed for the several Ranks) sitting six continued months before the Meeting, are to be admitted to attend and examine the Accounts and Proceedings, as well as the Disbursements, and generally to have all privileges paid they were entitled Members of

the Fund, saving only that of eligibility to the office of President or Director.

11. In the event of a vacancy in the office of President or Director occurring in the intermediate period between two Annual Meetings, a special Meeting is to be called (under the forms above prescribed and notifying the object) for the purpose of chusing a successor, Proxies voting as before provided.

12. On occasion of any particular and important business which may necessarily require the concurrence or opinion of the Society at large, Special Meetings will be called under the forms above prescribed, Proxies not voting. Or if any alleged mismanagement or other emergent cause should seem to any twelve Members or subscribers to require the notice of the Society at large, such a Special Meeting shall be summoned by the President, on the written regulations of such twelve Members or Subscribers under the form above prescribed.

J. YOUNG, President and Treasurer. By Order of the Managers, H. MARTINDELL, Secretary.

CALCUTTA WIDOWS' FUND.
Office; Feb. 27, 1821.
[Govt. Gaz. Mar. 8.

We have the disagreeable task of adding to the account of shipping disasters, which we have had frequently to notice of late, a statement of the loss of the Ship *Brilliant*, Capt. Penn, when on her passage from Madras to Calcutta. This has been communicated in letters received from Narsapur yesterday, and dated the 26th of February. It appears that the *Brilliant*, having left Madras Roads on the morning of Friday, the 23rd ult, had a very pleasant

pleasant passage until the morning of Sunday, the 25th, when, about half past three o'clock, she struck on the shoal off Narasapur Point. She was then going at the rate of 7 knots per hour, with studding sails set low and aloft. The first efforts made to get her off having failed, she was driven farther on the shoal, and in about half an hour, she struck so heavily that the rudder was unshipped, she being about 2½ feet by the stern. The anchor was let go, to prevent her drifting among the breakers, but the cable soon parted. At daylight all the ladies were safely conveyed on shore in one of the ship's boats, and it would appear that some, at least, of the other passengers were obliged to shift in the best way they could, as the writer of a letter, from which we now quote, says, "seeing no better conveyance from myself, I left her in a catamaran, and, thank God, got quite safe on shore, although the surf was very high." The Captain and officers remained on board, but no probability remained of getting the ship off again, as she had settled at least 8 feet in the sand. Several boats had gone off from the shore to her, on the 26th, and it was thought that they would be able to get all the cargo out, which only consisted of some beer, hams, cheeses, &c., We are happy to find that no lives are stated to have been lost in consequence of this unfortunate accident, and the situation of the passengers, as soon as they reached the shore, was rendered comfortable by the warm hospitality of Mr. Taylor, the Commercial Resident at Madapolam, who with Mrs. Taylor behaved in the kindest and most attentive manner to all. They intended to sail for Calcutta,

in two or three days, in a small vessel that they had hired for the purpose. *Herk. March 12.*

Accounts from Kishnagur represent the Indigo prospects, in that quarter, from the plant sown in October, as extremely promising, but no rain has fallen as yet sufficient to permit the sowing of the present cultivation to be entered on.

Herk. Mar. 14.

The North Westers of the present season begin to occur more frequently, than has been experienced for the last four or five years, and the change which they make in the temperature of the atmosphere is peculiarly grateful. We regret, however, to be obliged to state that scarcely one takes place which is not attended with some very serious or fatal accident. On Monday last, an unfortunate individual, a printer by profession, named Roberts, who had his residence at Sulkea, appears to have been precipitated from a boat into the river, during the North Wester which occurred on the evening of that day, as his body was found on Thursday, floating opposite to Colvin's Ghaut, and recognized before the Coroner's Inquest, when no marks of violence were discovered on his body or clothes and some rupees were found in his pocket.

In the North Wester of Saturday night, a native dandy, employed in some of the boats on the river, experienced a fate similar to the above; and we have been informed, although we hope without foundation, that a seaman was drowned on Sunday night, in consequence of some accident which he met with during the North Wester that then occurred. *Herk. Mar. 16.*

From

From the Ougeia Journals.—Letters from Delhi, announce the approaching nuptials of the Begum Sumroo, to the Nuwaub Nusseer-ud-Dowlah; His Majesty has signified his intentions of making the issue of this marriage, if a son, an Ameer of five thousand horse, the instant he is born. It is said, the marriage is deferred until the next conjunction of the Planets, Mars and Venus. This report requires confirmation.

Lahore.—It is confidently whispered in the higher circles at Umritsir, that Appah Sabib, the Ex-Rajah of Nagpoor, is about to make public profession of his conversion, to the simple theism of the Seikh Religion.

Indoor.—The belief in witchcraft was very general in Malwa; few women attained 70 years of age, without having been charged with this crime. The usual trial was to tie the old ladies in a sack, and loosing them into a tank; if they swam, they were certainly witches; and they suffered death, and if they sunk, they were drowned! Many hundreds, have in some seasons, been doomed to this cruel death—Zalim Sing of Kotah, in general strength of intellect, is at least a generation before the cast of character of those by whom he is surrounded, yet this man is said to have sentenced three or four hundreds of these helpless old women to death, because the death of his favorite wife was attributed to witchcraft. Through the praiseworthy exertions of one of the political authorities in Malwa, this cruel system has ceased. The fallacy of the ordinary trial was shewn by putting it in practice. This address to their reason has succeeded, and the benevolent author of this change is so popular among the Old Ladies, that provided

they were young again, it is impossible to say where their gratitude would stop!

Cal. Jour. Mar. 2.

Allahabad, March 10, 1821.—

The Inhabitants of the Station of Allahabad were yesterday gratified with the brilliant spectacle of a grand Review and Inspection of that fine corps, the 1st Batt. of the 18th Regt. commanded by Col. Dewar. The manoeuvres of the men, their steadiness in marching, firing, &c. were all performed in the first style of military excellence, and received, I understand, high encomiums in the order passed by Gen. Marley upon the occasion. After the Review, the General and a large party were entertained at the Bungalow of Col. Dewar at breakfast, and also in the afternoon at dinner. During dinner the fine Band of the Corps was in attendance, and played in a masterly style many popular and martial airs. Among the numerous toasts which were drunk the following were noticed: "The King—The Queen—The Hon'ble Company—The Marquis of Hastings—Maj. General Marley—The Ladies of the Station;" all drunk with three times three. The Maj. Gen. after returning thanks with his well known affability, proposed the health of Col. Dewar, which was received with enthusiasm.

Our Letters from the Interior speak of the late North-western having been severely felt in different quarters. At Meershedabad, the most severe one was felt on the evening of Sunday, the 4th, the day of the Solar Eclipse, on which occasion, a quantity of hail fell. At Jessore there had been several North-westers, with heavy rain, but the weather was considered

considered highly favorable in general for the cultivation of Indigo, and every thing promised fair for a good crop.

From Dacca, a Correspondent writes us thus:

"The first rain we had this year at Dacca was on the evening of the 26th, and a second on the 1st of this month, but on Sunday the 4th this city was visited with tremendous hail storm and rain. Dark thick clouds began to collect to the N. W. about two in the afternoon, and at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 the storm set in with a shower of hail-stones only, of an unusually large size, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches and upwards in diameter, accompanied with a violent gale of wind, and in less than five minutes the ground was entirely covered with hail; it soon began to rain, and fortunately the fall of hail stones was of short duration. A cow, struck by a single hail stone, dropped down dead, and a great number of birds have been killed and disabled. We had a second and third shower of rain, with small hail stones, on the same evening, and the sky did not clear up until after midnight. Hail stones of so large a size are not remembered to have ever before been seen at Dacca."

There was a fall of hail among the rain here at the Presidency on Sunday evening also, but not to an extent that created any injury of which we are aware. *Cal. Jour. Mar. 10.*

A Correspondent has transmitted us a short Note, containing the agreeable intelligence that the King of Denmark in token of his respect for the Missionaries of Serampore, and his appreciation of their benevolent efforts, had presented them with a large dwelling house, and ten Bighas of ground at Seram-

pore, and has further transmitted, as a memento of his esteem, three gold medals, each bearing an impression of his bust. May their useful and philanthropic labors attain all the success they so richly deserve!

Cal. Jour. Mar. 13.

We have been able to collect no further particulars regarding the fire of Thursday evening, than that by some it is said to have originated in the hut of a Faqueer, in Chunam Gully, and that this man had been taken into custody; while others say that it was occasioned by a child going to borrow Fire from the house of a Hakoom or Native Doctor, in Mullungah Lane. Its ravages lay in a circle bounded by Chunam Gully and Colpoollah, in the corner between the Bow Bazar and the Chitpore Road, and near Faram's Bazar. It began to spread about five o'clock, and was not under about eight. *Cal. Jour. Mar. 17.*

Our readers at the Presidency will recollect a very heavy peal of thunder, which took place in the course of the North Wester that was experienced here on the evening of Tuesday last. We have ascertained that the lightning then struck the ship *Hyale*, Capt. Cathro, laying in the River off town; but, from her having been provided with a Ukhia Conductor, the electric fluid was carried off, without doing that injury to the ship, and perhaps to the men on board, which it otherwise might have done. This serves to demonstrate the utility of furnishing ships with conductors, provided care be taken that the lower extremity is duly led to the water's edge. *Fort. Mar. 19.*

We are glad to learn that the Private Party of the Sons of St. Patrick

Patriot who celebrated the Anniversary of their Saint at the Town Hall on Saturday Evening last, the most more than 24 in number, was marked by a conviviality, harmony and enjoyment quite suited to the occasion. The worthy, President of the last Anniversary, Sir FRANCIS MACNAULTON was in the Chair on this occasion also, and was supported in his festive duties by Colonel Bradshaw, as Vice-President. The evening was one of uninterrupted pleasure to all, the Toasts were appropriate, and several excellent Songs were sung with great spirit—the party breaking up about two.

To give the most ample time for arrangements of the next Anniversary, an Advertisement is to be published on the 1st of March preceding, which will give all an opportunity of fixing their engagements accordingly, and lead no doubt to an Entertainment on a scale worthy of the occasion.

We understand that a large Party was given on the same evening by the Officers of H. M. 87th Regiment at their quarters in Fort William, which was kept up with becoming spirit and animation.

Letters from Moonsabad mention that the Rajah of Tanjore was expected to arrive at Burroah on the 16th instant, on his way through Berhampore to Benares. Burroah is about 10 miles from Berhampore. The Brahmins have prophesied that the 19th of March 1821, is to be signalised throughout Bengal by a furious alarm.

Cal. Jour. Mar. 20.

Jodepur.—The following is an Extract of a Letter, dated Jodepur, February 6, 1821:—

“We left Nasarabad on the

12th of January, with a Company of the 26th and 40th Troopers, as an Escort to Mr. W—, on a Mission here; the object of which I don't know, and I am not curious about. We arrived here on the 1st, and since that have been engaged in visitings and ceremonies with the Rajah. It is needless to give you an account of Jodepur, as you must already have had a full one from —, and those who were here before.

It is surprising to me what could have been the inducement to fix the Capital of so large a territory in the midst of a country so desert, unless the Rajpoot's own account of this matter be true; viz. that on the fall of Kinnong, the Rhatars took possession of this country as a refuge from the Mussulman invaders, and having overcome the Aborigines, fixed their Capital at the ancient city of Mondour, the scanty remains of which are to be seen about 6 miles N. of Jodepur, in the hills. Here they remained until an unlucky Rajah, the last of his dynasty, forcibly took a Brahmin's daughter, which occasioned the Brahmin to kill himself, and the Rajah died of grief and horror! When a new race came to the throne, of whom Jod, Sing was the first, he founded Jodepur, fixed his residence there, and it has since been the Capital.

The period of this is stated at 4, 5, 6, and 700 years ago; but if I mistake not, there is something said about Mondour in Dow's History, and it is one of those cities whose site has been a desideratum. We have made a tolerably exact survey of the road, and regret much the want of the necessary instruments to obtain the Latitudes and Longitudes of some principal places; for as

we were again by a different route, viz. by Pallee and Oodipoor, and we the means, the route would have been of some value.

Colonel M—— and his Force returned to Cantonments on the 1st. The Mairs have been so severely punished, that it may be hoped they will remember it for some time. Every one of their villages, either in the Jodepoor or Oodipoor Territory, which had been concerned in the attack on the Tannah at Jhak, or had afforded shelter or protection to the inhabitants of it, have been destroyed, their cattle seized, &c. grain either carried off or burnt. In doing all this there was but little opportunity for Military achievement, though from the nature of the country, the men were dreadfully harassed. G—— of the 17th, made a night march and surprised a village where some hundreds of the Mairs had taken refuge in a neat way enough; and as the fellows could not get away, they fought bravely; but G——'s arrangements were too effectual for any of them to escape.

Under George, March 12. The weather continues most favorable for the Planters in this quarter, and many have nearly completed their sowings. The late crops of Cotton or Peas were so plentiful, that a pound can be obtained for one Rupee. It is thought to feed Sheep on.

St. Patrick's Day. On Saturday last the anniversary of the Tutelary Saint of Ireland, was celebrated at the Town Hall; and though not with the ceremony and splendor which distinguished former meetings for the same purpose, certainly with no diminution of enthusiasm and patriotic feeling on the part

of the convivial Sons of Erin. The company was small but select, and the evening was passed in mirth and uninterrupted harmony. Sir FRANCIS MACNAULTEN was in the chair. To ensure a more numerous party in future it has been resolved that arrangements for the anniversary shall be commenced on the 1st of March the ensuing year.

Good-bay, March 12.

Benares College.

From a Correspondent. "Having lately had an opportunity of witnessing the first public disputations held by the Students of the Hindu College at Benares, I have thought some account of a circumstance, so highly important from a variety of considerations, might not be unacceptable to such of your readers as take an interest in the intellectual improvement of the natives of British India."

The College of Benares, though ourselves allude to by several travellers; has hitherto attracted but a small share of public attention, and is but little known to the generality of Europeans. It may be useful therefore to prefix a short notice of its origin and present condition.

The founder of this College was the late Mfi Bhatnari, whose paternal disposition and liberal views, as exemplified in his education, and encouragement of learning amongst the Brahmans, led him to the extension of these then almost extinct connections the subject with the Ruler, an amount which has been twenty thousand Rupees, and appropriated to the purpose, and regular professors of the leading branches of knowledge amongst the Hindu teachers as trained in a number of schools.

When the College was first established the state of native opinion

opinion was very different from what it is at present, and the prejudices which their preceding governors had very seldom attempted to overcome by other means than those calculated to give them deeper root, existed then among the Hindus in all their idle strength. Any interference therefore beyond the creation of the establishment, was deemed unadvisable, and it was considered unnecessary: experience however proved that deprived of the superior intelligence, which called it into being, the institution could not enjoy a healthy existence, and it fell into a languishing condition from which it has only of late been aroused. The attention of the Government has been called to its actual condition, and measures have lately been adopted which promise the most flattering success, for raising the college to a due state of efficacy and credit.

The Benares College comprehends the following 15 classes. The four Vedas—the Vedanta—Mīmāṃsā and Sāṃkhya, or different philosophical and theological systems—Nyāya or Logic—Vaiśya, medicine—Dharmśāstra, law—A class of Poetry and Rhetoric. Two grammar classes; and two classes for the numerical sciences, from arithmetic to astronomy—These classes contain nearly a hundred students; all with a few exceptions of the Brahmanical order, but natives of every part of India from Telengana to Nepal. Most of the students receive a small monthly stipend, but there are many who attend who have no pecuniary inducement to attend the college, and there is a decided tendency to the increase of this latter description of scholars, since the establishment has received an augmented proportion of public attention.

Students are admitted, from the age of 12 to 18, but in all cases it is expected that they shall have acquired the requisite elementary knowledge, and are only admitted after undergoing an examination in Sanscrit grammar. A regular course of study is then laid down, to complete which the term of 12 years is allotted—Diligent attendance is enforced by a strict supervision, and the degree of progress ascertained by a quarterly examination of the classes, both conducted, under the authority of a committee of superintendence, by the able Sanscrit Scholar who holds the situation of their Secretary. To reward industry, and stimulate application, an annual exhibition of the proficiency of the best pupils, with a public presentation of rewards to the most distinguished has been established, and it was the primary occurrence of this part of the new arrangements which has given rise to the present communication.

The first annual examination of the pupils took place in December last, and on the first of January a numerous party of Civil and Military Officers, the ladies of the station, and of the most distinguished natives residing at and near the city, assembled at the house of Mr. Brooke, the Governor General's Agent, and President of the Committee, to witness the disputations by the pupils of the Institution in five distinct branches of literature, and in the following order:

- 1st Grammar Class: "A question on Prosody."
- 1st Opponent: Jayanarayana.
- 2d Opponent: Ramasahaya.
- Moderator: Nityajala Sastri.
- 2d Grammar Class: "On the nature of inflections."
- 1st Opponent: Sivaprasada.

2d Opponent: Syamadatta.

Moderator: Sri Kanta Misra.

Nyaya Class: "On the principles of the various systems of Philosophy."

1st Opponent: Sivadehala.

2d Opponent: Damodarabhatta.

Moderator: Chandranārāyan Bhattachārya.

Mimamsa Class: "On the practical part of religion and devotion."

1st Opponent: Sambhunchandra.

2d Opponent: Mathurānāth.

Moderator: Subhāsāstri Tānaga.

Valanta Class: "On abstract and speculative worship."

1st Opponent: Umāram.

2d Opponent: Kédāranāth.

Moderator: Dhanpati Misra.

Law Class: "How partition of heritage amongst married and unmarried brothers should be made."

1st Opponent: Lakshmi Kānt.

2d Opponent: Rāmā Chatta.

Moderator: Virēswarar Sētha.

When the disputations had concluded the following appropriate address to the Pandits and Pupils, was pronounced in the Sanskrit language by the Secretary, Captain Fell, in the name of the Committee.

"*Pandits and Pupils*:"

"I am desired by the Gentlemen composing the Committee, to express to you, the high satisfaction they have derived, from the very favorable report of the progress of the Students, evinced by the late examination:

"The attention shown by the Pandits to their respective classes has not escaped the serious consideration of the Committee; and it affords them the greatest pleasure, to think, that the Benares institution, must, with the same continued care on the part of the Pandits, and

perseverance on the part of the Pupils, be, most fully established as a seminary of the very first order; and further, that the proud consolation of being a material cause of the restoration of Sanskrit literature, will be applicable to this institution; indeed, it behoves you all most seriously to reflect, that the revival of fading Hindu Lore as well as the Fame of the College, rests entirely on the exertions and talents displayed by you as Members, of this Government establishment.

"The commencement is indeed highly flattering, and the Committee is determined to hold out encouragement, to a continuation of the same course, that has been adopted by distributing prizes to the most distinguished scholars; and to report to the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, this favorable presage of the literary fame of the College. At the same time, I am desired, to acquaint you, that having in view, the good name of this public seminary, so liberally endowed, the Committee has resolved to remove from the establishment, any member who may be neglectful of the particular duties allotted to him."

The most distinguished scholars of the different classes were then individually called; and the President and Members of the Committee distributed the prizes awarded.

The whole of the procedure was contemplated with the highest satisfaction and delight by the Natives present, and the occurrence has not only inspired them with a momentary sensation of pride and gratitude for the honors and attention thus paid to their learning and sacred language, but it has extended its influence to a more permanently beneficial result. Several

ral of the most distinguished and opulent of the native gentlemen of Benares, including the Raja, Maharaja Udit Narayana having expressed, we understand, a wish to be permitted to assist the funds of the College and establish annual rewards for eminent proficiency, there is every prospect therefore that the College will now fulfil the object of its foundation, and in its dissemination of much real and useful knowledge, as well as in its keeping up a spirit of liberal and rational emulation, will confer most essential benefits upon the Hindus themselves, whilst it will save their ancient language and literature from the total darkness that threatened to overwhelm it in the land of its nativity. The advantages of this institution are indeed not limited to the narrow field of its own direct operation,—its locality enhances its importance and the myriads who annually leave Benares on their return from pilgrimage, must carry away with them the knowledge of its existence, and they will then bear testimony in every part of India, to the liberal spirit which founded, which fosters and perpetuates the Institution.

Last Thursday evening about sun set, a tremendous fire broke out among a cluster of the huts to the northward of Bow Bazar, and westward of Chunam Gully. During the space of two hours the conflagration presented an awful spectacle, and every combustible material within the sphere of its operation, was completely destroyed. We have an account before us in which it is said that several lives were lost on the occasion, but other reports, which we conceive are more authentic, are happily silent on the subject.

Govt. Gaz. Mer. 23.

Savage Company.—*Mode of taking or destroying Tigers.* Take a strong shark hook, with a chain about two feet in length; bend on a lanyard of one inch rope to the chain, and make it fast to a strong bough of a tree, so that the hook be suspended 8 feet above the ground; when the wind blows inland, bait the hook with the offal of a Sheep or the lungs of an Ox; a decoction of valerian root may be sprinkled near the trap as a more powerful enticement to the spot than the animal matter. The hungry Tiger, after seizing the bait, will be suspended until morning, and may be approached with safety to finish his distress. Two or three similar traps should be set near each other.

J. C.

Letters from Kedgees announced to us yesterday the safe arrival of the Brig *Alliance* from Narsapore, from whence she sailed on Sunday the 7th of March, with Capt. Fenn and the Passengers and Crew of the *Brilliant*, which was wrecked on the preceding Sunday, February 25th, on the Shoal of Narsapore. Capt. Hum had landed at the Kedgeres Light House, and was to come on to Calcutta by water last evening. A part of the wreck is brought round in this brig, including, no doubt the packets of Letters, small parcels, and such other articles of the cargo and stores as could be saved. *Cal. Jour. Mar. 23.*

Mr. Moorcroft.—The Persian Letter, of which we spoke in our Journal of Thursday, is written by a Native named Meer Ismat Oollah, addressed to his Friend at Delhi, under date of the 5th of December 1820, and was mentioned as from Meer Moorcroft by mistake, it having come from one of

of his party, and in the same envelope with other advices regarding that enterprising Traveller, from Ludak. As far as a hasty translation would admit of accuracy, the letter of this Native is nearly as follows :—

“ On the 2nd of August I arrived at Sultanpore, which is the Capital of Kuloo. The Rajah of that place is named Ajeet Singh, and is aged about 15 years. The Wuzer, Sobha Ram, administers the Government.

“ On the 10th of August, I departed from Sultanpore, and arrived on the 21st at Tandee, in the country of Lahol. After quitting this place, for three or four stages, our journey lay through cultivated lands; then for twelve days through desert, and again for four or five days through cultivation.

“ On the 24th September, (Sunday) I arrived in safety at Lai (Lah) or Ludagh, in company with Mr. William Moorcroft, and with attendants. When we were distant from Ludagh five or six stages, the people of the Rajah of Lai came to question us as to our circumstances; but as we were then in a desert, they departed.

When we arrived at Gyah, which is the first cultivated place of Ludagh, the Rajah in question sent there another confidential person, named Kaghatrendeen, to forbid our approach. After I had visited and satisfied him, he consented to our advance. We proceeded another stage, when another interdiction was received; I again despatched a letter, addressed by myself to Khwaja Sheik Niyaz, also one from myself, and another on the part of Mr. Moorcroft, to the Komoon, who has supreme power at Ludagh.

Khwaja Sheik Niyaz, who happened to be at Lai, is re-

markable for his excellent qualities, and the energy of his character. He subdued and subjected the disaffected country of Torran, of which the inhabitants now continue obedient and under restraint. The Khwaja satisfied the Komoon, and permission being received we entered Lai.

On the 26th of September, (Tuesday) I waited on the Komoon, and on the 1st of October Mr. Moorcroft had an interview, when he presented him with a Telescope, Cloths, &c. but as yet his doubts are not removed. People think that he has lost his Country, and to this effect he receives letters from Lasah. Please God, shortly every thing will be adjusted.

On the 21st of August, when we arrived in Lahol, although it was then summer, it was not however comfortable without a fire. The wheat and barley there was in green ear. In winter, the severities of the frost at this place far exceed those of Kabul. Mr. Moorcroft has repeatedly sent for articles from Furrukhabad, to which place, for bringing the same, he has sent Hahiz Fazil Khan, by the route of Cashmere. We shall pass some time at Lai, and in June 1821 set out for Yarkund.

I am your dependant, and am employed in praying for your good fortune. Should you wish for Horses or any other productions of this part of the world, I trust in reply you will favor me with your commands. Further particulars you may learn from my brother, Suxood Azeem Ooolah Khan.

Lahore, 22nd Sept. 1821.
It was reported to the Maha Rajah, that Hahiz Fazil Khan had arrived from Ludak, sent by Mr. Moorcroft, and that he

was

was desirous of attending for the purpose of paying his respects. Sahib Sing Jumadar was ordered to enquire into the cause of the messenger's coming. Hafiz Fazil Khan was introduced, and presented 5 rupees, six bottles of foreign wine, and three pieces of chintz, and some drugs which had been commissioned by the Maha Rajah, who enquired kindly after Mr. Moorcroft, and about the country of Ludak.

A letter from Mr. Moorcroft, stated that Merchandize were on the road from Futtighur coming to him, and that he requested its free passage, amounting to 40 porters' loads. The Maha Rajah proposed that these goods should go by the road Mr. Moorcroft himself had taken, as the route by Cashmeer was much infested by robbers, and if any accident happened the fault would lay with him. We therefore directed Fazil Khan to consider the goods in question under special protection, after the Sutluj, and that they should pass free of all duty, adding that on the Cashmeer road, Doondoo, a notorious plundering chief, was in a refractory state, and might perhaps succeed in carrying off the property.

Meer Izzut Oollah had written to the Maha Rajah, in favor of a particular man of reputed sanctity of Cashmeer. The Maha Rajah, from his friendship for Meer Izzut Oollah, released the Peerzaduh's estate from attachment. The Maha Rajah further treated Hafiz Fazil Khan with great kindness, sent him a present of a hundred rupees, and intimated to him that if he further chose to proceed by the Cashmeer Road, he might do so without restraint.

In the mean time the Maha Rajah gave letters of introduc-

tion, as orders for protection and safe and free transit, to Rajah Esuree Sein, of Munduvec, Rajah Kurum Sein, of Bissoulee, Rajah Ajeet Sing of Kooloo, and to Deewan Motee Ram, and delivered them to Hafiz Fazil Khan.

It must be particularly gratifying to those Gentlemen who have promoted Mr. Moorcroft's journey, and fostered his enterprise, to see his success made known to the Public. It must be satisfactory also to them to perceive that Mr. Moorcroft has conducted himself with address and circumspection, and gained the good opinion and offices of Native Chiefs, thro' whose countries he has passed under the simple character of a British Merchant.

Some time ago a report prevailed that Mr. Moorcroft's attendant had a scuffle with the people of Ludak, in which affray a good part of the former lost their lives, but that Mr. Moorcroft was safe. This was a mere report, and from its nonconfirmation by subsequent accounts it is probably unfounded. Winter is the season for travelling from Ludak to Cashghar, because the rivers and streams become frozen over, whereas at other times their rapidity and strength oppose great difficulties to a passage, and the larger part of the journey is through an uninhabited tract, very frequently in the courses of rivers, beds of torrents, and hollows of streams totally impracticable when the snows melt or rain falls.

Cal. Jour. Mar. 24.

We understand that the mortality from Cholera, within the Dutch settlement of Chinsurah is considerable at the present time. During the last ten days the average number of deaths has been 18 daily. No vomiting

ting has been in any case experienced. [*Hurk. Mar. 26th.*]

Fire at Chowringhee.—We have again to notice one of these unfortunate occurrences that are so common at this season of the year. A fire broke out last night between 11 and 12 o'clock among the Native Huts in Beeby Foster's ground, situated in the Bamun Bustee, near the High Road of Chowringhee, and directly opposite to the Residence of Mr. Shakespeare. At a little past midnight no less than 10 fire engines were playing around it, under the superintendence of Mr. Miller, who deserves the highest praise for his active exertions in the cause of humanity. The fire was confined within a space of about 40 yards square, and 16 huts were burnt to the ground. The Engines were well supplied with water, although the Rheestees had to bring it from a considerable distance; but as the wind blew strong from the South, and there was a dry ditch in front of the fire, and in a line with the road, the engines could not approach near enough: so that in spite of the ability and zeal displayed by Mr. Miller and those under him, the fire baffled their exertions till about a quarter before one, when it was completely subdued. The fire is said to have originated in a hut inhabited by a Khidmutgar in the service of Mr. George Ward, but the man himself does not know how it happened. He says that he was roused out of his sleep by a cry of "Fire," and that the fire was discovered in the corner of his hut; but how it came there he does not know. [*Bengal Evening Post, Mar. 27.*]

On Monday night, about 11

o'clock or soon after, a fire broke out among some native huts, situated in Camac Street, not far from the Theatre. It raged furiously for a short time until ten or twelve huts were burnt down, when it was got under with much difficulty. We were not present at this scene of destruction, so that we cannot state whether any of the extraordinary occurrences took place, which were so well observed and described on a late occasion; but we heard the rattling of the fire engines proceeding towards the place about half past 11 o'clock, and we have been since informed that they arrived in the highest order to render prompt assistance about half an hour after the fire had been entirely extinguished. The exertions of two or three gentlemen, who got the fire under in so short a time, were perhaps very mortifying to some of the sufferers, who may be thereby prevented from sharing in the rewards, that are now held out to tempt the cupidity of those who may chuse to perpetrate the crime of Arson. The sphere of human inconsistency is certainly wide indeed—many respectable and even intelligent men in Calcutta have been labouring for several years to check the infamous practice, which has been often followed by lascars, of burning the ships to which they belonged; but, as if destruction and not safety ought to be the order of the day on shore, we are told that they are preparing to reward the same offence when committed in the midst of this populous city. [*Hurk. Mar. 28.*]

Supreme Court.

The Second Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and general Gaol Delivery, for the present year, commenced on Thursday last, and

and the following gentlemen were chosen of the Grand Jury:—

JOHN SMITH, Esq. *Foreman*.
John Small, Francis Mac-
Naghten, John Gilmore, Henry
John Palmer, James Calder,
William Limond, David Cun-
ninghame, George Ballard,
Duncan Campbell, Basil Ro-
nald, Charles Blaney, John
Hunter, David Macfarlane,
James McNeight, Henry Cooke,
William Morton, Browne Ro-
berts, George Mackillop, Henry
Mathew, James Wm. Taylor,
A. Crosley-Seymour, J. M. Mac-
cabb, Esqrs.

The Jury received their charge from the Hon'ble Sir ANTONY BYLLER, Knight, which we copy from the *Bengal Hurkaru*.

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

"On reading over the infor-
mations taken on the commit-
ments for trial since the last
Sessions, there appeared to me
but little on which it could be of
the least use to make any re-
marks to you. There is, indeed,
one case in the Calendar, to
which I will call your attention.

"A Soldier has been commit-
ted on a charge of killing another
Soldier in the same regiment;
but the circumstances may prob-
ably lead you to conclude that
the deceased was discovered by
the Prisoner in the Act of Adul-
tery with his wife. If a husband
so thus suddenly finds an Adul-
terer and in the first transport of
passion kills him, the law consid-
ers the crime as amounting on-
ly to manslaughter, and that too
of the slightest kind, for there
can be no greater provocation,
and the law makes excuse for
human frailty in cases even
where the injury is much less;
but if he kills him deliberately
and on revenge after the fact and
sufficient cooling time, it would
undoubtedly be murder, for 'let,

it be observed,' says Mr. Jus-
tice Foster, 'that, in all possi-
ble cases, deliberate homicide on
a principle of revenge is Mur-
der.'

"In the case, that will come
before you, there does not ap-
pear to have been any time for
the passion to have cooled, for
the Prisoner appears to have
run after the deceased directly
from his own bed to that of the
deceased and then immediately
stabbed him with his bayonet,
which occasioned his death. But,
Gentlemen, there may be cases
where even the finding another
in the act of Adultery may not
be sufficient excuse for the hus-
band, though he should imme-
diately kill the man; for a case
has occurred where a husband,
having been informed of the ad-
ulterer's familiarity with his
wife, said he would be revenged
of him, and after finding him in
the act killed him, and this was
held to be Murder. I mention
this that you may enquire into
the circumstances that occurred
previous to the discovery. All
that appears, I believe, at pre-
sent in the informations, is that
the Prisoner was seen stealing
silently to his bed, where, you
will probably conclude, he dis-
covered the deceased and his
wife together. It will be proper
to bear in mind, what I have
quoted to you from Mr. Justice
Foster, that deliberate homicide
on a principle of revenge is in all
cases Murder, and if any thing
should appear, which would
make you conclude, that the
Prisoner, having previously
known of the misconduct of the
deceased and his wife, had wait-
ed for an opportunity of finding
them together to revenge him-
self, you ought to find the Bill
for Murder.

"Since I came into the Court
I have heard that there has been
another commitment for murder.
The

The case depends on circumstantial evidence, and chiefly, I understand, on the Prisoner's being found in possession of property belonging to the deceased, which was taken away at the time the person was killed. No question of Law, I believe, arises on this case. It will be for you to say, on considering the circumstances, whether you believe the prisoner was the man who committed the murder or not.

"In the course of the three last Terms several commitments have been made by the Court for Perjury, and I trust that the punishment, from time to time, of such offenders will in some degree keep in check a crime, of which unfortunately the instances are too frequent in this Court. One of the commitments took place at the Sittings after the last Term, on the trial of an action brought for the value of some timbers, alleged to be sold by the Plaintiff alone to Defendant. It was not, I believe, disputed that the timbers were in fact sold by a person of the name of Surroopchund, (who appeared as a witness for the Defendant and was one of the persons committed) and that he sold in his own name, and not in that of the Plaintiff, for whom as it was alleged, he acted only as a *Dalot* or broker. The defence set up was payment of the whole value of the timbers to Surroopchund at different times, all previous to any notice being given to the Defendant that he was not the actual owner, under which circumstances such payment would have been a complete discharge to the Defendant, and it was also insisted as another defence to the action, that Surroopchund was not a broker for the Plaintiff, but with respect to these timbers at least, was in partnership with him. It therefore be-

came a material question between the parties—1st, whether payment had been made to Surroopchund, and—if so—whether notice had been received by the Defendant of the Plaintiff being the owner of the timbers before all or any of the payment had been made; and, 2dly—whether Surroopchund had any share with the Plaintiff in the timbers.

"I mention, Gentlemen, the points which arose in the case, that you may be better able to understand the applicability of the evidence to any Bill for Perjury or Conspiracy which the parties will probably lay before you. I am happy to be able to congratulate you, Gentlemen, that a highway robbery, which was lately reported to have been committed by some soldiers, turns out to be without foundation, although I fear the case which gave rise to that report is one of a very serious nature in itself, yet it does not affect the general welfare of the Society, as much as was at first apprehended. The informations have not yet been returned, and I am not therefore able to make any observations to you on the case.

"These, Gentlemen, are the only observations which I have to make on the very few cases which are likely to be brought before you."

After the charge was delivered the Gentlemen of the Jury retired to find the Bills, and in the mean time the attention of the Court was occupied in hearing and disposing of the motions of the Gentlemen of the Bar.

Shortly after the Grand Jury returned, bringing in a true bill against *Mutthoor, Rammoahun* and *Gowr*; who were accordingly put to the bar and arraigned. The indictment charged them severally, with having stolen from

from the house of Thomas Bryden, in Meredith's Lane, on the 14th February, 50 dollars 250 sicca, 11 Arcot and 2 Bombay rupees &c. and one wooden box. The Prisoners declared themselves innocent, except Mutthoor who pleaded guilty, and, though informed that he must not expect to be pardoned in consequence of such a plea, refused to retract his confession or take the advantage of a trial.

Thomas Bryden stated that he was commander of a ship, and during February last a resident in Meredith's Lane. The three prisoners were then his bearers, and on the 14th, at 9 o'clock, had taken him in his palanquin to Clive Street, where they left him, saying they were going, as usual, to get their breakfast. At noon, when he wished to return home they had not returned—He was compelled therefore to hire another palanquin—on arriving at his house, he found a Peon from the Police there, and from what passed he went up stairs, where he found his bed room door broken open, (which he had left locked and fastened) his chest of drawers forced and a small box containing money and papers missing. He went to the Police with the peon, when he saw the Prisoners and found the box, money and an old respondentia bond which was his property. The Prisoners at the Police acknowledged being the witness's servant, and Mutthoor further stated he had done the act, which the others confirmed. Mirza Hussan Allie, a naib tannadar, deposed that he went by order of the Magistrate to the prosecutor's house at Meredith's lane on Feb. 14, where he found in a building which the Prisoners said was their cook-room, a chest containing the box and some papers.

The box, papers and money

were then brought in Court and sworn to by the Prosecutor.

Jummoor, a Police Burkundoss, stated that while at his station in the outer boundaries of Calcutta, about 20 days before, he saw the three prisoners in company passing along—Mutthoor appeared to have something concealed under his arm, which was still apparent, though a blanket was thrown over that side. Witness called out asking what they had with them; all replied, "nothing whatever."—He asked where they were going. The prisoners answered to their country. On this witness seized Mutthoor and found on him a cloth containing rupees and other money and papers. He immediately with a fellow Burkundoss took him to the Jemadar and thence to the Police.

Juggernaut Sing corroborated the testimony of the preceding witness; and after the evidence had then been recapitulated by the Judge, the jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict, finding all the Prisoners Guilty.

Govt. Gaz. Mar. 8.

Criminal Side, Friday, 2d March.

THE KING V. PATRICK CARPENTER.

The Grand Jury having on Thursday returned a "true bill for murder, in this case, the Prisoner was arraigned and a Jury having been sworn, the indictment was read which stated that he, Patrick Carpenter, on the 30th of January 1821, at Berhampore in the province of Bengal, did with a bayonet wilfully inflict on Joseph Brown a mortal wound of which died. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Michael Connor, a private in H. M. 17th foot, stationed last January at Berhampore, knows the prisoner, Patrick Carpenter, who is an Irishman and Sergeant in

In the same Company as witness. On the 30th January, after tattoo, between 9 and 10 o'clock at night, the men being in barracks, some awake and some asleep, and witness then lying on his cot at the corner of the stairs and facing Serjeant Carpenter's berth, he saw, by the light of the lamp which hung nearly over the stairs, the prisoner come up dressed in full regimentals, (except his fusée pouch) and with his side arms on, being on guard that night—he stole up in a sauntering way, on tiptoe, and raising the curtains of his berth went in—a minute and a half had scarcely passed, when witness heard Serjeant Carpenter's wife cry out, and a man with only his shirt on run out of prisoner's berth into Corpl. Brown's, pursued by Serjeant Carpenter. The man had just time to throw himself on the cot—start up again, and throw himself on Carpenter, when the prisoner ran up him through with a bayonet. Witness rose up, when the man first ran out, suspecting something wrong, and on seeing what immediately followed cried out murder—when a light was shortly brought by Thomas Gillespie, some men were supporting the wounded person, who was in the last agonies of death, and whom witness recognized to be Corporal Brown. He did not see Mrs. Carpenter till the next morning. The prisoner has been nearly two years in the regiment with witness, by whom he has always been considered as a very regular, decent, sober and inoffensive man.

John Parker, a private in H. M. 17th foot was awoke on the night of the 30th January last, by the shrieks of a woman—He rose up and perceived Serjeant Carpenter's wife run out from her berth along the barrack room shrieking.—At the same time

hearing a noise in the centre he went there to learn the matter—there he found Serjt. C. near Corporal Brown's berth, who told him not to be surprised, he had caught Brown in bed with his wife, and that he was afraid he had not done his wife's job as well as Brown's. Witness immediately saw Brown in his shift, lying on the floor, still alive, and surrounded by several persons—when witness saw him again, about two hours after, he was dead. Soon after Serjt. Cliffe's order, witness took the prisoner up, who requested to go to his own berth first, where witness accompanied him. On examining his bed Carpenter found under the pillow a pair of blue serge trousers such as witness has seen Brown wear.—He did not observe any clothes about Brown's berth. Witness belonged to the regiment before Serjeant Carpenter joined it, with his wife. He has always behaved to her as well as a man in his situation could, and was a well-behaved, steady man, respected by all the corps.

Timothy Crier, a private in H. M. 17th foot was lying on his cot on the night before mentioned, when Mrs. Carpenter came running to his bedside, and, calling on him by name, begged of him to save her—that her husband had killed Brown and would kill her. On this, and seeing her arm all over blood, witness got up and took her down to Serjt. Cliffe's berth, who is a married man. He and Mrs. Cliffe were both there, where witness staid with Mrs. Carpenter till about half an hour after, when he went to see Brown, whom he found lying near his cot, to all appearance dead and surrounded by several persons.

Thomas Gillespie of H. M. 17th foot was sitting that night on Connor's

Connor's cot, talking to him of home, when the latter observed, "there goes Carpenter sneaking into his berth like a rat," witness could not see him, having his back turned that way, but almost directly after, hearing a shriek and turning round, he saw a person run from the prisoner's berth, naked all but his shirt, who was passing under the lamp, distinguished to be Brown. He was pursued by Carpenter and had but time to throw himself on his cot, and as the Prisoner approached, to spring up again and seize him round the waist, Carpenter caught him round the neck, and, in the struggle, gave Brown a stab below the arm pit with a fusée bayonet which he held in his right hand. Not a word was said on either side.—Witness ran in on the parties and caught Carpenter by the arm and Brown by the shoulder.—After the blow was given Carpenter said "Don't be surprised. I caught him in bed with my wife"—Brown only said "Hold me." He was falling forward when witness caught him and he expired about three minutes after in witness's arms. He had not power to speak, and those were the last words he uttered. The blue trowsers, mentioned before, were formerly a regimental dress, and there are very few men in the corps that have not a pair. Brown and Carpenter were very familiar and professed great friendship for each other. Carpenter bore an excellent character and behaved as a man to his wife in every respect to the best of witness's knowledge.

—*Chiff*, a serjeant in the 17th was roused on the night of the 30th January last, by a noise in the barrack room—On getting up immediately to, learn the

cause, Serjeant Carpenter's wife ran into his berth, and, seizing him by the arm, exclaimed "Oh dear! Save me—Carpenter is killing Brown and will kill me." Witness went directly to the prisoner's berth where he was standing near his cot.—He said—"I have caught Brown with my wife and have wounded him." Witness did not see Brown till after his death: he was then in his shirt.—Carpenter was dressed for guard, but had not his fusée pouch or bayonet on. Witness bore testimony to the Prisoner's excellent character.

Sir Hyde East addressed the Jury—The evidence, said his Lordship, was particularly circumstantial and could leave no doubt, on the minds of those who had heard it, that the Prisoner was the man who inflicted the wound on Brown, of which he died—But the case was a peculiar one, and to be considered with all its relative circumstances. The prisoner, having implicit confidence in his wife, leaves her, as is supposed, for the whole night, to attend his duty which calls him on guard. Having occasion during the night to go to his cot for some trifle or other, he finds his partner in the arms of his own dearest friend—that person, who should have watched over his honor, and carefully guard it from the slightest stain, is the very man to injure him on that point—the provocation is too great for human infirmity to bear passively, and under the influence of the moment he plunges his bayonet in the breast of the deceased. Our feelings must guide us to make every allowance for a man—a soldier too—who thus unexpectedly wounded in his tenderest part—his honor, and by his friend—*2018.* without deliberation in this

the manner—His Lordship concluded therefore by advising the gentlemen of the Jury to do their part by returning a verdict of Manslaughter, when the court would do theirs by passing a sentence adequate to the deed.

The Jury after a short consultation returned—a verdict of *Manslaughter*.

Sir Hyde East then proceeded to pass sentence on the Prisoner—Every one must be satisfied at the verdict returned by the Jury, for it was impossible, not to feel a sympathy for a person sustaining so grievous an injury from his friend, who had taken so base an advantage of their intimacy—indeed, it was scarcely to be expected of the prisoner to have conducted himself otherwise than he had—His Lordship congratulated him on the excellent character he held, which all his comrades had borne unequalled testimony to, and concluded by stating the sentence to be that he should pay a nominal fine of one rupee and be further imprisoned until such fine was paid.

Hurk. March 5.

On Tuesday the Grand Jury was discharged, having finished all the business that was in a sufficient state of forwardness to be submitted to its investigation. It may be proper here to notice that a true bill was found against a native, indicted for a nuisance, in maintaining a place of filthy resort, close to puckah built houses, the tenants of which were pronounced by medical men to have their health exposed to injury by the unsavoury atmosphere that floated around them.

Although it may be rather unpleasant to bring such things to the notice of those, who are fortunately far removed from them, and not aware perhaps of

their existence, yet we are glad to observe that legal inquiry has been directed, by this case, to the subject of nuisance, which in many shapes is abundant in Calcutta, and which must be equally unfavorable to the appearance, and prejudicial to the salubrity of the town. We are persuaded that nuisance of various sorts exist, which have only to be duly represented to the proper authorities in order to be removed.

Hurk. Mar. 9.

Saturday, 17th March.

All the business of the Second Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, for the current year, having been finished on Friday, the Judges met this day to deliberate on the various punishments to be adjusted to the several prisoners convicted during the Sessions. Their Lordships having decided upon these, entered the court soon after noon, when, after disposing of a few motions from the Bar, the Chief Justice proceeded to pass the following sentences on the offenders, of which, delivered as they were in the most impressive language, and feeling manner, we are only able to furnish the following brief report.

" Myerun, and Julee, You, Julee, have been tried and found guilty of stealing several shawls the property of Niamut Allee, from his house—several of these were, shortly after: they had been lost, found concealed under your bed—you said in exculpation, that they had been left with you by Meerun; but the jury disbelieved the fact as stated by you, and saw no reason to distinguish between you and Meerun, with whom a still greater portion of the goods was found.—Nor is there any reason to give credit to the tale by which you endeavored to defend

Send yourself, for the fact of your concealing these shawls under your bed sufficiently proved that you knew how they were obtained.

Mitter, Mohun and Gower.—You have been found guilty for having stolen from the dwelling house of Capt. Bryden 50 dollars and 250 rs. Your case is greatly aggravated by the circumstance of your having been the bearers of Capt. Bryden, and instead of protecting his goods, as faithful servants during his absence, you chose that very season to open his box and plunder his property. You have by this act forfeited all expectations of employment in future servitude, for what man can trust you.

You, *Keedoo, Jeent, Jumungul and Bustranjee*, have been convicted of an offence of exactly the same nature as the last. You were the servants of Capt. Bell; while he is absent you break open his chest, and endeavored to elude the arm of justice by flying with its contents to your country. But the account of so shameful an act flies faster than the felon, and, the Magistrates over all parts of India having received notice of your atrocity, you were shortly after apprehended and brought here to receive the just sentence of the law; and I trust the example that will be made of you will be sufficient to deter others from so wicked and ungrateful an act.

His Lordship then passed sentence of death on the foregoing prisoners, which will be

commuted to transportation to Bencoolen.

Luckasrain Sing.—Your offence is that of stealing 14 pieces of cloth. Some bales about to be passed through the Custom House were placed under your care, and it was your duty as a Sepoy on guard to have protected them from others. But you, who belong to one of the most honorable corps in the world, who are no less esteemed for their fidelity than their bravery, take the opportunity of the Darwan's absence to cut open one of the bales and take away 14 pieces of Cloth. Your offence, however, by no means implicates the honor of the corps, for they took every possible step to bring you to justice. It is, therefore, impossible you can remain in the same corps or country with them. The judgment of the Court is, that you be transported to Bencoolen for seven years.

Mr. Armstrong for an assault was fined 100 rupees and sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the Common Jail, and to enter into recognizances to keep the peace for one year of 2000 rupees for himself, and 1000 rupees each for two sureties.

Cossinath Mistree and Ramsonoo, for a conspiracy, were condemned to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for two; and *Enaytullah and Budder-nauth*, for receiving stolen goods, for one year.

The Sessions were then closed.

Hark. Mar. 22,

BENGAL OCCURRENCES,

For April, 1821.

Bengalee Newspaper. — The following is a translation of an extract from the Bengalee Newspaper published at Serampore, and exhibits a picture of depravity such as the degraded state of the Hindoos in this part of India renders too common:—

About twenty days ago, a Brahmin of the village of Poeele, in Burdwan, having married the daughter of another Bramin, of Gopalpore, shortly after marriage went to his father-in-law's house. One day, his brother-in-law and father-in-law, with the Talookdar of the district and several others, met to celebrate a certain drunken and most obscene festival peculiar to Bengal, and known by the name of *Chucker*. This Bramin being much importuned to join in the orgies, refused; his brother-in-law, nevertheless, took some spirits and put them on his forehead; the son-in-law, after some angry words, retired to perform ablutions, and purify himself from the pollution; his mother-in-law on hearing this, became angry, and abused her son-in-law. At night, the Brahmin having eaten nothing, told his wife that he must return to his own house, and that he would send for her also in a few days. His wife complied: the mother-in-law overhearing this, became enraged, and spoke to her husband and son in harsh language, saying that it was inexpedient to suffer this man to live. Her husband, son, and others, who had been celebrating the festival, then went to the house and knocking at the door asked for tobacco; the Brahmin hav-

ing opened the door in a hurry, they rushed in—gagged the mouth of his wife, and then proceeded to murder the husband, in a manner too brutal to be described. After this, the Chokeedar of the village having got information of the murder, came to the spot and saw the corpse. The Talookdar then gave him 10 rupees to conceal the matter. The Chokeedar took the body to a Peer's Tomb, where a Fakeer staid, and hung it upon a tree. A little before day, the Fakeer on seeing the corpse, gave 5 rupees to the same Chokeedar to remove it. Another Chokeedar of the neighbouring village afterwards buried the body near a tank. Next morning, the father-in-law wrote a letter and sent it to his son-in-law's house. The father of the deceased, on reading the letter, proceeded to the father-in-law's house, and on the way received an account of his son's death from his own brother. Numbers of people then proceeded with the two brothers to Gopalpore, to the father-in-law's house, where they were told that the son had hanged himself on the Fakeer's tree. The widow of the deceased, however, bursting into tears revealed the whole story. Her father and brothers then endeavoured to kill the father of the deceased, but the people who were with him made a noise, which brought the Chokeedar and people of the village to his assistance, who with the Daroga, came and bound the murderers, and apprehended the Fakeer, who informed on the Chokeedar. The body was then taken

taken up; and all the accomplices were sent to Burdwan Jail.

The *Chucker* is a festival in honour of Kalee, and one of the most obscene of all the Saturnalia that disgrace the modern religion of the Hindoos of Bengal; is frequently held at Kalyghaut. Both sexes of all casts are admitted to the rites on a footing of perfect equality; the lowest Sooder or Chundal, is treated with the same respect as the highest Brahmin; and they vie with each other in all species of obscene revelry.—Fatal vengeance is invariably inflicted on those who refuse to join in the orgies, as in this instance.—*Ind. Gaz. Apr. 2.*

Sionpore, March 7, 1821.—Our crops here are just ripe.—I have wheat from Europe seed, that has been naturalized 4 seasons; it stands six feet high, and oats five feet, never was so fine a season known. Grain, eighteen months ago, was 7½ seer for the rupee, it now sells for 38 and 40 for the rupee. You will hardly believe, that such is the stupidity of the lower orders here, that many refuse to work unless an increase of wages is given, and that when Grain was scarce, labour was procurable at half the present rate, so improvident and blind to all but the instant are these poor wretches.

Calcutta—The Monument over the well-remembered "*Black Hole*" of Calcutta, is at length taken down, and we think should long ago have been demolished, for we can see no benefit whatever likely to arise from keeping alive in the minds of any one, but particularly the Natives, the recollection of the horrors suffered by Englishmen, and the cruel tortures under

which they then expired, as sacrifices to the caprice of a Mahomedan Despot.

Ship Launch.—On Tuesday was launched from the building establishment of Messrs. J. Scott and Co. at Fort-Gloster, an elegant little Ship of about 260 Tons, which as a mark of respect to the present Naval Commander in Chief was called the *Lady Blackwood*.

Cal. Jour. Apr. 6.

An Extraordinary Dwarf.—In an Anonymous Communication from Dinapore, purporting to be from an Officer of H. M. 59th Regiment, we have received an account of an extraordinary Dwarf, who visited the Regiment in Camp at Maramohy. As no name appears to vouch for the authenticity of the statement, it is impossible for us to pronounce on the credit which it deserves, but we can see no object that could be answered on the supposition of its being fabricated. The following is the most material part of the description.

Dundoo Ram, a Hindoo of low cast, a native of the village of Begoo Serai, on the bank of the Gunduck river, in the district of Mozufferpore, north of the Ganges, is, by his own and brother's account, about 40 years of age, and the first view of his deep furrowed cheeks, and wrinkled forehead, bespeaks him to be so. He has got a beard on the upper lip, but his chin is destitute of hair. His countenance, with the exception of his right eye, which he lost when young by the small pox, is not at all disgusting or disagreeable, but exhibits a considerable degree of vivacity. His voice possesses a good deal of the shrillness of a boy's, and resembles that approaching puberty. His body and limbs are

well

well proportioned, and his head corresponds, which is not the case with most of the Dwarfs I have seen. The only parts that seemed at all disproportioned were his ears, which were a little larger than the size of his head required.

The following are a few of his dimensions that were taken in the presence of several of the Officers ;

Height, 37½ inches.—Measures round the Head, 18½.—Ditto ditto the Chest, 19½.—Ditto ditto the Wrist, 4.—Ditto ditto the Ankle, 4½.—Ditto ditto the Calf of the Leg, 6½.—Length of the Foot, 5½.

Weight, including the cloth round his loins, and another he was put in, to hook on the stool-yard, 26 Pounds and 4 Ounces, which will make him about 26 lbs. when quite naked.

Dundoo Ram, by his own account, eats half a pound of Rice or Ottah in the morning, and the same quantity in the evening, and does not recollect of having ever been sick. He appeared very active, and said he could ride very well and walk 3 or 4 coss a day. His father and mother are alive, and are of the ordinary size, as well as 5 sons, younger brothers of Dundoo, that are arrived at the age of manhood.—*Hurk. April 7.*

Moorsheadabad, April 19, 1821.

—The weather for some days has been excessively sultry, but yesterday and the day before we had cloudy weather with strong gales at sunset, from the eastward, but no rain, for want of which the face of the country has assumed an arid appearance; and I am sorry to add that the Cholera Morbus has again made its appearance in the City, but as, I believe, confined to it and the immediate vicinity. Moorsheadabad is proverbially unhealthy, and the

ravages of this dreadful disease may probably be increased by the habits of the people. The Mussulmans in general eat late in the evening, and then indulge their appetites to such a degree that the extension of the stomach and abdomen is very visible; after such excess they are incapable of exertion, and like the sloth generally retire to sleep off its effects, and that frequently in the open air. Under these circumstances can it be a matter of astonishment, in weather such as we have lately experienced, that they are seized with fits of indigestion which frequently prove fatal?—Indeed, I have lately heard of some instances of their going to sleep after such inordinate eating, and in a few hours being found dead.

Singhboom.—A Squadron of the Governor General's Body Guard was lately sent from the Presidency, towards Singhboom, in pursuit of a band of depredators that had appeared in that quarter, and we are glad to learn, from letters received in town, that they have completely succeeded in routing them. A letter now before us states that on the 16th, the Squadron came up with the Enemy, when they made a beautiful charge led on by Captain Thornton, and cut up between 60 and 60 of them. The loss on our side was trifling, two Troopers being badly wounded, 1 Syce and 1 Native Doctor killed, 6 Horses wounded and 1 missing. Both Officers and Men are said to have behaved with great spirit and gallantry in the charge.

Moorsheadabad, April 20, 1821.

Yesterday evening, a gale of wind set in from the eastward, attended with thunder, lightning, and hail; some of the hail

stones were the size of a pigeon's egg. The rain was very seasonable to enable the cultivators to prepare their lands, and cool the atmosphere which has for some days past been intensely hot. The effects of the storm was more severely felt at Berhampore than in the immediate neighbourhood. Just as the gun was fired at 9 o'clock, the lightning struck the Station Flag Staff on the bank of the river, which came down with a tremendous crash. It was apparently attracted by the iron work about the cap of the lower mast, and the electric fluid passing downwards, completely rent the mast to pieces, the top mast above the cap having no iron work to attract it, is less injured, a small part only being splintered off. A tree, covered with a creeping plant, in the garden, and near the house of Colonel Edwards of His Majesty's 17th Foot, (Commanding Officer,) was also destroyed, but happily no lives have been lost, nor have I heard of any further damage being done.

Cal. Jour. April 24.

Gazepore, April 10.—The country around the cantonments exhibits a most flourishing and luxuriant vegetation, and the second crop of wheat is springing up with uncommon quickness.—The first crop of the grounds appropriated to the government studs is already stacked for the public service; though some rains and heavy squalls had excited apprehensions; these were however happily dissipated, and the Ryots anticipate a prosperous season.—The natives in the adjacent towns are suffering from partial attacks of fever and dysentery, but the troops are comparatively healthy, though the hot winds have set in, and the heat of the

weather is nearly insupportable. A letter from the vicinity of Buxar, states, that immense clouds of locusts were seen hovering at a short distance, as if with the intention of alighting; but that after keeping the spectators in anxious suspense for nearly an hour, these destructive legions departed in an easterly direction.—The very numerous and large topes of mango trees begin now to make a noble and interesting appearance, being covered with fruit; in short, the surrounding landscape, though devoid of grandeur, sublimity, or even the picturesque, presents to the eye the solid and useful beauty of our general mother teeming with the necessities and comforts of existence.—Since the review by Major General Loveday no occurrence of interest has taken place in the station. The river is very low, and but few boats are seen on its surface.

Derowlee, Zillah Sarun, Apr. 9. The hot winds have set in here so strong, particularly during these five days past, as to render every thing around us dry and uncomfortable. Clouds of sand, of burning sand, overspread the whole atmosphere, and not only parch up the grass but our faces and lips to boot. Tatties are now making, which will render us a little more comfortable, but what surprises me most is the excellent state of the Indigo plant. The hot winds do not appear to have any effect upon it—perhaps this is owing to the ground round about in this Zillah being remarkably rich and good, but, as I am not a planter myself, I am but little acquainted with the subject. I think of all the parts of India, in which I have been, I have never yet seen so rich and highly cultivated a Zillah as Sarun. It is a perfect garden and

and particularly from Chaprah to this place, a distance of forty miles.

We have hitherto refrained from taking notice of the opening of Union Chapel on the evening of Wednesday last, expecting that some of our correspondents, who were present on the occasion, would have given us an account of the proceedings. As this has not taken place we are left now to state briefly that the Chapel was opened at the time which had been fixed upon, and the religious services appropriate to the opportunity were conducted by the Rev. H. Townley, who delivered a very excellent discourse from the following text, "And he shall bring forth the headstone thereof with shoutings, crying, Grace, grace." Zechariah. IV. 7. The Chapel is of sufficient size to contain about 400 chairs, and no vacant seat was to be found after the service commenced. Indeed a number of persons, who could not find accommodation within the walls, continued in the Verandah during the whole of the time. After sermon, a statement of the Funds, raised by subscription, and devoted to the erection of the Chapel, was read by Mr. T. from which it appeared that a debt of between three and four thousand rupees still remained to be liquidated. A collection was afterwards made, which, from the liberality of the audience, has assisted so materially in making up the deficiency experienced in the Building Fund, that the Committee has been able to decline the receipt of farther monthly subscriptions afforded by those who have been accustomed to promote in this manner the object which has been so successfully accomplished. *Mark. April 26.*

Calcutta, April 18th, 1831.—The hot winds continue to blow with uncommon fervour and aridity, but the nights are generally delightfully cool:—"aurat veni!" is the constant cry. The preservation of health among the troops is greatly assisted in consequence of the coolness produced by the tatters in every window of the barrack-rooms which are well supplied with water.—Yesterday two natives suddenly dropt dead near the bazar; they were struck by the hot winds, and expired in convulsive agonies. Their bodies were much swelled, and almost immediately began to exhibit symptoms of putrefaction. Two Europeans were passing close to the natives at the time, and they attribute their preservation to wet handkerchiefs, which they had applied to their mouth and nostrils. The sickness among the natives is decreasing, and the Europeans are tolerably healthy. The prices of flour, otah, vegetables, &c. continue very reasonable, and the banians anticipate plentiful supplies. The crops of wheat lately stacked have been remarkably productive this season.

Asiatic Society.—A Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at Chouringhee on Friday the 14th of April, at which the Most Noble the Marquis of HASTINGS presided.

Major ROUGHSEGE, proposed at the preceding meeting, was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

On the resignation of Holt MACKENZIE Esq. one of the Members of the Committee of Papers, Colonel GEORGE FAGAN was elected in his room.

A letter was read from the Secretary, addressed to the Committee of Papers, in reference to which it was resolved that

that the Museum be put generally under the charge of the Secretary, with the establishment, as voted in former Proceedings, and that one of the Members of the Society be requested to exercise such superintendence over the Museum as affects the scientific classification, and proper arrangement, of the articles it contains. Dr. ADAM having signified his readiness to undertake the task, it was unanimously resolved that he be nominated Superintendent of the Museum.

A letter was read from Mr. GIBBONS, presenting another model of the Chinese monster, (described in our last report) in the name of CHARLES PALMER, Esq.

Mr. GIBBONS also presented two weapons used by the inhabitants of the Garrow Hills.

Dr. ADAM presented a collection of marine productions, consisting of thirty specimens of Shells, in pairs, three of Coral and a piece of rock, bearing some beautiful varieties of *Gorgonia* of Sea Fern. The Shells, with the exception of two from the Mauritius, are the productions of the South West Coast of China; and the rock with the *Gorgonia* was procured at Malacca, from a Fisherman who had recently dragged it up.

A letter was read from E. S. MONTAGU, Esq. presenting to the Library the *Grammatica Latina Tamilica*, manuscript copy, and the *Ars acederum Imperium, sive Regum Parthorum Historia*, par VAILLANT. Paris 1728, octavo.

A letter to the Most Noble the President from Mons. JULLIEN, of Paris, was read, transmitting to the Society, a *Notice sur les Signes Numeriques des Anciens Egyptiens*, by M. JOMARD, and the 10th and 11th numbers, 4th

volume, of the *Revue Encyclopedique*.

The Marquis of HASTINGS presented four numbers of the *Momemens anciens et modernes de l'Hindoustan*, in the name of Mons. LANGLES.

Mr. WILSON, the Secretary, presented to the Society two illuminated Sanscrit Manuscripts, the *Ramgitu* and *Ram Caracha*, in the name of Captain KELL, and on the part of Colonel WILFORD, two autograph manuscripts in Latin, the Commentaries of MONSERRAT, a Jesuit Missionary at the Court of AKBER.

An Essay by Colonel WILFORD on the Boundaries of Anu-Gangam, its Mountains, Forests, and Rivers, from Sanscrit and Classical Authorities, was also read. Of this elaborate and learned work, by one of our most celebrated Orientalists, we shall endeavour to give some idea by adverting to a few portions of it, which particularize the new authorities he has consulted, and some curious and important points of identification with classical names.

This Essay, including the ancient geography of the Gange-tick Provinces, will consist, when completed, of three sections—the first describes the boundaries, mountains, and rivers; the second will contain a description of the various districts. The third section will consist of a comparative view of the geographical accounts of these countries by PROLEMY, and other ancient geographers in the West, and those of the Pauranics;—and lastly, historical descriptions of some of the principal towns, such as Palibothra and Pataliputra.

Mountains.—Of the mountains Colonel WILFORD observes; that there are to the north

north of India, three ranges; *Hima*, or snowy, is to the north of Nipala, or Nyapala; *Hema* or the golden mountain, is beyond Tibet, and *Nishadha* is still further north. Naypala is between the *Padapa*, or foot of the mountains, and *Hima*. Our ancient geographers were acquainted with the two first, *Hima* or *Imaus*; *Hema*, *Hemada*, *Hemoda*, or *Emodus*. Their information was no doubt very defective, and their ideas concerning them were of course very indistinct, and confused, as it appears from *PROLAMY's* map. Our author has added an inferior range, which he calls *Bepyrhus*. This range with *Imaus* and *Emodus*, he has disposed in the shape of the letter Y. *Imaus* is the shaft, and the others make the two branches; *Emodus* is to the left or north, and *Bepyrhus* to the right or south. *Emodus* beyond Tibet, is entirely out of its place here, and of course must be rejected. *Bepyrhus* is derived from the Sanscrit *Bhima-pada*, or *Bhaya-pada*, or the tremendous pass up and down the mountains; literally the tremendous footings, rests for the foot, or steps. These words are pronounced by the Naypalese *Bhimphed*, *Bhimpher*, and *Bhayphed*, or *Bhaypher*; but in Hindee they say *Bhim-paid*, *Bhim-pair*, and *Bhimpairi*, *Bhay-paid* or *Bhay-pairi*. Fear and terror are spread over this immense range, and strangers and travellers are dismayed at the sight of them. The Pauranics admit, if it is true, this etymological derivation of these words, of and *Bhim* mapar or *Bhayapar* the dreary mansion; but they have transferred the sensation of terror from strangers and travellers to the inhabitants themselves, and accordingly they have framed several legends.

The *Demari* of *PROLAMY* imply the southern mountains, from the Sanscrit *Yamya*, and *Yama*ya, which signify the south; because *Yama* rules there. These words, in the spoken dialects, are pronounced *Jamya* and *Jamaya*, from which last the Greeks made *Damasoi*, as *Diamuna* for *Jamuna*; and when *PLINY* says that the Hindoos called the southern parts of the world *Dramasa*, we should read *Diamasa* or *Damasa*. Besides *Jama*, or *Pluto*, is supposed to reside particularly there also; hence these mountains, or part of them, are called *Jama-dhara*, which imply either the southern mountains, or the mountains of *Yama*, the ruler of the South in Sanscrit. In the spoken dialects they say *Jamdhara*, from which *BERNIER* made *Chamdara*.*

Colonel WILFORD then passes to the mountains to the east of Bengal. Between that country and *Traipura*, there is a range of hills which passes close to *Cornillah*, then all along the sea shore, and ends near *Chatganh*. This range is called *Raghu nandana* in the *Cshetra-samasa*, and in the district of *Chatganh*, there are two portions of it; one is called *Chandra-sechara*, or *Chandragiri*; in this is *Seta-conda*, or the pool of *Seta*, and the burning well. The other portion is called *Virupacshya*.

The mountains, as well as the country to the eastward of *Traipura*, are often called *Reank* by the natives. When we read in Major Dow's History of Hindoostan that *SULTAN SUJAH* fled from *D'hacca* to *Aracan*, through the almost impervious forests and mountains of *Ranqamati*, it is a mistake, as it should be the forests and mountains of *Reang*. It is not likely that that unfortunate

* Account of Assam, Asiatic Res. Vol. 2d p. 176.

lunate Prince should fly from Dhacca to Rangamut on the borders of Asama, a great way towards the north; but it is natural to suppose that he would start at once into the wilds of Traipura and Reang.

Forests.—The Forests which cover the Vindhyan mountains are in general called *Jhatichanda* always pronounced *Jharichand*, in the spoken dialects, which signifies a country abounding with jhari, or places overgrown with thickets and underwood. According to Major Dow's History, when the Emperor FIROSE III. in the year 1358 was returning from Bengal, he passed through the *Padmarata* forests which is one of the old names of Patna, once the metropolis of that country. These forests abounded in Elephants, and the Emperor caught many. For a similar reason the mountains and forests of *Jhar-chand* are called, in the Pouting Tables the *Ly-modus* mountains abounding in Elephants, and placed there to the south of the Ganges. They really were in the country of Magadh, or Magd, as generally pronounced, and which was also the name of Patna and of South Behar. Much information concerning India was derived from Arabian Merchants and Sailors, with whom the Greek and Roman fleets were chiefly manned. These prefixed to the name of countries the Arabic article *Al* as in *Al-Tibet*, *Al-Sin*, &c. Thus they said *Al-Magd* for Magadh, *Al-Murica* and *Al-Aryyaca*, for Mura, or Murica and Aryyaca, from which the Greeks made *Limyssa* and *Lariaca*. *El-Maied* or Patna is placed in the above Tables 25 Roman miles to the eastward of the confluence of Sumna with the Ganges, and its name is written there *Elemaide*. These forests, are called *Rishab*

van or Bear-forests, and the inhabitants *Bhallata* or *Bhallatha*, Bear hunters or Bear killers. These are the *Phyllitae* of PROLEMY and the *Bulbois* of Captain ROBERT COVERT. There were also the *Dryllo-Phyllitae*, probably from some place near Derowly. The Condali, now the Gonds (as Bengala from Banga) were part of the *Phyllitae*. This shews that the Bear hunters were spread over a most extensive region.

Rivers.—The first river of note below Hurdwar, and on the right side of the Ganges is the *Calindi* or *Calini*, for both are used indifferently by the natives and which falls into the Ganges near Canoge. The royal road from the Indus to Palibothra crossed this river at a place called *Calinipaesha* according to MEGASTHENES, and now probably Codabunge: *Calinipaesha* in Sanscrit signifies a place near the Calini. The next river is the blue *Yamuna* or *Calindi*. In the spoken dialects it is called *Jamuna*, *Jumna*, and *Jubuna*, particularly in Bengal. It is called *Diamuna* by PROLEMY, *Jomanes* by PLINY, and *Jobares* by ARRIAN, probably for *Johannes* or *Jubuna*. It is called *Calindi* because it has its source in the hilly country of Calinda, called *Culinda* in the geographical commentaries on the *Maha-Barata*. It is the *Culindria* of PROLEMY, from *Culinda*, a derivative form from *Culinda*.

Magnet Rocks. In the *Chaturvarga-Chinamam* it is declared that the Daity as having once been defeated by the gods, fled from before them; but finding no place of shelter, their counsellor *Sucracharya* created an immense magnet like a mountain, which attracted the arrows of the gods, which were pointed with iron. *Indra* perceiving

striking this struck the mountain with his thunder and divided it into numberless splinters; some fell upon the land, some into the sea. One fell into the sea to the south East of Chattala or *Chattgan*, and this is the reason why it is so difficult to get over that sea. We are acquainted with two splinters of that mountain, one near the mouth of the river of Negrain, and, called by the natives *Mani*, and by us *Diamond Island*, which denominations are simply synonymous; for the jewel was known formerly in Europe under the name of *Adamant*, which originally signified a Diamond. The French say to this day *Aimant*, not surely on account of its love of iron. These magnetick rocks of which we are now speaking are mentioned in the Arabian Nights, and in the English translations they are called the rocks of *Adamant*. The other splinter is near *Parindra*, or the Lion's place in the Lion's mouth *Sincapur*. These magnetick rocks constitute the *Maniolæ* islands of *PROLEMY*, which, he says, attracted the iron nails of every ship that passed that way. There were ten of them, and among the islands of *Sincapur*, there are about ten larger than the rest. Their name, *Maniolæ* is obviously from *Mani*, in a derivative from *Maniyala*, which is admissible in the present case. *EL EDRISS* has placed such another splinter, or rock at the entrance of the Red Sea, and calls it *Mandel*, which *Col. WILFORD* takes to be from the Sanscrit *Manidwip*, and in the spoken dialects, *Mani-dib*.

We could with pleasure bring to the notice of our readers many other passages from the learned work of *Col. WILFORD*, in which he traces the course of all the principal rivers to-

wards the sea—comparing the Greek with Sanscrit authorities; and introducing a variety of interesting observations,—but our report would in that case be drawn to an inconvenient length.

An Abstract of the *Raga-ban*, a Sanscrit Poem by the celebrated *CALEDASA*, by Captain *FELL* of Benares, was also laid before the Society. *CALEDASA*, a Brahmin, was born in *Tirhoot*, and is supposed to have lived about 50 years anterior to the Christian era. The Poem consists of nineteen Cantos, and contains an historical account of the progenitors of *Rama*, to the fourth degree, and of his lineal descendants, forming a genealogical table of twenty-nine Princes. *CALEDASA* is said to have been one of the nine Gems of the Court of the Prince of *Dliar* in *Malwa*. The scite of that ancient capital is still to be seen, we understand, about two miles to the south of *Oujein*. The name of *CALEDASA* is known to the English reader by *Mr. H. H. WILSON*'s translation of the *Cloud Messenger* of that distinguished Poet.

Govt. Gaz. Apr. 19.

The following has been translated from a Bengally Newspaper, and contains an account of practices so horrible, that it is difficult to believe, such human Monsters exist, as this examination seems to describe. We have altered the translation a little, to render it suitable to an European eye:—

Report of the examination of certain Persons that were caught in the act of carrying off a Human Victim to be sacrificed at Jeintsepre.

On Tuesday night, the 10th April 1891, corresponding with the 29th of Choiter 1277, one *Mosam Baktar*, the son of *Shah John*

John, of the village of Bheeter Khol in Jointespore, supposed to be of the age of 60 years, and whose profession was that of tilling lands, was examined as follows :—

Q. Why did you seize the prosecutor Monoo, of Taiffy-khaul?—A. We three persons were directed by one Oochung Bunggaunt Kooaur, the brother-in-law of Ramsing, who is the independant Rajah of Jointespore, to proceed in quest of a man, that he might be sacrificed before Kallee. In obedience to this order, we Ullee, Gauzee and Roboem came out for that purpose and caught Monoo, who alarmed the people of the village and they seized us.

Were any other persons besides yourselves sent by Kooaur?—I do not know whether any other persons were sent.

Did you on any former occasion seize and deliver any person to Kooaur?—No.

Is Kooaur to give you any thing as compensation for your seizing and bringing a man?—He is not to give us any thing. But we have been forced to execute his orders, being inhabitants of his country and from the fear of losing our lives.

(After that, two rolls of Rag having been found on the offenders, they were asked what they used them for? to which they replied, "to gag the man's mouth with.")

Did Rajah Ramsing know that you were desired by his brother-in-law to bring a man forcibly?—He does not know it.

Did you ever see the immolation of Human victims?—Yes, I have seen Kooaur immolate human victims every year.

Of what country was the man killed last year?—I do not know.

How many people have you thus seen killed?—It is about 10 years, since Kooaur married the

sister of Rajah Ramsing, and since then, he has carried on this practice.

How many people does he sacrifice every year?—I cannot say exactly. But for these last four months from January to April he has immolated Human victims.

In what manner does he perform the ceremony?—After the ablation of the man who is intended to be sacrificed, a garland of flowers is placed round his neck, and then his head is cut off by a scimitar.

Did Kooaur desire you to seize a man from the Company's Territories or not?—I was desired to bring a man, but we were not told from what country—whether from the Company's Territories or Kuchhur, or elsewhere.

Does Rajah Ramsing oppose such brutal conduct of Kooaur?—He does—and besides he has issued orders to the whole of his dominions, authorising his officers to cut off the heads of those that carry off human victims.

Was not Rajah Ramsing displeased with his brother-in-law after hearing these circumstances?—Yes, he was.

Where does Kooaur live?—He lives in one of the houses of Rajah Ramsing.

For what purpose does he kill men?—I have been told, (but I have never witnessed it) that after performing the ceremony they bathe in the blood.

Who bathes in the blood?—Kooaur's wife.

Is Kooaur's wife present when the ceremony takes place?—Yes, I learnt that she personally attends.

When you saw human victims sacrificed, did you ever see Kooaur's wife present?—No.

Do you know whether the act of immolating human victims was done of his own will, or by the request of his wife?—It was done

done by their mutual consent, with the view, as I understand, to obtain progeny.

How many persons were ordered to proceed in quest of people, and who accompanied you? Others came out for that purpose, I cannot tell their names, but Gauzee and Roheem accompanied me.

- Do you know the names of the others who came out seeking for human victims?—I do not know their names.

'How many persons were you ordered to seize?—Only one.'

Ind. Gaz.

Robbery.—A gang of robbers who infest the road betwixt Kurnaul and Dehli, lately executed most audacious outrage. A Gentleman with his family being encamped at Gorounda, was aroused at dead of night out of his sleep by the shrieks of a female, who proved to be the nurse of the child; the ruffians were strangling, and had bodily lifted her out and ran away with her from the interior of the tent where the Gentleman and Lady were sleeping, for the sake of ornaments about her. Being closely pursued, they at length relinquished the poor woman. Some of the gang were apprehended in the village, though many escaped with considerable booty.

Cal. Jour. Apr. 25.

River Accident.—We learn that on Tuesday evening, one of the Boys belonging to a Ship lying off the Police Ghaut, was swimming round the vessel, and in the act of laying hold of the cable in the stream, when he was seized by a large Fish, and one of his feet lacerated in the most dreadful manner. The Fish quitted its hold, it would seem, for a moment, probably to swallow the flesh it had torn away from the poor Boy's foot, when a Dingy belonging to a

Spanish Ship crossing the spot, he was rescued by the persons in her, before the Fish could renew its attack.

Such repeated accidents of this nature, as have from time to time been recorded, ought to operate as a warning, not to Sailors and Boys, who seldom read or hear of these accidents through Newspapers, but at least to Commanders and Officers, who ought to give the strictest injunction against the practice of swimming in Rivers or Harbours, subject to such interruptions as these. *Ibid. Apr. 26.*

On Monday the 23d instant, His Majesty's Birth-day was celebrated with the usual ceremonies. In the evening, the Most Noble the GOVERNOR GENERAL gave an elegant Ball and Supper, and the Government House was brilliantly illuminated. The Grand Entrance on the north side, and the gateways, were superbly decorated with variegated lamps, and notwithstanding the heat of the weather, the Ball-room was crowded with beauty and fashion. About 12 o'clock the party descended to Supper in the Marble Hall, which was also embellished with a profusion of devices, and where every thing was liberally provided to do honour to the festive and loyal occasion.

Accounts from Allahabad mention the prevalence of *Ophthalmia* at that station, and particularly among children, which is supposed to be produced by the hot winds. The eye-lids swell, and a great quantity of matter is secreted, but simple abstinence with water, and cooling lotions, have been found sufficient to remove the disease in a short time.

Govt. Gaz. Apr. 26.

BENGAL

L

BENGAL OCCURRENCES,

For May, 1821.

FORT WILLIAM.

Territorial Department, May

1, 1821.

Notice is hereby given, that of the Promissory Notes of this Government, bearing date the 30th June 1811, and standing on the Register of the Registered debt of this Presidency, Nos. 1 to 10,000, inclusive, will be discharged at the General Treasury, on Tuesday the 31st of July next, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

Any of the Notes, however, hereby advertised for payment, will, until further orders, be received in transfer to the Loan this day opened.

Published by Order of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

HOLT MACKENZIE,

Sec. to Govt.

The weather was yesterday extremely pleasant at the Presidency, in consequence of a seasonable and rather strong North Wester, that occurred on Tuesday evening, accompanied with a good deal of very vivid lightning and some heavy claps of thunder. We have not heard of any accident occasioned thereby in town, but we regret to say that one of the new Powder Mills at Palta was struck by the lightning and blown up, dreadfully mangling three men, two of whom were not expected to recover. Two of the four bullocks were also struck dead by the same stroke.

Hurk. May 10.

si 11—31
FOLLOW **FORT WILLIAM**
with **Territorial Department, May**
si 11—31
The Public are hereby informed

ed, that no further Subscriptions in Cash will be received to the Loan which was opened on the 1st Instant, and the several Officers of Government who by the 7th Article of the Advertisement, published in the *Government Gazette Extraordinary* of the above date, were authorized to receive Cash Subscriptions to the Loan in question, are hereby prohibited from granting any further Acknowledgements for Subscriptions tendered under the said Article, after the receipt of the present Notification, by such Officers respectively.

Published by Order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

HOLT MACKENZIE,

Sec. to Govt.

On Sunday afternoon another accident took place, which shews the impropriety and danger of bathing carelessly in the river. Four men, belonging to one of the Bankshall boats, had been bathing in front of the Bankshall, and were coming out of the water, when a Shark seized one of them from behind, and lacerated his body and limbs in a most dreadful manner. We understand that he has been taken to the Hospital, and is likely to recover.

To our friends in the country we may state as intelligence that scarcely an evening passes now at the Presidency, without a North wester. They are distinguished however, more by the violence with which the wind blows than by any copious fall of rain. In the one that occurred on Sunday night, various

nous ships parted from the cables with which they were moored, and some were driven foul of each other. We have heard, however, of no serious damage that has been thereby occasioned.

Hurk. May 15.

We are sorry to state that accounts from Rajeshaye report the occurrence of a dreadful fire there, which broke out accidentally, and was so speedily extended by the operation of a strong wind blowing at the time that the town was reduced to ashes, and villages immediately adjacent were not saved free from injury. The Sadder Ameer's cutcherry was entirely consumed, and the combustible materials with the contents of the Register's cutcherry, although it was a puokah building, were also destroyed, notwithstanding every exertion that could be used to screen them from suffering in the general catastrophe. The records thus destroyed were considerable in quantity, and their loss will be seriously felt in that part of the country, notwithstanding every measure that may be devised for replacing them. *Hurk. May 16.*

We have been favored with the following news from the North West. About a year ago SHAH MOORAD, the son of the Ameer of Kundoos, a province lying between Balkh and Budukshan, collected a large force chiefly of Usbek Tartars and subdued the following countries in the space of eight months; Budukshan, Balkh, Kertageen, Koolab, the district of the Hazarehs, dependents on Khoelm; Inderab and Khoos, dependencies on Cabul, and Chatteral, which is also known by the name of Little Kashkar. This extraordinary Conqueror has adopted the policy of transplant-

ing his new subjects from their native seats to other subjugated provinces, the inhabitants of which are in like manner transferred to those vacated by the removal.

We understand that the brother of SHOOJA, the Ex-king of Cabul, has transferred the throne of Cabul to Ghizal. SHAH MAHMOOD and his son KAMRAN are at Herat.

Some time ago we offered a few cursory remarks on Colonel FRANKLIN's Tour through the Rajmuhai Hills, and expressed our hope of obtaining his opinion relative to the generally received idea of a Volcano, being or having been, in the vicinity of the Water-fall called *Mootee Jharna*, situated in those Hills. By letters lately received from B'haugulpore we learn that the intelligent and indefatigable Tourist does not conceive that such a phenomenon ever existed there.

At the entrance of the Valley many of the rocks we said on a hasty view, to indicate a volcanic origin, but after diligent examination and tracing the fragments up the watercourse to the Fall, they prove to be Trap in various stages of decomposition. The precipice itself which forms the cascade is composed entirely of Trap, and indeed the whole of the Rajmuhai Hills seem to be principally of the same kind of rock. The decomposition of this rock may account for so many fertile spots throughout the Ranges, in the same manner as it is done in the Highlands of Scotland.

Gent. Mag. May 24.

Ghazee pore, May 16.—It is pleasing to be able to write, that this station is uncommonly healthy at present; Hygeia seems to have taken up her residence

residence here, in spite of the extreme fervor and aridity of the hot winds, which still continue, in all their sullen and frequently desolating fierceness. Some Ryots who have grounds and plantations in the vicinity of Ghazeepore, have promised me a full account of a new method they have lately made use of in irrigating their lands, which they describe as remarkably successful, combining ease, expedition, and certainty.

Pet Deer.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated near *Bhartipore*, April 26th, which has been furnished to us for publication, in order to shew the dangers, to which those, who are in the habit of keeping deer in a tame or confined state, are under certain circumstances liable.

"As a Gentleman of our acquaintance was feeding a Pet-Female Deer near the Chabootra of his house, to conciliate its affection, a large spotted Deer of the male kind (which the Natives called *Borah Sanga*) having broken the cord by which it was tied, ran furiously towards him, and attempted to butt at him with his horns.—Thus attacked so suddenly our Friend had scarcely time to get out of the way of this apparently enraged animal, by running into a corner room of the verandah, whither he was so rapidly followed by his pursuer, that had not the Buck met with some opposition by his antlers (which were of a remarkable size) coming in contact with the door frame, in such force as to lay him stunned on his beam ends, he would in all probability have killed or hurt our Friend severely; who now taking advantage of this favourable accident, had time to snatch a loaded pistol, and shot him through

the body, when he expired after a few groans,"—*Hurkaru.*

Lahore.—The Northern Akbars state that Runjeet Sing had given orders for the removal of all the old buildings immediately without the walls of Lahore, but that the adamantine compositions of a Mussulman Tomb defying the common tools and power of the Bildars, he adopted, at the instance of a Byraughee, the barbarous expedient of offering up human blood to hallow the destruction of the Tomb, when it is added, its resistance immediately was appeased, and it easily gave way!!

Delhi.—The same source supplies information of a most diabolical Parricide, recently been perpetrated at Delhi. An inferior Merchant whose family consisted of a Son about 25 years of old, and a Daughter about 9 or 10, was deliberately murdered by the former, in revenge for being refused a continuance of the pecuniary support of his dissolute extravagance: and after hewing his Father's body to pieces, secreted it in a hole previously prepared by him in the yard of his house!—In the performance of this demon deed, the Son was assisted by some of his companions in debauchery, giving out next morning that his father had abruptly departed to Lucknow, to avoid his importunities, pursuant to a threat he had been known to make, which satisfied his friends and neighbours. Luckily, however, the Mob observed one day whilst on a visit, a most offensive smell of putrefaction, which the Nephew eagerly insisted arose from a distant quarter, though evidently emitted from a stock of fuel in the yard (which

by

by the bye had been piled over the hole where the corpse lay, to conceal or perhaps to consume it) and remarking the peculiar agitation betrayed by his Nephew during the discussion, the Uncle's suspicion was excited, whereupon he lodged information at the Police, and on search being made, the remains of the unfortunate man were discovered, shockingly mangled into separate pieces, to be more easily secreted in this infernal hole. The Parricide was thrown into Jail, and it is universally hoped he will be gibbeted, as a visible and lasting warning to others, and to shew their subjects that the British Government do not, as is too commonly thought, visit all crimes by one species of punishment (hard labor on the roads,) which has hitherto been the case in and round Delhi.

(From our Ghazepore Correspondent.)

Ghazepore, May 18th.—It is with great pleasure I state that the station is uncommonly healthy, the hot winds still continue to blow with extreme fervour. By recent accounts from Dinapore, I have learnt that the usual average of patients in hospital always exceeds 100, while at this station it rarely amounts to 20; and the number of the class of Europeans usually admitted is nearly on a par at both places. I remember at this time last year, cases of fever, dysentery and cholera were numerous and frequently fatal at that cantonment, and the mortality among the troops was at one time very alarming; but such diseases are at present very rare at Ghazepore, and seldom fatal.

The accounts given by the Ryots of the different crops are suffering in the extreme, and

the draining, inclosing, manuring, and watering the soil upon an improved plan have been attended with great success. They speak highly of the produce of wheat, sugar, opium, indigo and tobacco; and an old Zemindar, with whom I conversed, spoke of this, as one of the numerous happy effects of the *mohurery* system:—it was with joy and exultation I heard this reverend patriarch exclaim, with no small portion of ardour and grateful emotion, that "the British Government had done more for the people of India during the small period of its general sway, than has been attained by all the native powers since the downfall of the imperial power."

Nothing but the usual series of military occurrences has taken place in the cantonment since my last visit.

Accounts from Mymensingh state that a slight shock of an earthquake was experienced there on the 7th instant, about ten minutes after nine o'clock in the evening. *Hark. Aug 28.*

Moorshehabad, June 14.—On the 8th the rains set in, and a succession of showers for three days, with the fogs in the morning, has at length rendered the wind a little cooler—the heat was for some days excessive, and the thermometer in the shade has frequently stood at 100 at 3 o'clock, which is two degrees above blood heat. The Cultivators have suffered considerably, as previous to the 8th very little grain was sown, and what was in the ground was completely parched—and they were equally unfortunate in the late showers following so close after each other, the earth having become too moist for the plough, but the weather for the

the last four days has been very favourable, and cultivation is going on briskly. It is to be hoped, that although late, we may have plentiful crops, as such a succession of scarcity must be most painfully felt by the labouring class of Natives:—indeed, the long drought began to operate on the prices in the market, but the seasonable fall of rain we have had, checked its progress.

The storms and heat have been greater this year than experienced for upwards of thirty years,—and more casualties by lightning have occurred than was ever remembered by the eldest inhabitants. *Cal. Jour.*

Agricultural Report and Statement of the Weather, &c. in Lower Bengal, from the 1st to the 16th May, 1821.

The Weather.—From the 1st to the 16th, the weather has been chiefly cloudy and pleasant, sometimes distinguished by the occurrence of dry and wet North Westers, and in some quarters heavy falls of Hail, accompanied with thunder and lightning—the flashes of the latter quite vivid, and the peals of the former terrific, with winds for the most part Easterly.

The waters of the Ganges and Bhagritty.—Both have risen, the former in a trifling measure and the entire rise of the latter has been altogether about fifteen inches. The present rise of the Bhagritty is chiefly owing to the *Rajmahal and the South adjoining Hill Nullahs* having risen, in which quarter heavy falls of rain have occurred from the beginning of the month. This rise also enables the passing of the heavier Budgerows, and middling sized Pinnaces, up and down the Bhagritty, at the latter mentioned period, and by the present appearance of the

Rivers in Lower Bengal on the 16th instant, it may now be expected to continue navigable for the present year,—which like circumstances has not occurred since 1817. Boats carrying 300 maunds burden are also passing between the Great River (the Ganges) i. e. above Sooty, to about Augordeep—and larger Boats of burden carrying about 660 maunds can now succeed between the latter, to Sook-saugor.

The Mulberry (Toot) Plant still continues to thrive.

The Indigo of Assin and Kartic.—The Plants have again recovered their leaves in many quarters—from the commencement to the 16th of the month, the growth has been rapid, owing to the said favourable mild weather.—The Plant of both has a thriving appearance, and is about three weeks earlier than that of last year.

The Indigo of Falgon and Choits—has also been accelerated in its growth from the rain between the 1st and the 16th instant—the growth of the former being from 15 to 17 inches, and the latter from 8 to 10 inches in height. The rains of the month in some cases have been partial—toward the S. boundaries of Baugleypore, S. and S. W. of Maldah—and partly Natore—also the greater part of Moorshedabad and Kishnaghur,—in which quarters, most of the Planters have nearly concluded their Sowing for this Season—though in other quarters, particularly about Comaercolly, several Planters have been unfortunate in not having obtained sufficient Sowing Showers to conclude their annual Sowings—but the greater part of Jessore Planters have shared more or less of the Rains of the month.

The Indigo Sowings of Byack and Jet'h—have been prosecuted
more

more or less in most quarters— with every possible expedition by the Ryots and Planters—the growth of the former from 6 to 8 leaves and that of the latter from 2 to 4,—the Easterly winds greatly assisted the latter Sowing by the atmosphere being cool—Also the Grain and other Seed Sowings have commenced since the beginning of the month.

The Roads—are still in tolerable good order—the chief cause of their remaining good for this length of time, is owing to their having undergone a thorough repair, in November last, owing to the Marquis of Hastings and Suite having taken a Tour from the Presidency to Rajmahal.

Mark.

BENGAL OCCURRENCES.

For June, 1821.

Calcutta School Society. On Saturday last, the 2d instant, the 2d Annual Meeting of the Members and Friends of this Society, took place at the Town Hall, to receive the report of the Committee's proceedings during the past year, and appoint the Committee of the ensuing year.

The Honorable the CHIEF JUSTICE, SIR E. H. EAST, having kindly taken the Chair, proceeded to read the report of the Committee. It detailed the measures they had adopted, from motives of economy, to relieve the Society of the charges of the Regular or Normal schools, which had been established under a superintendent of their own, as of much less importance, considered with reference to their expense and the comparative greater importance of the *Tuttyhows* Schools of those entirely of native origin, but fostered and improved by the aid of this Institution. This object, it appears, is simply effected by inducing respectable natives to take a certain number of native schools, included in their division of the town, un-

der their own superintendence, examinations of the head boys being held periodically at the quarterly visitations of the official and other members or friends of the society; and a principal one early in January, on which occasions useful books purchased from the Calcutta School Book Society's Depository, and money, are given in presents to the native Teachers, and promising boys. The following abstract was given of the state of this department of the Society's labors up to the 26th January last. The total number of *Indigene* Schools in Calcutta is reckoned at 211, containing upwards of 4,000 boys:—of which were examined or rewarded in January last 116 teachers of 3829 boys, being in number beyond the result of the last year's examinations 2 additional schools of 700 boys; so that nearly 4-5ths of the native teachers and their scholars in Calcutta, have made on some means of improvement, both as to method and matter for giving or receiving education, derivable from this Society. The funds requisite for the vigorous

maintenance of this system (which seems so well calculated to lead on the natives to be the willing means of their own improvement) appeared, from the report, to be so fast diminishing as to present strong claims on its share of support among the benevolent institutions on foot in this metropolis. But further details are unnecessary, as we understand the Report is in the press.

After the Report was read the following resolutions were moved and seconded by the European and Native gentlemen assembled.

1. "That the report be adopted and printed for the general information of the Members of the Society."

On this occasion, the Rev. Mr. KEITH made some just observations on the important connection which the education of the females of India had with the success of any measures for the moral advancement of the people of India generally; and bore his heartfelt evidence to the value of the exertions of this and other kindred Institutions in this Country, which now afforded to thousands the means of reading, &c. from which they had been hitherto debarred.

The Honorable the Chief Justice also observed in continuation of the subject, that though for various reasons the disposition of respectable Natives, to see their females raised by a plain education to the level they are entitled to hold, had not been evinced in any public manner, yet he had the gratification to know that some natives were to be found of the highest respectability, who were giving their attention to the subject; and in some instances privately endeavouring in their domestic circles to give effect

to these designs for the instruction of their females.

2. "That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Treasurer, Collector, Secretaries, and Committee generally, as well as to the four Superintending Baboos of the Indigenous Schools* for their services during the past year, and that they be requested to continue in their respective Offices for the ensuing year."

Mr. MONTAGU then tendered his resignation of the office of Recording Secretary of the Society, expressing his entire inability to continue longer in any official charge under the Society, solely from want of leisure, and not from less disposition to promote the Society's objects, which he would willingly continue to do as a member of the Committee; and moved,

3. "That Mr. PEARCE (corresponding Secretary,) be requested to act as Secretary, till the Committee can make their final arrangements respecting the appointments of the Secretaries."

On the motion of Baboo Radhacant Deb,

4. Moved, that the thanks of the Society be especially recorded to Mr. Montagu for his services to the Society during the period of his continuance in office as one of the Secretaries.

5. That Messrs. E. CAREY and MONTAGU, (with other members to be nominated by the Committee) be requested to fill up vacancies in the European Department, and that Moonshée MIZZA MOOHUNDUN US-
CUKEE be a member of the Native Committee, in room of
MOWLUVEE

* Viz. Baboos Radhacant Deb (son of Gopee Mohon Deb), Oamahundun Thacoor, Ram Chandra Ghos and Deoga Charan Dutt.

BENGAL OCCURRENCES.

61

HOWLOVER NPOA'OGNUNAR de-
ceased.

Moved by Baboo RADHACANT
DEB, and seconded by J. W.
SHERER, Esq.

6. "That the thanks of the
Meeting be cordially given to
the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE
for his kindness in taking the
chair, and zealous concern in
the interests of the Society. The
Meeting (which had been but
small, owing probably to the of-
ficial engagements of several
Members,) then broke up.

Govt. Gaz. June 7.

The weather in Calcutta dur-
ing the last fortnight, has been
intensely hot and oppressive,
but the present cloudiness of the
sky, and the falling of a few
showers, with thunder and light-
ning, seem to indicate the com-
mencement of the rains. Yes-
terday the air began to feel com-
paratively cool and fresh.

Lusus Natura. From a *Corres-
pondent.* On the 31st ultimo,
the wife of a Sepoy belonging
to the 20th Regiment of Native
Infantry, was delivered at Bar-
rackpore of a still born child, a
monster. As the people were
taking the body to be thrown in-
to the river, the report of the
singular birth attracted the cu-
riosity of a gentleman, passing
at the time, by whom the follow-
ing particulars have been given,
He examined the *lusus nature*
as minutely as the imperfect
light would admit, it being past
7 o'clock in the evening. The
monster had four eyes, two a-
bove the eye brows, and two in
their proper places; the natural
arms were crossed in front, and
from the elbows there projected
two excrescences, more like the
fins of a fish than the arms of an
infant; the feet and legs were
naturally formed, but of a size
quite diminutive compared to

hands and arms. The observer
was surprized at the extreme
fairness of the object, and the
strikingly regular proportions
of the mouth, nose, and chin. He
was prevented from a farther in-
spection of this astonishing pro-
duction by the crowd pressing
in upon him, and from the ex-
cessive heat; it required indeed
the united efforts of all his bear-
ers to enable him to see as much
as he did. He was at length
compelled to withdraw, the Sa-
poys being evidently unwilling
that an European should wit-
ness such a sight.

Govt. Gaz. June 14.

Cawnpore Free School.

We have great satisfaction in
publishing the following ar-
rangements for the establish-
ment of a Free School at Cawn-
pore, under the patronage of
Major General Sir GABRIEL
MARTINDALL, K. C. B. The re-
solutions sufficiently explain
the rules and objects of this
most laudable institution, and
the sums already subscribed,
afford reason to hope, that these
objects will not be disappointed.
From the best accounts the
Committee have been able to
collect, it appears, that the num-
ber of orphan and destitute
Children, the offspring of Euro-
peans, and some, the Children
of Officers, amounts to about
two hundred within the pre-
cincts of Cawnpore: and that,
of these, very few are eligible
for admission to any of the es-
tablished charitable institutions,
—while others, it is presumed,
have not the means of prefer-
ring their claims.

We cannot introduce to our
readers the resolutions that have
been adopted, in any language
more appropriate, than will be
found in the following extract
of a letter from a respectable
gentleman, whose zeal and
activity

activity have been particularly exemplified in promoting the objects of the new establishment :

“ A generous liberal public will it is hoped, aid the institution, and thus enable us to extend its utility, by means of which, we trust it may, under Providence, become instrumental in saving the souls of many, and reclaiming those who to all human appearance must without such interposition, inevitably sink to the lowest state of human depravity.”

At a Meeting held at the Assembly Rooms at Cawnpore, on Saturday, the 19th May, 1821, pursuant to Public Notice, and agreeable to the proposal of Major General Sir Gabriel Martindell, K. C. B. to frame Rules for the Management of the Cawnpore Free School.

H. G. Christian, Esq. W. W. Bird, Esq. W. H. Valpy, Esq. G. Reddie, Esq. Major Watson, Deputy Adjutant General, Captain Parke, Brigade Maj. Capt. Jenkins, Barrack Master, and Rev. H. L. Williams, Chaplain, being present.

It was Resolved—

1st. That the Cawnpore School Association be regulated in its proceedings with reference to the Rules observed in other similar Institutions, subject to the controul of a Committee appointed by the Subscribing Members, and that its object be to afford Board and Education to such Children, the offspring of Europeans, who may have been left destitute in Cawnpore and its vicinity, and to provide the means of elementary instruction for Children and Adults (Christians and Natives) within the same range.

2d. That the instruction of the Christians in the School shall include reading of the Holy Scriptures, the Book of Com-

mon Prayer, Religious Tracts, and such works as are calculated to bring them to a knowledge of the Religion they profess.— That the instruction of the Natives shall include Reading, Writing and Accounts, in the Hindoostanee and Persian languages, for which purpose books such as have introduced among the Native Schools, in and about Calcutta, be procured, and that the reading of the Bible or other books inculcating Christian knowledge, be encouraged, but not required.

3d. That instruction in English be extended to Natives, only as the reward of proficiency.

4th. That persons availing themselves of the advantages of the School be required when able, to aid the Institution by a monthly contribution.

5th. That a Committee, consisting of a President and five Members, be elected half yearly, to controul the details of the Institution, to report the progress of the Scholars, and to lay before the General Meeting a statement of accounts, &c.

6th. That a General Meeting of Subscribers and Benefactors be held half yearly, (of which due notice will be given,) for the purpose of examining the Pupils reading, and adopting the report of the Committee, discussing and regulating any new matters, connected with the general objects of the Institution, and for electing a new Committee and Officers.

7th. That Major General Sir Gabriel Martindell, K. C. B. having projected and mainly contributed to form the present association, be elected Patron, and be requested to accept the office of President of the Committee.

8th. That the Rev. H. L. Williams, A. B. Chaplain of Cawnpore, be elected a perma-

ment

ment Member of the Committee, and be requested to become Secretary thereof.

9th. That Messrs. Christian, Vally, and Reddie, and Captain Parke, be elected Members of the present Committee, and that Captain Bannerman be requested to act as Treasurer and Collector of the Institution.

10th. That the Committee solicit the co-operation of some Lady or Ladies at Cawnpore, in the superintendence of the Female department.

11th. That these Resolutions be copied and circulated with the list of Benefactors, and that Donations and Subscriptions be solicited from corporate bodies and individuals for the support of the Institution.

	Monthly	
	Donations.	Subs.
Sir G. Martindell.....	500	16
R. Grant.....	—	10
H. G. Christian.....	150	15
W. M. Vally.....	100	16
W. W. Bird.....	—	10
H. L. Williams.....	50	10
A. Harvey.....	50	10
J. C. B. Parke.....	50	8
Sacramental Collection } on Easterday..... }	115	—
J. Maling.....	—	10
W. L. Watson.....	—	10
James Money.....	—	10
A. Bannerman.....	—	5
Geo. Reddie.....	100	15
F. Jenkins.....	—	4
J. May.....	50	8
Stephen Blacker.....	—	8
H. G. Christian, Esq.....	50	8
2d Donation.....	—	—
A. Ross, Esq.....	250	—
W. Merton, Esq.....	100	10
Colonel Benson.....	100	—
Colonel Pagah.....	100	—
Colonel Amburey.....	—	10
G. Stockwell.....	—	10

Ind. Gaz. June 78.

Heat of the Weather.—Letters from every part of the Interior of India, contain evidence of the present season having been the most oppressive, from its ex-

treme heat, within the memory of man. Even within closed rooms, with tatties, and punkas, the Thermometer has stood generally about 100 throughout Bengal and Behar. At the Presidency it has been less oppressive than high up the River, at Moorshedabad, Benares, &c., but even here the Thermometer in the shade has seldom been below 100 at the hottest time of the day. On the Western and Eastern Coasts of India, we find the same extreme heat has been prevalent. The setting in of the Rains, has therefore been looked for with unusual impatience. They have commenced at Calcutta, but in a manner quite as unusual as the Season preceding them, for instead of the continued thunder, storms and violent and heavy falls of rain, which usually mark the first few days of the Monsoon, we have had only two days of gentle showers and drizzling mist, accompanied by some thunder, and a gloomy sky, and followed up by a day of clear sunshine as if the Season had not yet properly commenced. The atmosphere has been much cooled, however, and the parched and burnt surface of the earth much refreshed by the small quantity of rain that has fallen, so that the intolerably oppressive heat which marked the early part of June is not likely to return.

Ind. Gaz. June 25.

Chittagong.—Lieut. Fisher, Assistant in the Surveying Department, who was seized by the Kutchar Rajah, tributary to the Burmas, in the direction of Sylhet, I am afraid is not released yet: the Government have written about him. The Burmas have also seized a number of his men, who were sent out some time ago by Doctor M'Ra, at this place, to catch Elephants

Elephants to the S. E. of this, for Government, and have been flagging them severely and hanging them up by the heels to a tree. The Magistrate here wrote to the Burmas to release them; they replied that if 3000 Rs. were sent them, also all the Elephants we bought this year, in that direction, and about 1,200 Rs. to pay for their Hircarrahs, &c. they would release them, but not otherwise. This has been represented to Government by the Magistrate. We expect to be sent out in the cold weather against the Burmas to give them a tight lesson at once, for they have been very insolent and troublesome for some time past. Colonel G. of our Corps is going off to-day by dawk to Sylhet to review the Seebundy Corps at that place, and Col. C. of the Invalid Establishment is ordered from Dacca to come here and inspect the five Companies of our Corps at this place; this is quite a novel thing, sending an Invalid Officer to inspect a regular, or even any Corps at a distant station.

Benares, June 16, 1821.—We have not yet been visited by a refreshing shower, and, in consequence, the heat is still intense. The Station, however, I am happy to say, continues healthy; the Judge and Magistrate's Court here, has been convened, for sometime past, at day break, and closed at 8 or 9 o'clock A. M. To this circumstance, I conceive, may be ascribed the escape of the Amiah, and other attendants at the Adawlut, from fever, usually so prevalent at this time of the year. At Benares, I understand, they have not been so fortunate, and that, owing to so many of the Native Officers having been attacked by fever, the Court of Appeal and the Collector's Office at that Station,

have been closed till the commencement of the Rains.

Ghazepore.—Letters from Ghazepore of the 14th instant, complain, as do all that we receive from the interior, of the intense heat of the weather. The Stud Horses there, were said to be dying unusually fast. They were taken out of Stables every night and tied to Bamboo stakes, under trees; 14 had died from the 1st to the 14th of the month. The Troops, both European and Native were, all in excellent health.

Cal. Jour. June 27.

Supreme Court.

On Friday last, the third Law Term of the present year commenced, and the session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery was opened with the usual formalities.

The Grand Jury having been sworn, received their charge from the Honorable the Chief Justice, which was to the following effect.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:
“I am very happy to state, that the number of offences in the present Calendar is unusually small, particularly with reference to the time when the last Grand Jury was discharged. This embraces a period of three months, during which, only five new cases of Felony have been brought forward, and three of Misdemeanor. To these are to be added three other cases of felony, and three of misdemeanor, which occurred before or during the last Sessions, but which were not then ready for trial: making in all, of old and new only fourteen cases.

“Such an exposition, in this most populous and commercial city, is alike creditable to the Police and to the inhabitants at large. It exhibits, as in a mirror,

error; the most pleasing view of the relatively easy and sound condition of the laborious classes of the society; and is, I would fain hope, a symptom of their improving education and morals. It is the more remarkable as it has occurred during a period of extraordinary commercial depression and stagnation of trade.

"There are but few of the cases to be submitted to you which require any particular observations from me.

"One of these is a misdemeanor charged to be committed by *Cootub and Ameer*, in assaulting Mr. Inlay, and throwing fire-works against the straw buildings of a tenancy belonging to him, by which they were greatly endangered. The two offenders were seized out of a great crowd of persons collected to promote or witness the sport; and therefore you will first make sure that these defendants were the persons actively concerned in promoting the nuisance and danger. That the throwing of squibs and other fire-works against the person or property of another, to his annoyance or to the danger of his property is unlawful, cannot be doubted: and you will find, that upon this occasion, the prosecutor did not peevishly interfere with the intended amusement of the populace until his premises had actually caught fire, when the danger of the sport must have become apparent; and the excuse of mere heedlessness was no longer admissible. Perhaps it would be too much to say upon the depositions before me, that the defendants did feloniously endeavour to set fire to the premises, for that would include a malicious intent, as well as a wilful act,—for which there does not appear to have been any motive on the occasi-

on; but it is sufficient to make it indictable that the act was wilfully done to the personal annoyance and hazard of the prosecutor, or to the manifest danger of his premises, of both of which there appears to be evidence.

"Before I quit this subject, it may be useful to add a public warning upon a common nuisance, which is but too frequent, not only by the side of the great roads adjoining, but also in the very streets of Calcutta; I mean that of firing pistols and guns in and near the public highway, and streets, to the great alarm, sometimes to the actual danger, of those who are passing on horseback or in carriages. The very alarm of the passengers may be supposed by some to heighten the sport; but it is fit that those who amuse themselves at the expense of others, or heedless of their alarm or danger, should be informed that the act itself is unlawful when passengers are present, or within reach of the nuisance, and that upon conviction of such offenders they are subject to be fined and imprisoned.

"Another offence of a more serious kind is charged against *Banglat*, an Oopurguttee Peon, and his assistant *Byragee Bhall*. If the fact stated be true, the former has abused his Office under the Police, and converted the authority given to him for preserving the peace of the city, and for protecting the persons and property of its inhabitants, into an engine of wrong and robbery, which would be a great aggravation of his offence. This man in November last, met the prosecutor, a *Sirdar* of Coolies in Tank Square, who, evening as he was returning from his daily work at the Mint, and under pretences of searching him, (for which

which no authority appears— for he had of course been searched before he left the Mint, according to the regulation of that establishment.) which the prosecutor resisted, the Peon, with the assistance of the other prisoner, dragged him to the Boitakhana at Mr. Blacquiere's garden in the suburbs, and demanded first two and afterwards one Goldmohur of the prosecutor, in order to liberate him; but finally by the interference of other persons, he was induced to accept only two rupees from him, (being all he had about him, except a few pice,) and then liberated him. An indictment for a misdemeanor in seizing and assaulting the prosecutor in Calcutta, was found against both the defendants at the last Sessions; but it occurred to one of the Learned Judges on reading the depositions, that the case might amount to robbery; and therefore it stood over, in order that an indictment for the felony might be preferred at this Sessions; and this may be done against *Bhang*, but the Peon, who, as a servant of the East India Company, is answerable to the jurisdiction of this Court for his offence, though committed out of Calcutta; and if he should be convicted of the felony, in which the misdemeanor would of course be merged, (being all one continuing act, from the first seizure in Calcutta, to the taking of the money from the prosecutor in the suburbs,) the other prisoner may be sent to the Magistrate of the twenty-four Pergunnahs to be tried for the felony committed there.

Now the question whether the taking of the money amounts to Robbery under the circumstances, depends upon the nature of the fear under compul-

sion, of which the prosecutor parted with his money in order to obtain his liberation. The account given of it by himself is this—in answer to a question by the Magistrate as to what he was afraid of—when he gave the money, (which you will bear in mind was given at the outer gate of Mr. Blacquiere's garden house in the suburbs, after dusk and while the prosecutor was held by the two prisoners, but in the presence of some other persons who had come there,) he says—“I did not know what to be afraid of. This man (the Peon) had me in custody with a sword, and I was afraid he would drag me somewhere and do me some mischief. I was not sure he would take me before Mr. Blacquiere.” The prosecutor had been before threatened by the Peon with getting him a flogging while the Peon was dragging him to Mr. Blacquiere's gate, and after they got there.

“If then, Gentlemen, you are of opinion that the prosecutor parted with his money merely from fear of being carried before the Magistrate, and there accused of some offence for which he might be brought to trial; then the offence, though still a very high misdemeanor, and a grievous oppression upon the subject, being done under color of law, would not amount to felony; because it was such a fear as a man of proper firm mind ought not to have given way to; but he ought rather to have desired to be carried before the Magistrate, in order to his receiving the due protection of the law, and to be rescued out of the ruffian's hands into which he had unhappily fallen. The worst that could have happened to him (bad enough it must be admitted) would have been that he might have been committed

committed under a false accusation, until the truth could be legally made known; but that would have been a misfortune which has befallen other innocent men, and which was to be borne like a man, till the laws of his country could do him justice. If on the other hand you are of opinion, that the fear under which the prosecutor parted with his money, was that he should be dragged somewhere else than before the Magistrate, and there have been some fearful and dangerous mischief inflicted on his person by the oppressors in whose power he was, then the offence will amount to Robbery.

"The only remaining case is that of *Mr. Lewis De Souza*; and one more unaccountable in motive, or more extraordinary in execution, was never, I believe, presented to a Court of Justice. The act with which he stands charged is, in legal terms, the having wilfully and maliciously fired a loaded pistol at *Mr. Joseph Gonsalves*, which being done under circumstances that, if death had ensued, would have amounted to murder, is made, and deservedly made, a capital felony by the act of the 9 Geo. I. c. 22. commonly called the Black Act. But, in plain language the unhappy Prisoner is charged with a base and horrid attempt to assassinate *Mr. Gonsalves*, by firing at him a loaded Pistol, on a sudden, and without provocation or notice, while he was in the apparently friendly act of driving him home in his buggy from the Theatre on the night of the 23d of February last. It is most painful to contemplate such a case, but there is no compromising opinion upon this subject. If you shall be satisfied that the facts are true, as stated by the prosecutor, and confirm-

ed in collateral circumstances, by other witnesses, there is no escaping one or other of these conclusions, either that the Prisoner is an atrocious assassin, or, that he is an unfortunate object of compassion, however dangerous to society, without intellect sufficient to guide him in distinguishing moral good from evil. The facts of the case, as disclosed in the depositions, point to this as the most prominent and fearful issue.

"There is, first, the fact stated by *Mr. Gonsalves himself*, that he had no sort of quarrel at the time with the prisoner, nor ever had any. The barbarous attempt to murder him therefore, without warning, or even accusation of any kind of offence, real or pretended, was an unnatural and unaccountable act, not easily deducible even from the worst passions of a reasoning man.

"Then you will consider the true effect in the same point of view of the mixed evidence of premeditation and accident, which the case exhibits; first, the Prisoner's having about ten days before, procured pistols from a tradesman, and having carried one at least to the Theatre which he had concealed about him at the time when he was returning home in the buggy with the Prosecutor; but having apparently met him at the Theatre by accident, and still more apparently by accident *Mr. Gonsalves's* palanquin having been engaged for a lady, at a request of a third person, though this was effected through the application of the Prisoner;—next, the apparent easy and unaffected manner of the Prisoner, when he offered to take the prosecutor home, combined with the sending away the Sycophant before they turned out of the straight road to go round by the course,

course, for no apparent cause; again, the senseless reason stated for going round that way, that they should thereby arrive sooner at home; with the stopping in the way under pretence of altering the harness while other carriages were passing; and stopping again and going behind the carriage for another alleged purpose for five or six minutes; again, the abrupt discharge of the pistol by the Prisoner soon after he was re-seated in the carriage, and had driven slowly for a short distance, without uttering a word even of reproach to the Prosecutor, but having only the instant before looked about him furiously. All this mixture of premeditation of evil and seeming precaution; of incompleteness of resolution and of delay; of forcible barbarity towards the object in the execution, not only without any previous symptom of personal hostility, but with a continuing show of easy familiarity and kindness; of levity of speech, which merely concerned the entertainment at the Theatre, during their progress from it, with the depravity of purpose meditated by the Prisoner; the very public occasion and scene of action which was selected to be followed up, as it was upon the Prisoner's assertion, by the gross and improbable invention of a robbery by Europeans in the vicinity of the Government House at such a time as 11 o'clock on the Play night, when many persons might be expected to be passing, and some had recently before passed, and when so many unforeseen and incalculable circumstances might contradict the story, which, failing, must have left the Prisoner implicated in all the guilt of the act which had been perpetrated on his companions instead of seeking a

most easy and secret occasion, which the family connexion and frequent intercourse of the parties must have continually presented, while some of these incongruous circumstances afford strong evidence of a deliberate design to shed innocent blood, others are of that dubious, ever-cunning, imbecile, or indescribable character of feeling and intellect as may stagger the judgment upon the question of the moral and legal responsibility of the actor in this most strange and horrid scene.

"Another fact is stated by the Prosecutor, as the only thing to which he can attribute the Prisoner's conduct. He says, that some short time before, the Prisoner asked him to go in his buggy to see a gentleman who wished to know him; that accordingly he went one evening with him. The Prisoner (he says) drove across the plain towards and near the Theatre, and, when there, kept driving about. The Prosecutor asked him what he was waiting for, and after some time received for answer that he (the Prisoner) had brought him to see a duel, but that the gentleman was not come. The Prosecutor asked how he could think of getting him into such a scrape. This circumstance, the Prosecutor says, he mentioned at dinner on the Sunday week before; and that the Prisoner was angry at it, but that upon his telling the Prosecutor that *he* (the Prisoner) had intended to fight the duel, the Prosecutor apologized for having mentioned it; and the Prisoner then said, "very well, never mind."

* This strange account admits of different considerations. It may exhibit plain distraction of mind: or it may convey an impression that the Prisoner had then begun to harbour mischievous

own thoughts against the Prosecutor, but had not then made up his mind how to act. He appears, however, to have opened his purpose, if he had any, to the Prosecutor, in a very ambiguous manner. The Prosecutor, it would seem, from the manner of his relating it, had no suspicion that he was the person with whom the duel was intended to be fought; (and, yet, without that supposition, the whole transaction appears childish and unintelligible,) and he betrays no consciousness of any existing cause of animosity between himself and the Prisoner. The Prisoner neither alleged nor hinted any thing against him; but whether it was the Prosecutor or a third person with whom the Prisoner at last stated that he was to have a duel, it must appear equally strange that the prisoner should draw the prosecutor there under the pretence of making him known to some gentleman, and still more that he should meditate a duel, or any other evil act with any body at such a time and place. In any view, it seems to exhibit a disturbed imagination, a mind labouring under evil thoughts or brooding upon mischief, without a distinct perception of the evil, or of the manner of effecting it, to which, therefore, the tongue could not give distinct utterance.

"Lastly Mr. McCowan, the Surgeon, who attended both the Prosecutor and the Prisoner, says, that he has frequently attended the Prisoner in a medical capacity, that he always considered him as a weak minded young man, and he knows that he has been treated by his relations as a person deficient in intellect. Now Gentlemen, must he well apprized that mere weakness of mind, or deficiency of intellect, is not sufficient to excuse any person for the commis-

sion of crime, unless that weakness or deficiency is so great as to destroy or materially to impair the moral sense of good and evil, leaving the agent unconscious or very imperfectly conscious of the moral evil of the act which he meditates. On the other hand, it is not sufficient to make him responsible that the party is able to design mischief, and to execute it; for decided madmen have often done so with great cunning and address. But the evidence of such a want of intellect and moral judgment as will take away responsibility for the commission of the crime imputed, is rather to be sought for in the destitution of all motive founded in reality, good or bad, for the act; in the absence of all passion which human infirmity of temper, misapprehension or sudden provocation might engender, in tracing the act to the mere working of a disordered imagination, assuming facts without any actual foundation, or plainly distorting and misapplying such as have no relation to the purpose in view; above all, by investigating the opinions and judgments of persons well acquainted with the accused as to their previous impressions of his intellect and conduct upon other occasions, when they were under no bias for or against him.

"If upon hearing the evidence for the prosecution, you are plainly satisfied, that the Prisoner labored under such an infirmity of mind as to incapacitate him from feeling and understanding the moral guilt of the act committed, you may declare it at once; if you only doubt upon that matter, being satisfied in other respects of the truth of the facts charged against him, it will be your duty to find the bill; leaving it to the Petty Jury to draw their conclusion from the whole

N

whole

whole of the evidence that may be offered for and against the Prisoner.

"You will now proceed to the investigation of the bills presented to you."

Gout. Gaz. June 21.

A very important and interesting Case was argued before the Supreme Court yesterday: It was an Appeal from the Provincial Court of Moorshedabad, Charles Reed, Esq. Plaintiff v. Byjnaut Sing. The important point to be decided was, whether or not the Plaintiff was entitled to the rights and privileges of a British Subject? Mr. FERGUSON made a very able Speech on the part of the Plaintiff, and was followed on the same side by Mr. COMPTON. After a Reply from the King's ADVOCATE GENERAL, the Court pronounced their judgement, as far as we could collect to the following effect: "That, in this Country, a person whose Father is a British Subject, but born, not in lawful wedlock, of a woman who is not a British Subject, is according to the uniform practice of the Courts, and the evident intention of the Statutes that respect India, not considered as a British Subject." We have been promised a more full and accurate Report of this interesting Case, to which, if obligingly furnished us, we shall be happy to give insertion. The Case is, we understand, to be appealed to England. The Bench recommended to the Plaintiff to bring the subject to the notice of the Legislature, by a Petition, in conjunction with all those who were placed in the same predicament. *Cal. Jour. June 21.*

Calcutta, Thursday, June 28, 1821. This day a case of considerable interest and importance came before the Supreme Court,

involving a very material legal question, on which, we believe, a decision had not before been pronounced. Application had been made for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Robert Gould, and Alexander Campbell, late of the town of Calcutta, Merchants and Auctioneers, to be granted to J. S. Brownrigg, Esq. a Member of the Firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co., as Attorney, and for the use of John Palmer Esq. who had been named Executor to the last surviving Partner. A certain number of the Creditors of the deceased opposed this Application, and

The Advocate General on the part of the Caveators, rose to state to the Court, their objections to Mr. Brownrigg's claim to administer. He stated, that in Ecclesiastical Courts in England, it is customary to grant Letters of Administration during the non-age or absence of an Executor. He referred to the cases of Slaughter and May, Peer and Williams, where it was settled that in the absence of an Executor the Court have a right to name any fit person they think proper to appoint, as no one has a legal right. As Mr. Brownrigg then could have no right at common law, he can claim to be appointed only as Attorney of the Executor. But as no person could say, whether or not Mr. Palmer be alive, as we can not be certain whether or not he if present, would accept the office of Executor, application is made for a proper person to be appointed in the meantime, to administer to the Estate. The person named Executor in the Will, was not known to the Court, as he had done no act of an Executor. He allowed that if Mr. Palmer had clothed himself with the character of Executor, he might then have appointed

pointed another person to act for him; but as this was not the case, he contended, that he could not. He argued further, that a person who is appointed Attorney for another must have a specific power; pointing out the acts which he is to perform, and which must depend on rights actually existing at the time, and not such as may arise from future contingencies. He denied that Mr. Brownrigg could have Powers of Attorney out and dry, ready for all occasions. The case of *Dickson and Smally* (Skinner's Reports, 418) was referred to. The Mayor and City of London had appointed their Bailiff to collect their right and to make entry; and it was decided that where new rights accrued, he had no power to act. Now, Mr. Palmer went away about the 10th of January, and Mr. Gould died only in the beginning of June: and as the right of the Executor attaches only after the Testator's death, the Power of Attorney executed by Mr. Palmer prior to his departure, could be of no efficacy; for a person when he grants a power to another must be possessed of a right to exert that Power himself. It cannot therefore be prospective, and referring to future contingencies. The absence of the Executor is, what the Law Books call a "Quasi-Intestacy;" and by 63d Geo. III. c. 84., the Court are authorised to constitute the Registrar Administrator for Intestate British Subjects. An Act was passed, ordaining that the Executor or the administrator lawfully appointed, or those entitled to administer to the Will of persons deceased, not resident within the Jurisdiction of the Court, Powers of Attorney, to persons to act for them; and that the persons to whom they granted, shall

be entitled to obtain Letters of Administration, general or special, as the case may require. Now the Question is, how these absentees shall appoint persons to act for them? Are the Powers of Attorney to be prospective?

The Honorable the Chief Justice expressed his opinion, that such was contemplated by the Act.

The Advocate General said, that the third clause of the Act directs the Court to recall the Letters of Administration granted to the Registrar, when the Power to act for the Executor named in the Will shall have been transmitted; and that therefore the transmission of the Power of Attorney was contemplated, not that it should be lying out and dry before hand beside the Agent. The words of the Act, which seem to have a future signification, including persons who "are or may be appointed," Executors, being intended, referred to the time of passing the Act; and were meant to comprehend those who had been appointed prior to the Act, as well as those who should be appointed afterwards; and were not meant to apply to latent Powers of Attorney, which are to come into action at any person's decease. If their Lordships should get over the difficulty of a Power of Attorney being granted before the case existed, to which it was to apply, they would then have an Attorney without a Principal; for how did they know that Mr. Palmer was alive? The Affidavit produced says that he is to the Eastwards; i. e. within the general scope of your Lordships' Jurisdiction. The Act of Parliament refers to persons who grant Powers of Attorney after the Testator's death, by which their right of Executor attaches.

It did not mean that a person should be so provident as to have Powers of Attorney ready prepared for all his neighbours in case any of them should be kind enough to die and leave him Executor. In that case a person might say, "I have disposed of all my own property: I must now provide for my contingencies." Referring again to the case of Peer and Williams, and also to the case of Hodges and Clare, he contended that, in the absence of Mr. Palmer, the Court had a right to appoint a person to administer; for that Mr. Palmer has not and could not provide at the time of his departure for this future contingency. He did not mean to say that they should not appoint Mr. Brownrigg; they might appoint him as well as any one else; but according to their usual discretion they might impose restrictions upon him. If the Executor himself should appear, the Court could impose no restrictions upon him; but they could upon Mr. Brownrigg. This was all his Constituents, the Caveators, wanted; they were no way anxious for the Administration. They had agreed to an average bond, that is, that all should be paid at an equal rate, except bond creditors, who should have the usual preference. As an illustration of the position that a right must be complete before it can be transmitted, he mentioned that if the Executor should die before he gets a Probate of the Will, his Executor could not act, (this was assented to by Mr. Fergusson, Counsel for the other side,) and the Estate would then be in the same situation as if there had been an original intestacy. The Advocate General concluded by requesting, that in order to prevent the Property from being injured, their Lordships would

be pleased either to grant the administration to his Constituents, under such restrictions as might seem proper; or to grant a limited and restricted Administration to Mr. Brownrigg in the mean time; for it was a mere temporary arrangement, until the Executor's return.

Mr. Compton, in rising to advocate the same side of the case said he was afraid, after the very able manner in which it had been argued by his friend Mr. Spankie, lest his observations should seem to weaken the strong grounds on which he had rested it. He thought it would be impossible for their Lordships to consider that the Power of Attorney granted by Mr. Palmer could entitle Mr. Brownrigg to the Administration. Except for the Act referred to by Mr. Spankie, there could have been no doubt on the subject. Mr. Brownrigg's rights, if he had any, must depend upon that Act. The 39th of the 40th of the King was passed for the purpose of protecting the rights of persons, who were absent in England. A Gentleman then at Madras, of the name of Andrew Ross, had so many administrations, that he was supposed to have given rise to the clause referred to; so that it was generally called "Andrew Ross's Clause." This Act, not being thought sufficient to correct the evil, another was passed to enable persons in England, and persons out of the Jurisdiction of the Court, who, if present, would have been entitled to act as Executors, to grant Powers of Attorney to others to act for them. But it surely was not meant to apply to a person residing here, or who usually resides here and may be absent, for a week or a month for the benefit of his health. Mr. Palmer was now within

within their Lordship's Jurisdiction; and had gone away for a temporary purpose only, for amusement, or for the benefit of health, with the intention of returning; and was therefore not the description of person contemplated by the Act. Or if he was the description of person, yet the Power of Attorney he had granted was not sufficient, he contended, to enable Mr. Brownrigg to act for him. It is clear that the right of the Executor does not attach till the death of the Testator. Mr. Palmer had no right respecting this case at the time he granted the Power of Attorney, and that authority he would delegate to another, it was necessary he should at that time be possessed of himself. Mr. Palmer therefore could not, before he knew of the death of Mr. Gould and accepted of the office of Executor, have delegated Mr. Brownrigg to act for him. The Power of Attorney authorised Mr. Brownrigg to conduct and manage the Estates of persons to whom John Palmer "may be an Executor." To this it was not objected: when Mr. Palmer should be clothed with the character of Executor, Mr. Brownrigg might act for him. He would then have a right to do so. But the words of the Power which authorised Mr. Brownrigg "to manage the Estates of persons deceased," is not prospective; but applies to the people to whom Mr. Palmer was Executor at the time the Power was granted. The learned Counsel then adverted to the injurious consequences that might be supposed to flow from acting on the principle that an Attorney may in such cases, act for the Executor. In this case he was ready to acknowledge that no objection could be made to the Attorney, who was as res-

pectable as his principal: Palmer himself; but cases might happen in which Attornies might be appointed, not equally responsible; and he would ask, in such a case, could they make the Executor responsible for his Attorney? Mr. Palmer's right did indeed attach from the time of the Testator's death; but it is not complete until he had fixed himself by acceptance of the trust; and had obtained a Probate; and until such time as he had clothed himself with the character of Executor, he could not delegate it to his Attorney. The authority cannot be granted until the person granting knows what authority he has himself. He thought it quite absurd to suppose that a person could grant a Power before he knew the existence of what he was granting. He contended that their Lordships could not grant the administration to Mr. Brownrigg, without throwing down every distinction between general and special Powers of Attorney. It was evident he said that as Mr. Brownrigg was in Calcutta at the time Mr. Gould died, if the latter had wished him to be his Executor, he could have introduced his name into the Will; but as he appointed Mr. Palmer, Executor, if Mr. Brownrigg be substituted in his stead, no regard is paid to the wish and intimation of the Testator. The Counsel recapitulated his arguments—1st, that the Executor was not the sort of person contemplated in the Act, and secondly if he be the sort of person intended by the Act, yet as he was not Executor at the time the Power of Attorney was granted, he could not delegate to Mr. Brownrigg a power he had not himself. He concluded by observing, that as the Estate would not pay 3 annas in the rupee, their Lordships

ships would see the necessity of preventing the interest of the Creditors from being injured.

The Chief Justice said, that if this was a case at Common Law, they should put all the creditors on an equal footing, that they might receive payment *pari passu*; but the Law had restricted them: in so far as bond debts have a preference: and although there might be no reason that the Executor should have a preference for his own debts, yet the Law has decided that it shall be so. The Act of Parliament applies to persons not resident within the Jurisdiction, and therefore these persons must be supposed to grant Powers of Attorney without being clothed with the character of Executor. The Act mentions "as are or may be appointed Executors," and therefore must be prospective. But it has been said that these words apply to those appointed Executors before and after the passing of the Act: there seems no reason for making such a distinction. As to the Executor knowing or not knowing of his having been appointed Executor, and of the death of the Testator, what reason could there be for the Legislature making a distinction between them? The object of the Act was to secure the Administration to the person named Executor in the Will, or his Attorney, in opposition to the Registrar and all other persons. Now if an Attorney were not so appointed that he could act for the Executor immediately on the death of the Testator, the Court must necessarily appoint some person to take the Administration of the Estate in the mean time, which would in a great degree defeat the very object of the Act. The object of the Act was to enable the

Executor to appoint an Attorney to act for him; but if it were necessary to have information of his having become Executor before he could appoint an Attorney, a delay must necessarily be incurred, and consequently a change of the property from one hand to another, which it is better to avoid: whereas by the property being from the beginning in the hands of the Executor or of his Attorney for whom he is responsible, it continues all along in the same hands.

The right of Mr. Brownrigg to the Administration of the Estate of Gould and Campbell, as the Attorney of their Executor Mr. Palmer, and his claim to preference in the payment of debts due to the Executor, in preference to the other Bond Creditors, was therefore fully established. *Hurk.*

Inquest.—On Saturday an Inquest was held at the Coroner's office, on the body of one Ramnarain Mundle, a Hindoo boy of about 12 years of age. The body was found by the father on Friday at one o'clock, sewed up in a gunney bag with many bricks in it, and placed among some rushes in a tank, in the neighbourhood of the deceased's house, with his throat cut.

The boy was missing since 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and some suspicion attaching to a man named Prawn Dutt, that he had enticed the boy away, he was arrested and kept in confinement.

In a godown under the house, in which Prawn Dutt lived with his brothers, were found, some pieces of broken cudgree pots, with several large drops of blood, and in an adjoining godown, separated only by an arched doorway, a great quantity

ty of lamp black (the prisoner is a painter) was strewed in a circular space of about two feet six inches diameter.—A piece of cloth exactly corresponding with another much larger piece, which was rolled round the deceased's neck—was also picked up in the same room.

The Jury having sat until a quarter past eight o'clock, adjourned till 3 o'clock on Monday, on which day was discovered in the same room among some *loose bricks*, a cook knife and the remains of the silk belonging to a gold necklace, silver bangles and one armlet, which had been round the neck, wrists and arm of the deceased—together to the value of about 96 Rupees.

The Jury after a patient hearing at eight o'clock, brought in their verdict of *Wilful Murder* against Prawn Dutt, and a person or persons unknown. Immediately after the discovery of the body, all the relations of the prisoner, viz. his mother—his two brothers—and the wife of one of his brothers fled.

Hurk. June 27.

Agricultural Report and Statement of the Weather &c. in Lower Bengal, for June 1821

The Weather—From the 1st to the 10th of the month, the weather has been chiefly clear, with hot scorching Southerly Winds—From the 11th to the 27th the weather has been mostly cloudy and pleasant—from the 28th to the 30th the atmosphere has been close and sultry, particularly during the night—and in some districts showers have been frequent, and often heavy, with changeable S. W. winds.

The Waters of the Ganges and Bhagritty—The average rise, from the commencement to the 18th of the month, has been from 1½ to 2 inches per 24 hours—

from the 19th to the 30th instant, the rivers have risen to about 3 feet—altogether the entire rise during the month has been about 6 feet—The larger Pinnares and the heavier Boats of burden have succeeded up and down the Bhagritty since the 20th instant.

The Indigo Plant.—In general the Indigo Plants have thriven, subsequent to the 11th of the month, in most quarters. Several planters in the Kishnagur and Moorshedabad districts have commenced manufacturing on the 24th instant, and some planters as early as on the 16th.—The planters in the districts of Nattore—Maldah—and the Southern Boundaries of Bauglepoore—may also begin to manufacture in the earlier part of July.—The crops were far from being promising, as to appearance, at the end of the month—owing to the greater part of the March cultivation having failed. The fields having undergone three and four resowings in most districts, and the greater part of the plants of each resowing also having mostly failed, most of the planters chiefly now depend on the moderate rise of the rivers, and favourable weather, to bring forward the Bysack and Jet'h plant which on the 30th instant, were chiefly small, and about a month backward to that of last year: and should the expectations of most planters even take place, the greater portion of the Jet'h plants will at least require from 35 to 40 days longer growth—(to the 10th August,) before they can be in a ripe state, and fit for manufacturing; which circumstance according to the late average of years, is not very likely to occur; particularly the latter sowings of Jet'h, on the lower Diaree lands.

The Grain and other Seed Crops

Crops—These are also about a month back, when compared to those of last year, chiefly in the districts of Nattore—Maldah, and the Southern Boundaries of Baugleepoor district; where the Ryots have been rather unfortunate—latterly from want of rain, notwithstanding the latter mentioned districts had shared of the copious showers of March. But the showers were greatly deficient in the months of April, May, and June, which have been the cause of the failure of the greater part of the Indigo and Grain crops. The periodical rains of this season commenced about the 18th of the month—and have set in very moderate in most districts, and in a great

measure revived the Indigo, as well as the Choit and Bysack Grain crops, which latter were greatly parched; the weeding of these fields, have been completed during the month, and also the business of weeding the Jet's grain fields is now in progress.

The Mulberry (Toot) still continues to prosper in its growth.

The Roads between the Presidency and Rajmahal—Owing to the rains having set in, very few Travellers have been observed to have travelled by dawk, up to the end of the month; and the roads have been also injured in a slight degree, owing to the traverse of village hackeries. *Hurk.*

BENGAL OCCURRENCES,

For July, 1821.

Our letters from the interior speak of the weather as almost insufferable. From every quarter the same tale is repeated; hot nights and hotter days, a parched soil and whirlwinds of dust: or sultry, most oppressive weather without a breath of air. There has been much sickness in the South East part of Bengal, and Cholera has been very prevalent in Sylhet, and other districts, bordering on the Burham-poor. Whole villages are said to have been destroyed by this dreadful malady. The heats in Behar and Benares have been excessive with unsteady variable winds, and frequent gusts of insufferable hot air. The natives have been particularly sickly in that quarter, and sudden deaths from extreme heat have been common. By our last accounts

the Ganges was rising rapidly. The Central and Upper Provinces have been more fortunate. Great heats have it is true prevailed, but these have perhaps not been more excessive than usual; and we do not hear that they have been attended by any unusual unhealthiness. The troops as well as the great body of the natives, are stated to have been generally exempt from disease. Cawnpore, Lucknow, and some other stations in that neighbourhood, must, however, be excepted; Cholera having again broke out there, and at Cawnpore especially, carried off many Europeans. Bundelcund and the West of India, have suffered greatly from heat; and at Sangor, a station proverbial for its mild climate, at which blankets and coverlets have been more than

than once found comfortable in the height of the hot season, the thermometer is said to have seldom sunk below 95 during May; and most of the wells are stated to have been completely dried up. Luckily, no disease accompanied this uncommon state of the weather. Our letters from Nagpore and the Nerbudda mention, that the Cholera was still prevalent in those quarters, and that several corps, both Bengal and Madras, had suffered very severely whilst marching during the irregular weather of March and April.

After this hasty sketch, it will be gratifying to our mercantile readers to learn, that the absence of rain which has kept back all other crops, has been favourable to the indigo plant, which generally promises well, especially in the low lands of Bengal, where the great dread is from inundation.

[John Ball, July 8.]

Annual Theatrical Meeting.

Pursuant to Advertisement, the annual Meeting of the Proprietors of the Chouringhee Theatre was held at the Town Hall, on Monday last, the 9th of July, when the Managers laid before them the following report.

GENTLEMEN,

The conclusion of another Theatrical year having brought us once more together, it becomes the duty of the management to submit to you according to custom, a Report of the year's proceedings, and of the present state of our Treasury, and likewise to consult with you upon the means of either continuing to support the Theatre upon its present system, or of making such arrangements as may appear better calculated to provide against the difficulties we have hitherto occasionally had to encounter.

On former occasions, Gentlemen, it was usual for our Annual Reports to contain a variety of observations upon the causes likely to operate favourably or unfavourably upon the receipts and general success of an Establishment of the nature of the Chouringhee Theatre; but it appears to us that the necessity of entering into such general reasonings now no longer exists; every proprietor having had experience sufficient to enable him to detect those causes as they occur, and to calculate pretty correctly their several bearings and ultimate effects.

It will therefore, now be only necessary for us to submit to you a brief Statement of the accounts as they at present stand, and to bring to your recollection the Resolutions which were passed at your last Annual Meeting.

At the General Meeting in July 1820, a deficiency was stated to exist upon the Books of the Theatre to the amount of 9455 3. It is proper on this occasion to rectify an error which occurred in the preparation of the Accounts last year, and to state that owing to an oversight of the Clerks, the Sum of Sa. Rs. 4000 was then omitted to be debited to the Books of the Theatre. The Debt, therefore, of the Theatre last year, was Sa. Rs. 13,663 0 6 instead of 2,455 3. The amount of Debt as then estimated was considered of so much moment that you passed the following Resolutions.

"On a proposition by J. W. Fulton, Esq. seconded by H. T. Prinsep, Esq.

"It was Resolved, that the Sum of Sa. Rs. 150 be raised by contribution from each Proprietor, holding one Share only, and from each Proprietor holding more than one Share the Sum of 50 Rs. on the 1st Share, and 75 Rs. for each share above one."

Not

Not willing however, to carry the foregoing Resolutions into full effect, and having given up the idea of making the additions, &c. the necessity of which *we thought existed*, and which was so strongly impressed upon you in our last report, we determined that only 2-3rds of the supplies voted should be collected, and we have accordingly to report, that a collection to the extent of Sa. Rs. 9,500 has been made out of which the old outstanding demand of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. against the Theatre, up to the 30th April last, amounting to Sa. Rs. 8491 3 was ordered in Committee to be liquidated, leaving a Balance, therefore, of Sa. Rs. 1008 13 in the hands of the Treasurers.

The spirited line of conduct on the part of yourselves, Gentlemen, evinced in your ready contribution for the discharge of any balance against the Theatre, has not been rewarded to that extent which your liberality merited. We are, however, happy to state, that the present deficit upon the Books of the Theatre, has by no means approached that extremity to which under more unfavorable circumstances, the Management would have been fully authorized in proceeding, and the bounds of which are distinctly marked in the Book of Regulations; we allude to that Regulation which authorises the Managers to accumulate any debt not exceeding Sa. Rs. 25,000, without reference to you. The exact point at which we have now arrived in our progress towards that Sum will be correctly ascertained by the following Statement.

STATEMENT.

<i>1st Quarter,</i>			
<i>Expenditure,</i>	8135	9	10
<i>Sale of Tickets,</i>	5862	0	0
<i>Deficit,</i>	2273	9	10

The first Quarter of the 7th Theatrical year ending with September 1820, ushered 3 Plays to your notice. The Sale of Tickets upon which amounted to Sa. Rs. 5862. As the Expences however were 8135 9 10, there was consequently a loss at the close of the Quarterly Account of Sa. Rs. 2275 9 10.

<i>2d Quarter.</i>			
<i>Sale of Tickets,</i>	13021	0	0
<i>Expenditure,</i>	11286	14	3
<i>Profit,</i>	1804	1	9

The second Quarter of the same year ending with December 1820, leaves a Balance in favour of the Theatre of Sa. Rs. 1804 1 9; Six Plays were represented during this period, upon which the Sale of Tickets amounted to Sa. Rs. 13021, and the expenditure upon the Quarter to Sa. Rs. 11216 14 3.

<i>3d Quarter.</i>			
<i>Expenditure,</i>	1397	4	4
<i>Sale of Tickets,</i>	8184	0	0
<i>Deficit,</i>	1529	4	4

The third Quarter ending with March 1821, exhibits a loss of 1529 4 4: Four Plays having been performed in the time: The Sale of Tickets upon which produced 8184 Rs. while the expences of the Quarter amount to Sa. Rs. 9713 4 4.

<i>4th Quarter.</i>			
<i>Expenditure,</i>	13957	11	3
<i>Sale of Tickets,</i>	9472	0	0
	4485	11	3

The fourth Quarter ending with June 1821, also exhibits a loss, 5 Plays only were represented, on account of the Theatre yielding a Sale of Tickets to the amount of 9472. The expences however, upon the Quarter, amounting to 13957

BENGAL OCCURRENCES.

89

11 3, leaves a loss of Sa. Rs. 4485 11 3 at the conclusion.

The Proprietors have thus had the opportunity of attending the performance of 18 Plays in the course of the last 12 months.

The total financial view of the year presents the following Results.

The 18 Plays acted cost,..... 43023 7 8

To which must be added Instt. on petty advances of cash by the Sircar, 107 10 0

Also Sircar's commission on collecting old debts,..... 9 15 0

Making the total charge of 18 Plays, 43141 0 3
Or on an average per Play Sa. Rs. 2396.

The actual receipts of those 18 Plays were .. 36167 0 0

To which add recovered debts .. 140 0 0

Governor General's Annual Subscription, .. 1600 0 0

Overpaid last year and received back, .. 207 7 11

Contributions voted last year, of which actually received into the Bank, .. 9500 0 0

Total, Sa. Rs. 11447 7 11

Total ways and means of the year, .. 47614 7 11

Deduct expences as above,..... 43141 0 8

Leaving an apparent Balance in favor of the Theatre,..... 4473 7 3

Against which is to be set off the debts of the Theatre last year, 13563 9 3

The average of which per Play (not including contribution) gives Sa. Rs. 2117.

Leaving the Theatre minus this year, Sicca Rupees,..... 9099 0 0

It has been shown above that the average Receipts of each Play amounted to 2117 Rupees—while the average expence amount to 2396 Rs. or an excess of charge on each Play 279 Rs.

The additions and improvements behind the scenes as well as certain repairs indispensable to the safety of the Fabric, obliged us to incur under those heads the sum of Sa. Rs. 748 5 8.

The expensive play of "Pizarro" was got upon in compliance with a strong general wish and under the hope that so attractive a Play would repay its charges, and leave a handsome surplus on the repetition, unfortunately for the Theatrical year, of which the accounts are now before you, all the expences of that spectacle fall upon 1820-21, while 1821-22, the coming year, will reap all the profits.

The Governor General and Lady Hastings desired to have "Pizarro" repeated on the 6th instant, and it has not cost more than an ordinary Play, while on its first Representation, the cost of preparation and getting up was no less than 4241 6 11, or twice that of an ordinary performance, the receipts on the other hand being but 3062, leaving an actual deficit on the play of 289 6 11.

Besides the above disadvantages it must be noticed, that our experience of now seven years has shewn you that if 20 Plays are got up every year, and they of a fair average Costliness, the Theatre can support itself.

—It has done so—five years out of the seven; for during all that time two contributions only have been required—one of 200 Rupees

pieces in 1816, the other last year of 160 of which only 100 Rupees have been levied. Last Season we had 19 Plays. This year we have had but 18, and they have been alone got up by the strenuous exertions of a few staunch supporters of the Drama; and often with infinite difficulty. Of these 18 Plays, one cost more than twice an ordinary Play, and did not cover its own expenses.

If deductions are made for Repairs and for "Pizarro" to the extent of 6000 Rupees, the excess of average cost over Receipts on each Play will dwindle down to an amount which, if not actually insignificant, will at least be nearly in the same proportion as on all former years when we have had fewer than 20 Plays.

The ensuing Season, if you resolve to go on with the Theatre, will start with the advantage of a cheap instead of a dear Pizarro.

This favorable commencement will we trust prove but a true augury of the success of the whole year, since we are happy to think that the spirit of attachment to the Drama seems to be reviving, at least if we may judge by the appearance of new Amateurs to re-inforce the ancient corps.

It is now left to you, Gentlemen, to determine whether the Theatre shall go on or stop. The debt which now amounts to about 6000 Rs. must in either case be paid. Should you resolve on giving it up, the sale of the Premises (the stock being of little or no intrinsic value) would no doubt fetch a considerable sum, tho' far below what it has cost us all, while such an event would put a stop perhaps forever to Calcutta Theatricals! If on the other hand it should prove to be the general wish that this

the only regular public amusement of the place should still be kept up, ways and means must be provided for carrying on the Concern by paying off the Debt, repairing and painting the Theatre, which stands much in need of it. At all events it will in such case be indispensable that we be assured of your distinct assent to ratifying an engagement we propose to form with Miss Williams and Mrs. Brough for the ensuing Season, and which after the favour with which Miss Williams' exertions have been so generally received. — we hardly think it necessary to say, we consider indispensable to the future prosperity and success of the Theatre. We should now conclude, but at a time when the fortunes of a favorite Establishment with which we have been so long connected, are placed at your disposal, and when by your *fiet* Calcutta may in a moment be deprived of a delightful and rational enjoyment, we cannot consent to part without saying a few words with a view of bespeaking your favour in it's behalf. There can be only two good grounds for breaking up the Establishment, either that the public is weary of the amusement; or that the proprietors think it is obtained at too great a pecuniary sacrifice. We think we may decidedly say that the former ground does not exist. The respectable and full audiences which have been invariably secured on each successive day's performance, in spite of the state of the weather and other unfavorable circumstances, prove that to the public, the Theatre is still a favorite place of resort. It would be unjust to you, Gentlemen, the Proprietors, to suppose that you fell short of the great body of the community in generosity, and

and zeal for the welfare and prolonged existence of an Establishment formed entirely by yourselves. The Establishment may from time to time have cost you a little money, but the burden has never been very great, and in return for it, besides the advantages peculiarly enjoyed by you as proprietors, you have had the great satisfaction of reflecting that without such sacrifices on your part the metropolis of India would long since have ceased to have even the name of a Theatre. We are persuaded that the public spirit which prompted those sacrifices is not yet exhausted, but that it is still ready to step forward in prolonging an innocent and pleasing means of recreation, and in upholding a most valuable fabric wholly reared by itself.

We now beg leave to conclude our Report, awaiting your determination upon the points submitted, and for the adoption of others connected with the future Government of the Concern, and to tender our resignation of the office with which you have honored us for the past year as Managers of the Chowringhee Theatre.

Note. We may add the information that since this Report was drawn up, *Pisarro* has been repeated, and has added about seventeen hundred Rupees to the Funds, after all the expenses are paid.

The Report having been read, the following Resolutions were passed.

First.—Resolved unanimously that the Theatre be continued for another year.

Second.—That the Management be empowered to call upon the Proprietors for a sum not exceeding 100 Rs. per Share,

over and above the balance due on the contribution voted last year, for the purpose of paying off the existing Debt and repairing the House; and as it is considered but fair that an opportunity be given to the Public to bear part of the great burden incurred in supporting an Establishment of a purely public nature, an appeal be made to them in behalf of the Theatre, and that the amount of such Donations as may be thus collected shall form a deduction from the proposed requisition on the Proprietors.

Third.—Resolved, that the Appeal be made to the Public on behalf of the Proprietors by the Committee of Management.

Fourth.—Resolved, that authority be vested in the Management to add as many Honorary Members to their Body as in the exercise of a sound discretion they may consider necessary and conducive to the interests and support of the Theatre, and that it be not imperative on them to confine their selection to the Proprietary Body.

Fifth.—Resolved, that the late Managers be elected, and the thanks of the Proprietors be presented to them for their able management during the past year.

Sixth.—Resolved, that Mr. Wilson be elected a Member of the Committee of Management.

Seventh.—Resolved, that the thanks of the Proprietors be offered to Mr. Alsop for his great exertions in keeping up the Theatre during the past year.

Eighth.—Resolved further, that the thanks of the Proprietors be offered to all the other Amateurs for their kind exertions.

It having been stated by the Chairman to the meeting that Miss Williams and Mrs. Brough were willing to renew their engagements

gements for the next year upon their usual Salary, and the former upon condition that she be allowed a Benefit within that period, the following resolutions were passed.

Ninth.—Resolved, that Miss Williams and Mrs. Brough be re-engaged for twelve months longer.

Tenth.—Resolved, in respect to the benefit solicited by Miss Williams, that it cannot be complied with upon general principles.

Eleventh.—Resolved, that Miss Williams' Salary be raised to 250 Rs. per Mensem, and that Mrs. Brough receive her former Salary of 125 Rs. per month.

Twelfth.—Resolved, that the Thanks of the Meeting be given to Mr. Larkins for his able conduct in the Chair.

Adjourned.

Approved,
J. P. LARKINS,
Chairman.
Govt. Gaz. July 12.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,
JULY 16, 1821.

PUBLIC DISPUTATIONS.

On Monday the 16th instant, being the day appointed by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS for the PUBLIC DISPUTATIONS in the ORIENTAL LANGUAGES, the President and Members of the College Council, the Officers, Professors, and Students of the College, met at ten o'clock in the Forenoon at the Government House, where the Honorable the CHIEF JUSTICE, the Lord BISHOP of Calcutta, the Honorable JOHN ADAM, and the Honorable JOHN FENDALL, Members of the Supreme Council; the Honorable Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, and the Honorable

Sir ANTONY BULLER, Judge of the Supreme Court, and many of the Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency, as well as several respectable Natives, were assembled.

The MARCHIONESS OF HASTINGS, Mrs. FENDALL, Mrs. MIDDLETON, Mrs. UDNY, and many other Ladies of the Settlement, likewise honored the College with their presence on the occasion.

Soon after 10 o'clock, the Most Noble the Visitor, attended by the Officers of His Excellency's Suite, entered the room where the Disputations were to be held.

When the Visitor had taken his seat, the Disputations commenced in the following order.

FIRST—PERSIAN.

POSITION.—*The Moral Character and Condition of the Native population of Hindoostan, would be essentially improved by the introduction of the liberal Arts.*

Respon. Lieut. A. D. Gordon.
1st Oppon. Mr. J. Venn,
2d Oppon. Mr. E. M. Gordon,
Moderator, Lieut. D. Bryce.

SECOND—HINDOOSTANESE.

POSITION.—*The descriptive and satirical writings of Hindoostanee Authors, are superior to any of their Species of Composition found in other Works.*

Respon. Lieut. R. B. Pemberton,
* 1st Oppon. Mr. E. M. Gordon,
2d Oppon. Mr. J. Venn,
Moderator Major J. W. Taylor.

THIRD—BENGALIEE.

POSITION.—*A knowledge of the Bengallee Language is of greater importance for the transaction*

* Mr. Braddon, from his standing on the General List, was appointed 1st opponent, but at his own request was allowed to decline it.

action of public business in Bengal, than the Hindoostanee.

Respondent : Mr. J. Shaw,
Oppon. Mr. C. R. Cartwright,
Moderator : Revd. Dr. Carey.

When the Certificate had been read, the Visitor presented to the Students the Medals of Merit, and at the same time expressed the satisfaction which he felt in conferring them.

The Prizes and Medals, which had been awarded to the several Students, were distributed to them respectively,—after which His Excellency the Visitor delivered the following discourse.

Gentlemen of the College of Fort William ;

I meet you at this periodical ceremony of our Institution with the same feelings of satisfaction which have ever animated me, when called on to discharge this portion of the function of my office ; and it is peculiarly gratifying to find myself, in the present instance, absolve by the general proficiency and correct conduct of the Students since I had last the honor of addressing you in this place, from the painful, though, sometimes, imperious necessity of passing an academical censure on any of your body.

Solicitous as I have ever professed to be regarding the reputation and welfare of the College of Fort William, connected as they are with the glory of our nation's name, and the happiness of the numerous subjects placed under its dominion in this Country, you will readily believe me not to have been content with viewing my superintendence of the Institution as a nominal and empty title, adapted only to the gratification of individual vanity. On the contrary, I have always

looked to it as a high and honorable branch of the sacred trust of administering this Government, and inseparable from its faithful and conscientious discharge. I have accordingly given the most deliberate consideration to the reports and communications laid before me, from time to time, by the Council and Officers of your College, besides having been personally observant and watchful of every circumstance affecting your character and interests. It is therefore with very considerable pleasure, that I feel myself enabled, by those sources of information to pronounce the general result of the examinations during the past year to be highly honorable to the Institution. Within the period here indicated, sixteen Students, belonging to the Civil Establishment, have been reported qualified to enter on the public Service of the Company, by a competent knowledge of two of the languages prescribed by the Statutes : In addition, (altho' they are not by an incomplete acquirement rendered fit for public employment,) it is still satisfactory that four other Gentlemen have been found of adequate proficiency in one language.

At the half-yearly examination in December last, the Gentlemen reported qualified, were

Messrs. Begbie, James Davidson, Bushby, Armstrong, H. P. Russell, Young and Cooke.

A separate examination was subsequently allowed to

Messrs. Robert Williams, George Udny, and W. P. Palmer.

Mr. Begbie, whose name is at the head of the foregoing general list, and who was admitted into the College in June of the preceding year, has been re-proved

ported to me to have attained in the short period of five months, the first place in Hindustani, and the third in Persian, and, besides, to have obtained Medals of Merit for rapid and considerable proficiency in both languages. He is stated to have possessed, at the time of his entering the College, a respectable knowledge of Hindustani, but to have been only slightly acquainted with the Persian language. The successful exertion however of talent and assiduity has procured for him a distinguished rank. The latter quality has been unequivocally proved by a regular attendance on the lectures, notwithstanding his health having been very indifferent, during the greater portion of his stay in the College.

Mr. James Davidson entered the Institution at the same time as Mr. Begbie, and is second on the general list. Like Mr. Begbie too, he has had the honor of obtaining, during a short period of study, Medals of Merit for early and great progress in Persian and Hindustani. He held on leaving the College, the first place in the former, and the fourth in the latter language. I must mention it as creditable both to the College and to Mr. Davidson, that his knowledge was almost wholly acquired during his short attendance at our Institution.

Mr. Bushby, Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Henry Patrick Russell, follow Mr. Davidson on the general list. The first named Gentleman was received into the College in June 1819, and the others were admitted in September of the same year. Mr. Bushby and Mr. Armstrong are represented to have acquired a practical knowledge of two languages, in a degree which is very creditable to them. The Persian and Hindustani languages

were those to which they as well as Mr. Russell gave their attention.

The seventh and eighth on the list are Mr. Young and Mr. Cooke. They entered the College in September 1818, and studied the Persian and Hindustani languages. A severe indisposition which occasioned his absence from the presidency, for a short time, necessarily interfered with the regularity of Mr. Young's attendance on the public lectures. Mr. Palmer was admitted in November, 1819, and was indulged with a separate examination in May last, at which he exhibited a knowledge of the Persian and Hindustani languages competent to entitle him to be reported qualified for the public service.

Mr. Udny who entered only the College in November last, was found qualified in Hindustani at the examination which took place in the following December, even before he had attended the lectures of the professors. An examination in the Persian language was allowed him, in April last, at which he was so successful as to be reported qualified for the public service in that language also. To these proofs of his acquirements, has been added the award of a Medal of Merit, for early and remarkable proficiency in Hindustani. This outline of his Collegiate career sufficiently attests his assiduity and ability.

Severe illness having prevented Mr. Williams, admitted in January 1818, from regularly attending the lectures of the College, he was in June 1820, by express permission examined at Patna, whither he had been compelled to proceed for the recovery of his health, and was found qualified in the Hindustani

tani language. His qualification for the Service was completed by his successfully passing an examination in Persian, after his recent return to the Presidency.

Of Mr. Charles Dupre Russell, Mr. Blackburne, Mr. Staniforth, and Mr. John Dick, four Gentlemen, whose tardy advancement in instruction had subjected them to the disabilities decreed in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of the fourth Chapter of the Statutes, the three first named were subsequently examined, and have been found fit to be employed on the duties of the public service.

It is proper that I should here mention my having been reminded of an omission in my last speech, from this chair, respecting Mr. Franco, a disqualified Student, whose conduct it was my duty to reprehend austere, when I had the honour of addressing you in August 1818; on my return from the North Western Provinces, I find that, at the last Disputations, I ought to have announced Mr. Franco's having established his qualification for the public service at an examination held at Bareilly, where he proved his possessing a competent knowledge of two Eastern languages, and thereby liberated himself from the further operation of the interdict with which he had been visited.

Lieut. Martin and Lieut. Vanzetti who had greatly distinguished themselves at the annual examination of 1820, and who had obtained degrees of honor, Medals and Prizes of Books, for eminent proficiency in Persian, have also highly distinguished themselves at the last half-yearly examination. The Reports of the Professors strongly display the progress these Gentlemen have made in

the Bruj Bhakha Dialect, as well as in the Hindustani and Arabic languages.

Of the sixteen Students recently examined, six have been reported qualified by the examiners for the public service, and four have been found qualified in one, while it is expected a very short period will be sufficient to ensure their complete qualification by their adequate possession of another.

In the Class of this last examination, Mr. Venn stands pre-eminently distinguished. In the short period of five months, he has placed himself first in Persian, and had he not been prevented by severe illness from attending the Hindustani examinations, he would probably, I learn, have stood first in that language also. His rapid and considerable proficiency in Persian have acquired for him a Medal of Merit, and he has appeared to day as first-opponent in that language.

Among the Students of the Civil service, now leaving the College, Mr. Gordon is distinguished as being first in the List; Mr. Venn, having through illness been incapacitated from being examined with competitors in Hindustani. Mr. Gordon was admitted to the College in June 1820, and is ranked first in Hindustani, and third in Persian. The high Stations he has gained evince his merit.

Mr. Bradford is next on the general List. He was admitted in September last, and is classed second in Persian, and second in Hindustani, and has been awarded a Medal of Merit, for rapid and considerable proficiency in the Persian Language. Concerning this Gentleman and Mr. Venn the Persian Professor reports that "the indefatigable and successful industry which Messrs. Venn

P

"Venn and Bradford have uniformly prosecuted their studies, entitles them to the highest praise," and he bears testimony "that on no occasion have Medals for progress been more meritoriously won than by these Gentlemen."

Mr. Hamilton is ranked third in Hindustani, and fifth in Persian. Soon after his arrival in India, in January last, he obtained permission to proceed to Benares to visit his relatives, by which absence from the College, the period of his actual study there becomes reduced to only two months, and two weeks; Medals of Merit for rapid proficiency in the Persian and Hindustani languages have nevertheless been awarded to him. Mr. Hamilton's progress, with reference to the very short time he has been attached to the Institution, is truly creditable to his industry and talents.

Mr. Anderson was admitted in September, 1820, and stands fourth in Persian and Hindustani. He is ranked next to Mr. Hamilton on the general List, and his conduct has been equally praise-worthy.

Mr. Okeden, admitted to the College in July 1819, holds the second place in Bengallee, and the sixth in Persian.

Mr. Rivaz, admitted in June of the same year, is last on the general List, but his studies have, I understand, been much interrupted by indisposition.

Lieut. Gordon and Lieut. Pemberton were admitted to the College, in July 1820, and have obtained Medals of Merit for rapid and considerable proficiency in both of these languages. They have also commenced the study of the Arabic language, but their knowledge of it is, I am informed, at present but moderate. Respecting

their proficiency in Persian, the Professor reports them to have read the Goolistan, the Unwaur Sohylee, the Bahari Damish and Abool Foozul. Their attendance at Lectures he states to have been uniformly regular, and considers both as scholars of the higher order.

Lieuts. Ludlow, Ouseley, Bracken and Wilcox have also made considerable progress in the Persian and Hindustani languages. I am happy to add that the conduct of these Gentlemen has been reported to me as having been correct and exemplary since their admission into the College.

The valuable services of the Council of the College and its learned Professors and Officers are, as they have ever been, entitled to the highest approbation, and it is with unfeigned cordiality of sentiment that I avail myself of the recurrence of this ceremony to repeat the assurance of my deepest acknowledgments.

Gentlemen of the College of Fort William.—It has been customary with me in consonance with the practice of the illustrious persons, who, before me, have presided in this chair, to take the occasion, after having adverted to the result of the examinations, of addressing a few words to the Students regarding the duties, and obligations imposed on those about to quit the Institution, through which they have been so early fashioned for important Functions. These it is true are trite and common topics, and I feel that, if even they have not been so frequently dwelled on as to render the avoidance of repetition impracticable, the reflections and resolutions to which they point would readily suggest themselves, as of prominent truth and force, to every liberal

liberal and manly mind. Allusion to them however should not be omitted in any formal academical address from your visitor. I must not forbear the inculcation of what I think may be useful, through the selfish apprehension that my genius may be deemed sterile from my renewing counsels already given, instead of devising something new for your consideration. The reflection is the more cogent from the peculiarly favorable circumstances of this juncture. Many fears and estrangement which existed in the minds of the natives respecting us are of late visibly much weakened. That we should for a long time have been regarded with jealousy, and suspicious animosity as intruders, is not surprising. Intruders we have unquestionably been. Yet perhaps never was there in any other trespass of such a nature an equal want of premeditation, nor was there ere before a course of aggrandizement persevered in with so little intention or so little consideration of ultimate consequences. To any one who reviews the steps by which British Power has attained its stupendous elevation in this country, it will be obvious that no foresight was exercised. Our countrymen acted from the exigency of self defence, the necessity of protecting those establishments which for purposes utterly unconnected with schemes of domination had legitimately sought, and had received from the deliberate Free Will of competent Authority. Sufficient for the day was the expedient thereof, and they looked no farther. The gradual acquisitions of territory which thence occurred, being regarded simply as indispensable securities against the repetition of the aggressions which had been

suffered, were probably never contemplated as an object for tenure beyond the existence of the still impending danger. Few if any, at the time perceived that, if those possessions were a barrier against one experienced peril, they were on the other hand an augmented excitement to cupidity, and as such an increased field for hostile collision. When a tardy conviction of this fact arose, we were no longer able to recede. Urged by a succession of events independent of our controul, we had without plan pushed our occupation of territory to an embarrassing extent. If axioms of Theoretic Policy ever prompted the, narrowing our frontiers and the concentrating our strength, within a more convenient compass, imperious motives opposed themselves to the attempt. Our moderation would not regulate the conduct of the Native Powers on our border. Our relinquishment of rich and tranquil provinces could in their view be ascribed to nought but conscious weakness. Strengthened by those reasons which we had abandoned, those Chieftains would follow fast at our heels, giving to our retreat the appearance of discomfiture. And the supposition of our debility would be an irresistible temptation for that very warfare the evitacion of which could be the sole rational inducement for such a rate of sacrifice. Beyond this we had plighted protection to the inhabitants of the Districts in question on the price of their acquiescence in our rule. Their submission had been honest, confident, and cheerful. They had fulfilled their part of the compact, and it would be base to leave them to new Masters who would, by vindictive severity of oppression grievously punish these help-

less victims for their temporary acknowledgement of our sway. Of course, the individuals in whom the management of the Company's affairs was then vested, were constrained to maintain their footing; nay, not only to maintain it, but often to assume still forwarder positions, when after repelling wanton attacks, they strove to guard against the re-iteration of the violence. The latter procedure frequently subjected us to increased causes and facilities of aggression, while it parried one particular hazard. My more immediate Predecessors saw the peculiarity of the public circumstances. They comprehended the perplexities to be the unavoidable result of efforts depending on the instigation of chance, consequently seldom guided by reference to any system. Therefore they judiciously endeavoured to connect and to mould into shape, those materials of Empire which had chiefly been heaped together from accident without unity of design. I have indulged myself in this detail to show how incorrect are the notions so generally entertained of our country's having achieved Dominion in India through projects of conquest. No, we are not Conquerors, we are something far prouder. Those dignified Personages to whom I last adverted never prosecuted a measure or harbored a wish for the subjugation of India. They studied to give a form and fashion to the structure of our Power, such as by discouraging assault, and not by imposing an odious thralldom, might produce a Quiet as distinctly beneficial for the Native States as it was desirable for the advantage of our own concerns. I repeat that the pre-eminant Authority which we enjoy is not the fruit of ambi-

tion. Force could never have effected the establishment of our paramountship, though it was necessarily the Subsidiary Mean thro' which those Native States who wished to admit our influence were enabled to surmount the obstacles that checked their inclination. On what foundation then does our supremacy rest? On that opinion of the British Character which induced the several States now leagued under us to place implicit reliance on our Good Faith, our Justice, and our Honorable Purpose of fostering their Interests. I have stated it on former occasions, but I repeat it now with augmented proof and triumph; never before was there so glorious a testimony borne to the Principles of a People. What does History record that could be an equally pure subject of National Pride? British sway in India is upheld by the cordial concurrence and active ministry of the Indian Population. Contrast this with what you know to have been the tone of Roman Relations towards subdued or intimidated Communities. You will remember a description given in a single phrase by a Roman Author which is the amplest exposition of his Country's conduct in that respect: For tho' he puts the charge into the mouth of an enemy, it could not have been so advanced but for an incontestable verisimilitude, "*Ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant.*" Where have we reared the Olive branch that Multitudes have not flocked and renewed their suspended Industry with all the glow of conscious Security? Man does not flee from our Rule. He seeks it at the expence of breaking thro' all the habits and prepossessions which attach him to his Native Spot. The Magistrate of Ben-
reilly

polly has reported that within the last twelve months, there was an addition of above Two Thousand Two Hundred and Seventy Houses to that City. In one District which the ravages of Predatory Bands had caused to be left wholly uncultivated, and which indeed had become nearly uninhabited, before the expiration of one year after we had provided for its safety, there were more than Two Thousand Ploughs at work, and before the completion of the second year the number employed exceeded Five Thousand. An Eye-witness, from our newly acquired possessions in the vicinity of the Nerbudda has told me that he saw at some of the small Towns the people busied in levelling the fortifications which had, perhaps for generations, been the protection of the place. On asking the motive, he was answered that they should now want space for an expected increase of Inhabitants; beside which the place would be more healthy, from the free current of Air, and Ramparts were no longer necessary for their Security, since they had come under the British Government. I have chosen these instances from parts of the Country widely separated. The facts singly are not very material; but when taken as samples of an Aggregate, they furnish matter of heart-felt reflection. To you, young Men, whom I have the honor of addressing, they will afford an useful hint how much the comforts of vast numbers of your fellow Creatures depend on the vigilant superintendence exercised by the individuals placed in official station among them. You cannot I am confident, be sensible of the flattering reliance which your Native fellow subjects thus place on British

Functionaries, and not feel revolted at the thought of disappointing their expectations. About to be launched into the public service, set out with ascertaining to your own minds the tenor of conduct demanded from you. Were you only to recollect your being participators in that splendid reputation which I have stated as possessed by our country, you would feel it unworthy to enjoy your share in aloth, much more to do aught that might taint in yourselves so fair a fame. But you are to act under a stricter bend than that of attention to your own Credit. You will have reposed in you the sacred trust of maintaining pure the unrivalled Renown of your native land. It is not by correctness in your own transactions alone that this duty is to be fulfilled. Each of you, recognizing this engagement as superior to every other tie, must sternly and steadily expose any laxity which he shall perceive respecting it in others. A specific pledge of Honor must be understood as reciprocally existing among all the servants of the Honorable Company for the humane, the upright, the energetic discharge of their several functions; so that he who may be found failing should be deemed to have broken his word to his Comrade, and to have forfeited every pretension to forbearance. A want of definition as to what is incumbent on you will be no excuse for neglect. The obligations are indeed multifarious. The possible calls on your justice, your sagacity, your firmness, your exertion, your patience, and your kindness, might be impracticable to enumerate. But every man ought to have a short summary of what becomes him. When appeals for your intervention occur, it will be sufficient if each of you say to himself

himself, "The Indigent requires
"a sustaining hand, the Dis-
"tressed requires soothing, the
"Perplexed requires counsel,
"the Oppressed requires coun-
"tenance, the Injured requires
"redress: they who present
"themselves to me in these
"medicaments are my Fellow
"Men: And I am a Briton."

Govt. Gaz.

The following extract of a let-
ter from a Correspondent at
Cawnpore, furnishes a statement
of the fatal consequences that
have resulted from the extreme
heat of the weather at that sta-
tion, to which we have already
alluded:—

Cawnpore, July 7, 1821. Dur-
ing the last month the heat at
this station has been intolerable,
and the sickness has been pro-
portionably great. A few days
since a casualty of a very extra-
ordinary nature took place—
twelve hackery loads of grain
had been driven into the Market
from a village at some distance,
and, strange to relate, within a
short time after their arrival,
the whole of their twelve drivers
suddenly died.* The Cholera
Morbus has visited us, but its

* It is to be lamented that from
the suddenness of the death of
these poor people, the world must
remain in darkness as to the im-
portant fact of whether they had
eaten any of the grain in question.
That they came from some distance
is known; hence it is probable,
nay, almost certain, that they must
have done so. Could a certain per-
son extend his theory a little fur-
ther, and insist also upon the im-
propriety of coming in contact
with *poisonous rice*, this would seem
to be an admirable foundation to
erect hypotheses upon. That it is
dangerous to eat *poisonous rice* is
a fact I can very well receive, but
from the foregoing circumstance it
would seem dangerous even to
bring it to market!

ravages have been chiefly con-
fined to the natives. Some cases,
however, have occurred among
the Europeans,—eight men of
H. M. 8th Dragoons, and four
men of H. M. 24th Regiment,
have been carried off by it.

The disease, however, which
has been our scourge in the
month of June, is apoplexy. In
most cases the unfortunate pa-
tient has died within a few hours
after he was attacked; some, I
understand, on their road to the
Hospital, and one poor fellow
while the Surgeon was prescrib-
ing for him, previous to his be-
ing sent there!

The deaths in the Artillery
detachment (three Companies)
during this fatal month, are said
to have been seventeen; in the
8th Dragoons, twenty; and in
H. M. 24th Regiment, thirty.
The attention of the Medical
Officers could not have been ex-
ceeded—the exertions of all au-
thorities have been strenuously
put forth—nothing has been
omitted which could add to the
comforts, diminish the sickness,
and preserve the lives of our
poor soldiers—but all these un-
aided labours have been fruitless.
There is no contending with suc-
cess against the climate of
Cawnpore in the month of June.

One fact regarding this mor-
tality among the Europeans is
curious, and deserves to be
mentioned;—not only the mor-
tality but the sickness even has
been almost exclusively confin-
ed to the Soldiers. If it be object-
ed, that this must result from
their own imprudent excesses,
or from exposure, and not from
the climate of Cawnpore,—why
then, I answer, has not similar
pestilence prevailed at other
stations—Berhampore, Ghazeep-
ore, or Meerut, for instance?
The habits of life of our Soldiers
are the same all over India—the
same precautions are every
where

where adopted for the preservation of their health—and why, then, if not from climate, have these failed in their object only at Cawnpore?

The rains have been long and anxiously looked for, and I rejoice to say they have now made their appearance. They set in two days ago, and have continued with uniform moderation since. There has been but very little thunder and lightning, and scarcely any wind—indications, we may presume, of a steady and plentiful fall of rain. It is to be hoped that we shall not be disappointed in this expectation, for a recurrence of the debilitating weather, under which we have lately labored, and during which the slightest bodily exertion seemed excessive fatigue, would certainly be extremely distressing.

A storm of wind occurred two days before the setting in of the rains, which was violent for a short time, and injured more or less every thatched roof at the place. The damage, however, has no where been considerable.

[*John Bull*, July 22.]

Our readers are generally aware of the disturbances, which took place lately in a part of the Singbroom country, and to compose which the operations of a military force were for a short time found necessary. We had expected full information on this subject to present to our readers, but we have been disappointed by accident in some cases, and in others the anticipated statements have not yet reached us. We are able, however, at present to give a brief account of the turbulent race, whose outrages subjected them to punishment, obtained from an officer who was employed on the service alluded to.

The Imrakcoles are said to

have possessed their present country for about a century, during which time, as their numbers have increased, they have been encroaching on their neighbours, and have extended their system of depredation with their territories. The exact place from whence they came is not known, but they are considered to be a wandering tribe from the Westward. The religion that they profess is not ascertained, but they have no Mahomedan or Hindoo scruples with regard to food, as they say that they are of the same cast with (Saheb log) the English, and eat every thing, except elephants, horses dogs and cats. Their territories, a part of Singbroom, abound with villages, some of them large—the houses of which are entirely built of wood, and kept very neat and clean. They possess cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry in great abundance, and their fields display the fruits of considerable skill and industry in agriculture. The country is a fine valley between two ranges of hills, and is watered by the rivers Roro and Kurkye with others of less size. Every village has its burying ground, where the ashes of the dead (as they burn all their bodies) are interred, and stones of considerable magnitude, formed of a species of slate, are placed on the graves, either flat or upright upon their ends. The country is well wooded, having beautiful tops of trees scattered in every direction, and presenting very interesting views in many places.

The people are an active, robust, and very bold race, fond of independence, but prone like all semibarbarous tribes to indulge in violence and outrage. They wear no clothes, except a small covering on the parts for which nature

nature prescribes concealment, and they are well exercised in the use of the weapons, which they employ for attack or defence. These are chiefly bows and arrows, and battle axes, called *tangees*. The *tangees* are of a very convenient size for use, and have their heads of various shapes, some with the edge of a convex and others of a concave shape. The former are most esteemed and considered most efficient, and the powerful arm of a Lurkacole, accustomed to handle his weapon, renders it so formidable, that they have been known to cut the heads of horses off, each with a single blow. Their bows are of bamboo, and their bow-strings are also fabricated from the same material, so that they are never affected by the moisture of the atmosphere. Such as we have seen are rude in their construction, but they appear well calculated for their purpose, and evidently require a considerable exertion of muscular strength for their proper management. Their arrows are of various sizes and shapes, according to the distance at which they are to be used. Such as are framed for distant execution, have nail-shaped iron heads, tapering to a point and angular but not barbed.

Those intended for close quarters, are larger and of different sizes, with heads uniformly barbed and capable of inflicting very severe wounds. The former will strike their marks at 200 yards distance—the latter are used within 20 or 30 yards of the object. The shafts are all of bamboo, light and slender; only those which have barbed heads being furnished with feathers, cropt rather short, to direct their flight. None of the heads have been discovered to be poisoned.

The turbulence of these people has been for some time considerable, and its effects had struck great terror into their neighbours, who could not feel themselves secure from their violence. It was the practice to murder strangers found within their territories, and outrages of this kind were so frequent and so notorious, that it became necessary for Government to send a force against them, for the purpose of checking such enormities, and producing an alteration in their behaviour. The force destined for the service was large enough to render opposition hopeless, and wisely calculated to accomplish its object with the strictest attention to humanity. The Lurkakoles, however, resisted all tenders of accommodation, and were desperate in their opposition, until their stores of provisions began to fall into the hands of the troops, and measures were adopted to shew that further warfare could only bring utter destruction on their villages and possessions. They were attacked on all sides by detachments from the Body Guard, the 13th N. I. the Hill Rangers, Ramghur Battalion, and Cuttack Legion, amounting to about 2000 men in all, under the command of Colonel Richards. On the advance of the troops, the villages were deserted, and the inhabitants took refuge, with their principal effects, in the fastnesses of the hills and the sides of difficult nullahs, where they could throw up stockades in front of their places of retreat. When pursued to those places and attacked, they made a very desperate resistance, and exhibited individually the utmost contempt of life and savage thirst for revenge. In many cases, therefore, it was found impossible to spare

spare the poor fellows, who seemed to yield, even when severe wounds left them but little power of annoyance. Some retreats were discovered under ground, from which parties of women and children were unearthed.

After resistance was seen to be unavailing and the capture of many granaries had swallowed up the means of future subsistence, the natives submitted, and coming into the camp, in compliance with invitations which they had at first spurned, they acquiesced in the terms proposed for the regulation of their future behaviour, swearing, according to their custom, *on the tiger's skin* to abide faithfully by their agreement. *Ibid.*

Colonel G. H. Fagan.

Our Gazette of the 7th of June contained a short tribute to the character of the late Lieutenant Colonel George Hickson Fagan; but this was far too brief to be adequate to his distinguished merits. The General Order, therein quoted, issued by the Supreme Government, on Lieutenant Colonel Fagan's relinquishment of the Office of Adjutant General of the Bengal Army, which must be admitted by all to have been, during the whole period which he filled it, the most laborious, anxious, and active department in his Service,—certainly eulogizes his public conduct, and precludes the necessity of any particular advertence to that period of his public life; but there are earlier services which were rendered by him to the Government, and which required to be adverted to, if only for the purpose of proving through this example, that talents and devotedness to the service, when directed as his

were, though unassisted by interest, must eventually command success in public life, and secure distinction in the commendation of those whose praise is honor.

The subject of this Memoir, soon after his arrival in the country in 1798, tendered his services as a Volunteer to the Coromandel Coast, and served during the whole of the Mysore War of 1799, in command of a Grenadier Company. At the close of that memorable War, he lost his left arm, in endeavouring to render a voluntary personal service, which procured him, at the moment, the honourable notice, and, subsequently, the substantial favor of the Governor General, Marquis Wellesley, in his appointment, as Assistant Secretary to the Military Board in 1802; till which time he continued to do duty with his Corps. In that situation his services were highly approved. In every beneficial arrangement connected with the equipment, the supply, the subsistence, the movement, and the general efficiency of the Army, he participated much more than his ostensible situation required, and he received more than once the written acknowledgements of the Public Officers who bore the largest and most responsible share in those arrangements, as well as in the laborious revision of the whole of the Military Establishments under this Presidency, which took place during Lord Wellesley's administration. In June 1806, the additional situation of Secretary to the Board of Superintendence for Improving the Breed of Cavalry Horses was conferred on him, and in this situation, though the abolition of that Establishment had been determined on by Sir G. Barlow, soon after he became Governor

Governor General, Capt. Fagan was the means of preserving it to the Public, by the information he afforded, and the views he gave of that Institution, and of the advantages that were, and the still greater ones that might be derived from it.

Both the preceding situations he continued to fill until March 1808, when General Hewitt, the Commander in Chief, and President of the Military Board, unsolicited and unexpectedly on the part of Capt. Fagan, appointed him Deputy Adjutant General of the Bengal Army, with the official rank of Major, and at the same time acting Adjutant General during the absence of Colonel Worsley at the Cape of Good Hope. This high situation conferred on him at the early age of 29, he continued to fill, till 1809, when in consequence of Colonel Worsley's return to his duty, he was fixed as Deputy Adjutant General with the Field Army, commanded by the late Major General St. Leger. He continued attached to it till December 1811, when on the demise of the then Adj. General, Col. Ball, he was appointed to succeed that Officer with the official rank of Lieutenant Colonel, although but a Captain in his Corps. This appointment was confirmed by the Honorable Court of Directors in consideration (as they expressly stated) of Captain Fagan's great merits, his having lost an arm on service, and officiated before in the same high situation, but they prescribed it as a rule, that no Officer should, in future, be made either Adjutant General or Quarter Master General who was not a Major, either in his Regiment or through the operation of His Majesty's Brevet.

On the occasion of promul-

gating this Regulation of the Honorable Court's to the Army, the Government issued the following General Orders, (dated September 3, 1814,) expressive of their satisfaction at the exception thus made by the Honorable Court in favor of Lieut. Col. Fagan.

"His Excellency the Hon. the Vice President in Council most cordially participates in the satisfaction which his Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander in Chief has derived and expressed on observing that the Honorable the Court of Directors, in prescribing a rule for the selection of officers to fill the office of Adjutant General of the Bengal Army, have been pleased to except from the operation of that rule the very meritorious officer who now holds that arduous and important situation. It is true had it not been expressly declared by the Honorable Court, that the order was not to affect the appointment of Lieut. Col. Fagan, its scope would not have necessarily deprived the Government and the Commander in Chief, of that officer's highly valuable services, since his promotion to the rank of Regimental Major (subsequent to the date of the order) rendered him eligible to the office according to the principle established by the Honorable Court, and published in General Orders, under date the 13th ultimo; still, it is more gratifying that a just sense of Lieut. Col. Fagan's great merits should have determined the Honorable Court to exempt him from the operation of a rule, which, at the time of its adoption, was supposed to include his case. Notwithstanding so public and so flattering

tribute to Lieut. Col. Fagan's character, the Vice President in Council, in concurrence with the Governor General and Commander in Chief, cannot deem himself excused from discharging, what he thinks an act of justice to that officer's reputation, by expressing his high opinion of Lieut. Col. Fagan's particular qualifications for executing the office, ably, and by declaring his own personal gratification in the power to avail himself of Lieut. Col. Fagan's talents and indefatigable assiduity."

During the late arduous contest with the State of Nepal, Lieut. Col. George Fagan was in the field with the Marquis of Hastings, bearing the principal share in all the details and arrangements connected with the army engaged in that memorable war; and his services were duly appreciated and acknowledged by the Government in their General Orders of the 20th March 1815, announcing the triumphant close of that war, as the following relative extract from those Orders will indicate:—

"These acknowledgements ought not to be closed without an advertence to the claims of those who, though not actually serving with the divisions employed, during the two Campaigns, essentially promoted the success of the public efforts. To Lieut. Col. Fagan, and the officers under him, in the Adjutant General's Department, on whom in the execution of the Commander in Chief's orders, devolved the principal labor of detail in the preparation of the troops for the field, and in many subsequent provisions, the obligations of Government are unfeignedly felt."

A few months preceding the

termination of this war, Lieut. Col. Fagan was compelled to withdraw from the labours of his office, and to solicit leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the re-establishment of his health, which was seriously impaired by assiduous and indefatigable application to business. Permission was accordingly and immediately granted, and same announced to him in the following letter (dated Dec. 29, 1815,) from the Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

"SIR,—I am directed by his Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, (No. 513, A.) dated the 24th instant, with the Medical Certificate which accompanied it, and to acquaint you, that permission will be granted to you in General Orders of this date, to make a voyage to sea for the recovery of your health, and to be absent on that account for ten months, on furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department. In making this communication, I am directed to signify to you the sincere regret of the Governor General in Council, that ill-health acquired by an unwearied attention to the duties of the laborious and important Department of which you are the head, should for a season deprive the Government of the benefit of your valuable services; and to express the anxious hope of his Lordship in Council that temporary cessation from your public avocations and change of climate may effectually restore you to the enjoyment of health."

At the Cape of Good Hope Lieut. Col. Fagan remained a twelve month without any decided

ded amendment in his health, and his immediate return to England was in consequence deemed advisable. He accordingly embarked for that country in November 1816, and thereby definitively vacated the high office which he had so long filled, not only by the acknowledgement of the Supreme Government, but by that of the public, with transcendent ability, and a zeal and an ardour which knew no bounds. He returned again to India at the end of the year 1820, and after a short period of a few months closed his mortal career on the 25th May 1821, at the age of 42.

Such a character, the young officer aspiring to distinction, may justly take to himself as a model: while his numerous relatives, and friends, (and it was his fortunate lot to number among the latter, many of the most eminent and honorable members of the service) cannot but derive consolation from the reflection, so soothing to reasonable minds, that though cut off in the prime of life, he had lived sufficiently long for his own honor and reputation, and to see his public life held up, as an example, and an incitement to the army. To a highly cultivated understanding, innate love of study and meditation, to which he was habituated from early life, a judgement incapable of being influenced by prejudices, a happy talent of thinking clearly, and expressing his thoughts with the utmost perspicuity, — qualities which so eminently fitted him for public employment, Lieut. Col. G. H. Fagan joined the more important and endearing virtues of a moral and religious character, — his disposition was gentle and humane, and his manners dignified, kind, and

obliging; he was a tender husband, a fond parent, and affectionate brother, a firm and sincere friend, and an indulgent master. To his Creator he paid the constant and ardent tribute of devotion and reverence, and the whole tenor of his life shewed that a sense of piety was always nearest his heart.

Such was the late Lieut. Col. G. H. Fagan, as an officer, and as a man: by the talents with which he was endowed, and the judicious use he made of them, he not only secured a lasting reputation, but rendered himself highly beneficial to the public; by his virtues he has fastingly endeared his memory to his family and friends, and become prepared for that happy immortality promised to the truly good and virtuous. His remains, attended by a large portion of the Society of Calcutta, and including the Civil and Military officers, who had for years witnessed his unrivalled abilities in office, were entombed in the same vault with those of a beloved Sister; and on his Monumental Tablet is inscribed the following tribute to his memory, in the feelings and sentiments of which, not only his friends, but the Indian community will participate:

SACRED

TO THE MEMORY OF
LIEUTENANT COLONEL

GEORGE HICKSON FAGAN,

At the early age of 34, Adjutant-

General of the Army.

He possessed in an eminent degree
the qualities which command

Respect, and insure Success
in Public Life;

Inflexible in principle,

Steady in the object of his honorable Pursuits,

HE DEVOTED,

With zeal which knew no limits
to exertion,

The energies of a powerful mind,
To

To the Service he loved and adorned ;

To it he sacrificed health and fortune,

IN PRIVATE LIFE,

As a Friend, Brother, Father and Husband,

In all which relations he has left those

Who will long weep over his untimely grave,

HE WAS HONORED AND LOVED.

Obit. *Ætatis* 42.

Govt. Gaz.

Bombay, July 4, 1821.—We have this year a degree of heat much greater, it is said, than in any preceding year. The rains, which commonly commence about the beginning of June, are not yet regularly set in.

Ghazepore, July 6.—Letters from this Station of this date, mention that the Rainy Season, set in there on the 1st instant, and that although few showers had fallen, the weather had become moderately cool. The weather had previously been excessively hot; but happily no material casualties occurred in consequence. From the 1st to the 4th instant the rain fell in great quantities on the further side of the river; other quarters in the neighbourhood of the Station were still in want of moisture. This had produced great complaints among the Ryots and apprehensions of a dearth. The sickness among the Natives had considerably abated, and the Europeans continued to enjoy excellent health.

Cannore.—A Correspondent from Cannore informs us, that the Rains had set in at that Station about the beginning of the present month, much to the satisfaction and comfort of the residents, who had suffered dreadfully from the heat of the weather, which many of the Natives affirm to have been more intense

this season than had been known for a period of twenty years.

Cal. Jour. July 18.

Lahore.—Runjeet Singh had at length knocked on the head all the petty Rajahs from Lahore to Cashmere; and tells the Mahajans and Sahoos, that they may now assure themselves of entire safety to their Caravans. He is fortifying Lahore, to be, as he says, prepared for either fortune.

He had some time ago, an Embassy from the Ghoorkas, and was so much pleased with the appearance of the men who escorted the Wakeel, that he begged they might be turned over to his Battalions; and he further requested, that men of a similar appearance might be sent to him from Nepal. The elder Koor (Kark Singh) is at the head of an Army, intended to march upon the districts occupied by the Afghan Chief, Mahomed Azeem Khan. Runjeet looks with an uneasy eye towards Hindoostan; the least movement made by the Commissaries of Ordnance at Hansi or Ludlianah, gives him a slight fever.

Bhopal.—Some days ago, the young Nuwaub was under a royal salute, clothed in a Khil-lat of Investiture from the Governor General; on which occasion he presented a Nuzzur of 105 Gold Mohurs, thus acknowledging the Governor General to be the Moghul. The Dewan-y is no doubt a very comfortable thing, but the Wuzerool-Mooduck are more brilliant, and are now quietly melting into the Canopied Chair of the City of Palaces.

Jeypoor.—Shah Shooabool-Moolk, unsuccessful in his attempt at remounting the throne of his ancestors, has come across the Desert from Shikar-poor,

poor, and intends proceeding on by Delhi to his old asylum at hoodianah. The personal character of this King is of the true legitimate east, indolent and addicted to pleasure; he might possibly, preserve his throne in peaceable times but seems totally destitute of the energy and talent necessary to re-acquire one.

Delhi.—The Rx-King of Cabul, Shooja-ul-Mulik, so long confined at Lahore, and since a wanderer from one asylum to another, has recently reached Delhi; via Jypore, after sustaining a complete defeat by Mahmood Shake Vizir. Those who have read Mr. Elphinstone's description of this amiable Prince, and recollect the former magnificence by which he was surrounded, may in his present situation find ample and painful reason for moralizing on the instability of Human Power, and on the Ingratitude of Human Nature.

Cal. Jour. July 20.

The Unicorn.—The Rhinoceros has long been considered the Unicorn of the Bible, and was supposed to possess all the properties ascribed to that animal, —rage, untameableness, great swiftness, and immense strength. But the Rhinoceros bears no similarity whatever to the drawings which we are accustomed to see of the Unicorn, and has the single coincidence of one horn.

Major LATTER, who commands the Rungpore Battalion, has lately had an opportunity of correcting the error into which Naturalists have fallen, by ascertaining that the Unicorn actually exists in the interior of Thibet, and is well known to the inhabitants. This extraordinary fact was first communicated to Colonel Nicol in February 1820.

"In a Thibetian manuscript, says Major LATTER, containing

the names of different animals, which I procured the other day from the Hills, the Unicorn is classed under the head of those whose hoofs are divided; it is called the one horned *Tropo*. Upon inquiring what kind of an animal it was, to our astonishment the person, who brought me the manuscript, described exactly the Unicorn of the ancients. It is a native of the interior of Thibet, about the size of a Tatoo, fierce and extremely wild, seldom if ever caught alive, but frequently shot, and the flesh is used for food."

The person who gave me this information has repeatedly seen the animals, and eaten the flesh of them. They go together in herds like our wild buffaloes, and are very frequently to be met with on the borders of the great desert, about a month's journey from Lhassa, in that part of the country inhabited by the wandering Tartars. Upon the person being asked if he could draw the figure of one, he did so upon paper, and considering the roughness of the execution produced a striking similitude of the Unicorn.

I observe in the Encyclopedia that the Unicorn is supposed to be the *Oryx*, or Indian Ass of ARISTOTLE, who says it has but one horn, and also to be the *Fera Monoceros* of PLINY, both of which came from India. PLINY in his account describes the great black horn, and hog-like tail. My informant who has repeatedly seen the animal described the tail to be like that of a Hog, or rather of an Ass, and different from that of a Horse.

It must be remembered that this man knew nothing about our Unicorn, but merely gave the description of an animal he himself had seen and was well acquainted with.

SPARRMAN mentions that the Unicorn

Unicorn described by the ancients has been found delineated on the plain surface of a rock in Caffraria, and several people at the Cape told me the same.

It is not possible that the Wild Ass and Unicorn in the Book of Job, are one and the same animal! If so, the description given in the 39th chapter of Job would commence at the 5th verse, and end at the 12th. MOSES in blessing JOSEPH, says, 'His glory is like the firstling of his bullock, and his horns are like the horns of Unicorns, with them he shall push the people together to the ends of the earth.'

BALAM, when speaking in his parable of Jacob and Israel, says — 'God brought him forth out of Egypt; he hath as it were the strength of an Unicorn, he shall eat up the nations his enemies, and shall break their bones and pierce them through his arrows.'

DAVID also says 'Thou hast heard me from the horns of the Unicorn,' as having been delivered from great danger.

I know that BAUCZ endeavoured to shew that the Unicorn or *Reem* of the Scriptures, was the Rhinoceros, but the Unicorn of Thibet as described to me, answers exactly to the account we have of the animal in the Sacred Writings. ISAIAH says, 'And the Unicorns shall come down with them, and the Bullocks with the Bulls, and their land shall be soaked with blood, and their dust made fat with fatness.'

I have given these quotations to shew that Unicorns are spoken of in Scriptures as *herding together*, which they actually do, for the man of himself particularly mentioned that they went in herds, and kept together like our wild Buffaloes. The Rhinoceros on the contrary is a solitary animal. In the Thibet manuscript the Rhinoceros is called *Se, Fon*, and classed with

the Elephant, &c. The Unicorn cannot be mistaken for the wild horse (well known in Thibet) which is called by a different name, and expressly mentioned under the head of animals that have not the hoof divided, whereas the Unicorn has the hoof divided.

I have written to the Sanha Lama requesting him to procure me a perfect skin of the animal, with the head, horn, and hoofs, but it will be a long time before I can get them down as the *Tae-po* is not to be met with nearer than a month's journey from Lhasa."

This interesting communication was transmitted by the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS to SIR JOSEPH BANKS, and a few extracts from it have been published in the English Papers. A few days ago Major LATTEA arrived at Calcutta from Rangoon, and has kindly favoured us with some further particulars relating to the curious animal in question.

"I find on reference to the Hebrew Bible that two different words are used in the book of Job, for the Unicorn and Wild Ass, and consequently the description given in the 29th Chapter, from the 5th to 12th Verses, refers to two different animals according to the English Version, and though the Unicorn and Wild Ass may have similar habits, and be found in the same part of the country.

"There are several collateral circumstances which tend to establish the fact of the Unicorn being found in Thibet. Captain TURNER, in his Embassy to Tishoo Lompo, mentions that the Bootan Rajah told him he had one alive at a short distance from Tassadon. BELL, in his Travels from Moscow to Peking with the Russian Embassy, describes a stray Unicorn having been found

found near a place on the southern frontier of Siberia.

Two Roman Catholic Missionaries who travelled overland from China to Europe, through Nepal, mention that the Monoceros was amongst the number of wild animals in that part of the desert where they passed the great wall of China."

Major LATTEK has obtained the horn of a young Unicorn from the Sachia Lamia, which is now before us. It is twenty inches in length, at the root it is four inches and a half in circumference, and tapers to a point, it is black, rather flat at the sides, and has fifteen rings, but they are only prominent on one side. It is nearly straight. Major LATTEK expects to obtain the head of the animal, the hoof, and the skin, very shortly, which afford positive proof of the form and character of the *Tsopo*, or Tibet Unicorn.—*Govt. Gaz.*

PORT WILLIAM,
Territorial Department,
The 26th July, 1821.

THE Public are hereby informed; that the Commissioners for the reduction of the Debts of the Honorable Company in India, have been authorized to receive, until further orders, tenders of the Promissory Notes of this Government, whether advertised for payment or not, in purchase of Certificates bearing an Interest of Six per Cent. per Annum, from the day on which they may be issued, to the 31st day of March next, and entitling the holders to receive under that date, Promissory Notes for the principal sums, the Interest on the Certificates being payable in Cash. Such Notes are to be exactly of the same tenor as the Promissory Notes of the Loan published in the Government Gazette of the 1st May, 1821, but will be placed

on the general Register of the Registered Debt of this Presidency immediately after the Notes of that Loan.

The Commissioners will hold their first Meeting, for the above purpose, at the Accountant General's Office, on Monday the 30th Instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. and will subsequently meet, from time to time, as may then be determined.

It is of course to be understood, that the Commissioners are at liberty to accept or reject such portion of the Notes tendered, as may be judged proper.

Published By Order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,
HOLT MACKENZIE,
Secy to the Govt.

We have been obligingly favored, by a correspondent at Cutch, with the following statement, respecting the late native religious festival at Juggurnauth.

"On account of the lateness of the Rath Jathra, this year, it was not expected that the assemblage of pilgrims would be great:—but nothing like the falling off that took place (I believe) was anticipated. Monsieur Jug in fact was almost deserted—and Messrs. Bramin, Pandit and Co. threaten to remove his worship to a more central situation in India (the neighbourhood of Moradabad.) We congratulate our friends in those parts on their good luck in the prospects of such a visit. We are sorry to state that from the epidemic, want, and exposure, the mortality amongst the few deluded wretches (comparatively) that did come was awful.—We hope that from the signs of the Times, the reign of Jug is drawing to a close, or at least upon the decline.—The Pilgrims

at this festival either would not or could not drag the Rath, and the Priests of this vile superstition were obliged to call in other assistance.—If the Natives are not as yet becoming Christians; we believe they are becoming less willing dupes to the Bramins.—No devotee was found this season to pave the way with his blood for Moloch.—The sight, at the opening of the gates for the admission of Pilgrims, would have melted the heart of a savage.—Numbers of expiring wretches were carried in, that they might die at the polluted and horrid shrine, instead of enjoying their domestic comforts in their native villages.—Who that witnesses or hears of such scenes but must long for the time when these vile, degrading and worthless rituals will pass away, and the pure, simple, exalting and peace-giving Religion of Jesus bless the benighted plains of Hindoostan.”

[*John Bull*, July 26.

Allahabad, July 21st, 1821.

Yesterday between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. the inhabitants of this station were gratified by the appearance of a large water spout which formed in the Ganges opposite to the Kees; and was wafted by the wind and current for a considerable space down the stream, when it burst opposite to the point at *Daras Gunge*. It was one of the largest of these phenomena; I remember to have seen; the column descended in a beautiful serpentine line from the clouds, and very evidently exhibited a spiral motion within its concavity, something similar to the circulation of the blood in a living animal. This idea was so firmly impressed upon the natives, that with their usual sapience, they explained the ap-

pearance, by declaring that an immense *Leech* had ascended for the purpose of extracting the moisture of the skies. A thick black cloud charged with lightning and rain, poured over the station at the time this phenomenon occurred. Our rains have completely set in, but it is still very hot: the thermometer generally ranging between 80 and 90°.

Extract of a Letter, dated Gassepore, July 30, 1821.

“The rains are descending in so mild, equable and temperate a manner, that the most flourishing and luxuriant crops may be most confidently expected, around this cultivated and healthy station.—The government lands are now ploughing, after yielding most ample supplies; and accounts from several plantations between this and Buxar are favorable in the extreme, as far as regards vegetation; but I am sorry to say that sickness is still very prevalent at that place, though chiefly confined to the natives.—A number of alligators of a size that almost exceeds the ordinary powers of belief, were lately seen bounding on the sands of the river; three that were fired at by some officers, actually exceeded twenty feet in length, and were of a proportionate bulk. The Deaths of the troops in hospital are very moderate, and can hardly bear comparison with the appalling accounts of general sickness. I have read of in some private letter from the upper stations. The instances of Spasmodic Cholera, among the natives in the town of Gassepore and Mohammedabad, are likewise decreasing, and generally yield to repeated friction, warm bathing, and laudanum. Pills of bees' wax and opium are the applications of the

R

the natives on these occasions. The evening landscape here, frequently brings to my mind that beautiful description of the rainbow, lately published in the *Hurkaru*, "whose arch was re-fraction, its key-stone — the sun."—No incident of any moment has lately occurred, worth relating." *Hurk.*

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Agra:—

"A friend at Neemutch writes to me that, some time back, the Bheels in that neighbourhood became, in their aggressions, so daring as to render necessary for their restraint the pressure amongst them of a small Infantry force.

"This party which was posted on the verge of the Bheel jungle, was commanded, it seems, by Lieut. Hepburn of the 6th Regiment, who having resolved, if practicable, to beat up their quarters, exerted himself to obtain correct information regarding the haunts of the most active of this thievish race. Having gained intelligence that could be depended upon, Lieut. Hepburn concerted his plan for a surprise, which met with complete success. By a skilful arrangement, the scouts by whom his camp was closely watched were deceived, and after a rapid night march, the detachment reached, about day-break, the nest of the Bheels, who at that hour reposed in security. The avenues leading from that place were seized ere any alarm could be given; the consequence was, that many prisoners fell into the hands of the Detachment, with the sacrifice of very few lives.

"Amongst the prisoners, the most notorious offenders have since been executed. The Bheel character does not appear to

be sufficiently understood to enable any one to determine how far this summary example may operate as a corrective to their predatory habits: should it not deter them from a recurrence to their malpractices, it may exasperate them to add, in vengeance, cruelty, and murder to their robberies.

"My letter from Neemutch notices a second assault made by the same Detachment, on a village where another band of these plunderers, but of the Mogie race, were sheltered. Success rewarded the efforts of the officer and his party on this occasion also. The casualties on the side of the Mogies exceeded considerably the loss sustained by the Bheels."

The difficulties and dangers, attending the navigation of the *Hooghly*, from the Sand Heads to Calcutta, are but too well known, and the dangerous Sand, called the James and Mary, has been always found the most productive of serious accident. Various schemes have been proposed for its removal, but we are not aware that any regular attempts have well been entered as for effecting so desirable an object. The plan of avoiding it, by making a cut across Saltah Point, through which the river might shape a direct course into the reach below, has been often talked of, and it is surprising that it should never have been seriously acted upon by those, whose interest is so much connected with any measures that have for their object the improvement of the river navigation. We are glad to see the plan brought regularly to notice, in an appeal to the commercial society of Calcutta, made by an Engineer of acknowledged ability, and we trust that a measure, so much conducive

conducive to public benefit, will be shortly carried into effect. The following is a copy of the representation, to which we allude.

Suggestions and Observations on the apparent expediency of altering the Channel of the Hoogly River, between Pultah and Diamond Harbour:—

First. It must be obvious to most men of observation and reflection on nautical affairs, that the particular course of the river at the place in question, with the serious danger and impediments by which it is attended, seems to invite us to avail ourselves of such human means, as Providence has placed in our power to improve the navigation of this important river; not merely by facilitating the progress of ships, but by contributing materially to their safety, by avoiding one of the most dangerous unsettled shoals in the whole river. Hence arises the great difficulty of insuring safety even with the utmost precaution and energy. It will not doubt be admitted, that amongst a good seaman's qualifications, he ought to possess prudence, energy, and resolution, but frequent escapes and preservations are too liable with most men, to excite excess of confidence, and lead them to hazard not only the property but the lives of all entrusted to their charge, by some critical indiscreet measure. Such things often occur during a sailor's trials, when various motives induce him to venture on experiments which he ought not to encourage. Would it therefore, not be judicious to remove temptation from their course, which is the peculiar case with the object in question?

Second. The navigation of the Hoogly is not only materially injured by the acute angle

which it forms at Hoogly Patat, but being in the immediate vicinity of the Domedah and Roodnarian Rivers, the junction of these three causes a dangerous collection of formidable quick sands, (the James and Mary's and Pultah Sand), with which the two former rivers abound, and the evil is not a little augmented by the strong tides and eddies in that quarter, which have in some instances caused almost instant destruction to the finest ships, and with the imminent danger of those on board (if the vessel should be sharp floored), when the current and quick sands would speedily frustrate every exertion to rescue a ship in such a distressing situation on a falling tide, which is more pregnant with immediate danger, than being ashore in the open ocean, though the river may be like a mill pond. This will, I believe, be admitted by every unprejudiced navigator or seaman of experience. Under such circumstances as those, would it not be advisable to devise suitable measures for removing those evils which apparently can only be done by changing the Main Channel of the River, which the course it pursues seems to encourage us to attempt. Some may possibly say, that this would be a difficult, or perhaps an impracticable undertaking, but, although it would be an arduous and rather expensive measure, the laborious part of it might be got through in one year, or at all events in two, and the river itself would in a few seasons do the rest, with a judicious management and occasional assistance. The whole of this might certainly be accomplished for about Four Lacs and a Half of actual disbursement, an Estimate having been made; and the channel of the river might at

at the same time be confined to desirable limits (say five or six hundred yards.) Should it be deemed requisite to assist the action of the current on the banks of the proposed cut, this might easily be done by a Basin, with a Sluice Gate, which would hereafter become an admirable, secure, and convenient place, not merely to keep ships in security, but to load them, or even heave them down to overhaul their bottoms and give partial repairs, which can only be effected in still water. Those necessary measures might consequently be accomplished on emergent occasions, without bringing the ships up to town, when the whole of their cargoes might be speedily landed and secured in good Warehouses, within a stone's throw, and re-shipped in a few days on the repairs being accomplished. In short the situation is similar to that of the London Docks, except in regard to distance from town, but, in one respect, this is an advantage, as it would save much time and risk with heavy ships. Even our Indianmen that now lay and refit at Diamond Harbour, might lay and refit there in a much shorter time than they could in an open boisterous river, and with the addition of a spacious dry Dock, it would soon become a most important place, and produce ample returns for all that might be judiciously expended. Such a Basin and Sluice as I would propose, might probably be formed for One and a Half Lacs of Rupees. Warehouses would of course depend on circumstances, and become a future consideration, as well as a dry dock; yet, it appears reasonable and proper to embrace a cursory view of the several advantages that may be contemplated for the security, convenience, and

prosperity of this important British emporium of the East.

Third. Lastly, as such a measure may probably excite apprehensions in the minds of some, that the washing system would injure the lower channels of the river, I shall merely request them to consider how reasonable it is to expect that the soil thrown out from so small a channel, would gradually become extended over the immense surface that the river occupies from Diamond Harbour downwards,—nay indeed, it would be more likely to improve the lower channels, as the great body of water that now presses down the Hooghly, in the Rains unites with the Damodah and Roopnarain, and consequently contributes not a little to scatter their pernicious quick sands; but even admitting the proposed cut should cause a new sand, yet it is not likely to be so bad a one as the James and Mary's, as it would probably become stationary, having no quick sand to feed it or rivers like the latter to shift it about. However, should these apprehensions be considered formidable, there is another way of effecting the object, which is by making it a regular Canal with a Sluice Gate at each end, but this would be more expensive, nor do I think it would be so good, as it would be no easy matter to handle ships of 6 or 800 tons in any canal, (unless with a steam tug), but, that as well as several other points, are for professional men to determine previous to such a weighty undertaking being resolved on.

John Bull.

In a letter from Hussingabad, dated the 6th July, we meet with the following paragraphs.

"The rains set in here on the 2d instant, and the weather is delightfully pleasant. As the soil, however,

however, about Hussingabad is composed of black earth, without any mixture of sand, it is impossible to stir out, without speedily collecting two or three seers of earth upon your shoes. This, of course, renders it extremely uncomfortable, and in some degree compels us to remain at home.

"I have just returned from a shooting excursion, in the course

of which we killed seven tigers. Two of them gave very fair sport, and one was the largest that I have ever seen. He measured, two hours after he was killed, $12\frac{1}{2}$ hands high, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet long; and I have no doubt, had he been measured before he was stiff and contracted, that he would have been found to stand 13 hands." *John Bull.*

BENGAL OCCURRENCES,

For August, 1821.

Improvements in Calcutta.—

Since the establishment of the Committee for improving the town of Calcutta, the numerous works that have been undertaken and completed under their directions, display in a very conspicuous manner both the application that they have bestowed on the task and the judicious plans that they have adopted for carrying it on. Their larger operations speak sufficiently for themselves; and the slightest attention directed to the improvements made in the vicinity of the river will show how materially they have increased the conveniences of the town and enhanced the value of the adjoining property. The new square also, in the Durrum-tollah, with the street passing along its western side to the Bow Bazar, must be as favorable to the salubrity as they are ornamental to the appearance of that part of the town. A great deal, however, has been at the same time effected with the direct object of removing nuisance and purifying the atmosphere in

confined places, which is not equally apparent to common observers, who may not be aware of the many noxious tanks that have been filled up in almost every quarter. Altogether, the many useful and important alterations that have been made have given a new face to the most frequented parts of the town, and reflect the highest credit on those who have been concerned in producing them.

It is particularly gratifying to observe, that the measures which have been adopted for accomplishing farther improvements, are also planned upon a large and liberal scale. In order to give full effect to the conveniences obtained by the several wide and handsome approaches made towards the river, the making of a spacious road has been commenced and is advancing rapidly along the bank of the river, which will, when completed, extend without interruption from Chandpaul Ghaut to Chitpore. The great utility of this Strand (for such, we fear, it is to be called) will

will be best appreciated by the numerous classes, who have complained for years of the difficulties experienced in mercantile affairs, in consequence of the manner in which the greater part of the river has been hitherto shut up in front of the town. Its advantages will nevertheless be sufficiently apparent to all who have occasion at any time to approach it. Another material improvement about to be made, is the opening of a commodious street from the Bow Bazar to Chitpore, to be commenced opposite to the end of Wellington Street and to run to the Northward about half way between the Chitpore and Circular Roads.

In directing the attention of our readers to this subject, we cannot omit adverting to the improved appearance of Tank Square, in consequence of the works carrying on under the immediate authority and at the expense of Government. The new Custom House, having its exterior completely finished, stands as an elegant and stately ornament to this part of the town, where its site was formerly occupied by the mean looking though antiquated remains of the Old Fort, and it will soon afford the best facilities in its interior for regulating the commerce of the port. The Writers' Buildings, also, from being remarkable only for the nakedness of their appearance, which conveyed the idea of a work-house or range of ware-houses, have been ornamented with three pediments in front, supported on colonnades which form handsome verandahs. The centre one adorns the front of four suites of apartments, now appropriated to the use of the College, and altered in order to afford the requisite accommodation. The lower floor contains

the lecture rooms, and the second has been fitted up for the reception of the College Library, which will thus occupy four rooms, each 30 feet long by 20 broad. On the upper floor the partition walls have been removed, so as to throw the greater portion of the space into a large hall, intended for the examination Room, which is 66 feet long and 30 feet broad. The remaining apartment is fitted up for the use of the Secretary. Each of the pediments at the extremities of the building fronts two suites of apartments, which will afford accommodation to the Secretary and one of its professors. The intermediate buildings, eleven in number, will accommodate twenty-two students, so that the entire range will be sufficient for the use of the College, the College Officers, and as many of the students as are generally found to require accommodation in the neighbourhood of the College. [*John Bull*, Aug. 8.

A Veteran.—A very curious instance of longevity in this country has just been brought to our notice, in the person of Sergeant Robert Ross, of the Pension Establishment, who began his military career in the reign of George the II. Ross, it appears, enlisted into the King's Army in the year 1752, as a private in the Highland Regiment, commanded by Colonel Simon Fraser, and proceeded to America, and continued on service there from that period till the year 1762. He was engaged at the taking of Quebec, and was present at the death of the immortal WOLFE on the heights of Abraham. On his return to England in 1763 he enlisted into the Company's Army, and arrived in India in the beginning of 1764—where he has continued

BENGAL OCCURRENCES.

continued since that period to the present, without any furlough to Europe. He was actively engaged in all the perilous campaigns of the Eastern parts of our territory—has lost one eye, and has received eleven wounds, in different parts of his body. He was pensioned in 1798, in acknowledgement of a period of actual service of thirty-five years, and is now the oldest Soldier in the dominions of the Company. He is 81 years of age. Ross is at present in Calcutta and has lately petitioned the most Noble the Marquis of Hastings to relieve his difficulties by some additional bounty, and his Lordship has, under the very peculiar circumstances of the case, generously granted this, remarkable Veteran's prayer.

Govt. Gaz. Aug. 9.

The friends of the late Mr. WATSON of the Civil Service, will be pleased to see the following gratifying testimony to his merits and character. Those who are pursuing the same honorable career, and who zealously devote themselves to the faithful discharge of their public duty, will probably receive an additional stimulus to exertion in observing this liberal acknowledgment of desert by the Court of Directors.

Extract of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 13th December, 1820.

Para. 202. We cannot bring this subject to a close without saying how deeply we lament to find that Death has deprived us of the services of Mr. Watson. Mr. Watson's public life was first brought to our notice by his able Report on the Jail Delivery of the 24 Pergannahs in 1810. In the subsequent Reports of Mr. Watson on the

Circuit we have observed the same unremitting zealous efforts on the side of Justice and Humanity. The sense you have entertained of his merits is manifest from his advancement in the service. We think it right on the present occasion to hold him up as an example to our service, and to place upon the Public Records a distinct expression of the value which we attached to his talents and virtues, and of our regret for his loss.

Govt. Gaz. Aug. 16.

*Fort William,
Territorial Department, 17th
Aug. 1821.*

Notice is hereby given, that all the Promissory Notes of this Government, bearing date the 30th June 1811, which have not been already advertised for payment, and are still outstanding, will be discharged at the General Treasury, on Saturday the 29th October next, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

Published by Order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

*HOLT MACKENZIE,
Sec. to the Govt.*

*Fort William,
Territorial Department, 17th
Aug. 1821.*

The Public are hereby informed, that the COMMISSIONERS for the Reduction of the Honorable Company's Debts in India are not to receive any further Tenders of the Promissory Notes of this Government, in exchange for Loan Certificates, under the Notification published on the 26th ultimo.

Published by Order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

*HOLT MACKENZIE,
Sec. to the Govt.
Moorshedabad,*

Moorshedabad, Aug. 9, 1821.

—On the morning of the 7th instant, took place the Funeral of His late Highness Shoojah ool Moolkh, Moubaurruck odd Dowlah, Ali Jah, Syed Zein odd Deen, Ali Khan, Bahadoor, Feroze Jung, Soubah of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. Very early in the morning 2 Companies of H. M. 17th Foot, and 5 Companies of Native Infantry, with two six-pounders under the Command of Major Beck, rendezvoused in the Choke, during the period the ceremonial of bathing the Corpse was performing. At 8, the Procession commenced, preceded by the Guns and Troops, with reversed Arms, the Band of His Majesty's 17th playing a Solemn March, after which came the Body on a kind of Bier covered with green velvet, over which was carried a Canopy of the same materials. Then followed the Elephants, State Horses, and Troops of the deceased, with muffled Kettle Drums, the whole Procession moved at a slow pace towards Jafer Gunge, the Burial Place of the Nazims, about two miles distant from the city; and was attended, during the whole distance, by the Agent of the Governor General and the Civil Surgeon of the Station, on foot. On the arrival of the Corpse at the place of interment, three volleys were fired by the Troops, after which 29 Minute Guns, corresponding with the age of His Highness. The whole of the ceremonial was conducted with the utmost precision, thro' excellent arrangements made by Major Beck; the conduct of the Troops was exemplary, and the regularity of their movements, after having previously performed a fatiguing march of nearly nine miles, was highly creditable to their Officers.

His late Highness ascended

the Mausoleum in 1810, his reign affords but a small field for the Biographer, and, I regret to say, much less for panygeric. Had His Highness been more select in the choice of his Companions, it is probable that he would have obtained the esteem and respect of the inhabitants of the city; avarice, his ruling passion, weak and undecided in his judgments, given up to every kind of debauchery, and guided by the counsels of a set of interested and designing individuals of the lowest class, their pernicious advice was highly prejudicial to his interests,—his temper not only naturally bad, was so worked upon by the machinations of these unprincipled characters, that he was at variance with the whole of his family.

[*Cal. Jour. Aug. 18.*

Suttee near Calcutta.—On Wednesday last, *Terrance Churn Banerjee*, a man of considerable wealth and respectability, died at *Sulkes* about 1 o'clock, after a long illness of nearly a year's duration, apparently much regretted by the native population.

This melancholy event gave occasion to another human sacrifice in the person of the Wife, or rather Widow of this Baboe.

The victim was an uncommon pretty woman, of 17 or 18 years of age, and in appearance and aspect so interesting, that her unhappy and untimely fate created an unusual degree of sympathizing pity in a surrounding mob of thousands, who, on other similar occasions, by the bye, I must remark, I have not noticed to be much given to the "melting mood." But the high rank of the deceased, and the great personal beauty of the victim, gave unusual interest and importance to this *Suttee*, and rendered the tragical spectacle very imposing.

ing. The Devotas was the only daughter of a man of cast, equally high with her deceased Husband, and, of greater fortune; so that that fear, which too often unhittates a widowed life—the fear of unknown privations and distresses, and all the whips and arrows of poverty, scorn and neglect—could have had no influence in leading to this self-offering of a life, which might have been protracted many years in the comfortable enjoyment of affluence. But such, alas! is the unaccountable delusion of those female votaries of superstition, that nothing on earth appears capable of arresting the mad design of destruction when once taken. The blandishments of fortune—the sight of sorrowing friends—the potency of maternal affection—the prospect of the most excruciating death—all, all seem lost and dead in their estimation. It is lamentable, however, to observe, that in this instance, as in most instances of the kind, I fear, the unhappy woman was hurried to her doom in the first paroxysms of her grief. I have stated, that her Husband's demise occurred about 3 o'clock, and at 5, his widow was called to the awful Pile. Such indeed, was the zeal and anxiety of the surviving relatives—I mean those on the side of the deceased—for I did not find that any other were present at the ceremony—to close the abominable rite with the setting sun, that in despite of the Tannah's interference, they would not wait the arrival of the usual orders from the Magistrate. In fact, it is probable that she was committed to the flames even before any report reached him of the circumstances at all; and, at 6 o'clock, the glowing ashes of this interesting individual were all that could be seen.

I need not describe the ceremonies of the melancholy occasion—they have become trite, and can afford no pleasure in the personal. Suffice it therefore to say, that this fair victim met her doom with magnanimous fortitude. After distributing alms, to the amount of 15 or 16,000 Rupees, she performed the usual *Poojah*, and went into the Pile with so much steadiness and composure, as to attract general admiration, which was accordingly expressed in loud shouting of *Harrysool*. Her sufferings, must have been short. No noise was heard—no struggling seen.

John Bull, Aug. 12.

Extract of a letter from Mysore, dated 26th July, 1821:—

"We have at last, thank God, got the rains, which make it very pleasant. I nearly began to despair of having them at all; they did not begin here till the 26th of last month: it certainly was a most cruel hot season, the oldest Natives at this place, and there are some pretty old chaps in it, say they never recollect so sultry a season. Grain is cheaper this year than it has been for some years past. Grain is now selling at 35 seers per rupee, and the seer is 102 rupee weight—heavier by 20 rupees than almost any other place. Wheat at 35½ seers per rupee, and so on in proportion."

Extract of a letter from Madhabda, dated 6th Aug. 1821:—

"I see no remarks in your Paper, of the weather about Furreedpore, or the Indigo plant which is in the highest perfection, but the waters so low there is no getting at it, and what does come in having been ripe upwards of a month, is chiefly lifeless, and gives no produce from the slow rise of the Gangas. The churs that yearly used to be inundated and the plant damaged

damaged, answered better than ever known before; not a leaf has been lost, but the produce as usual from Chur plant very poor; the general and chief complaint is want of produce. The weather has been stormy, and a good part of July very rainy. There will be a great deal of Indigo made this year, three times the quantity of last year in this quarter." *Ind. Gaz.*

Another attempt is to be made for the Discovery of the bale of Cotton Rock, the existence of which is so pertinaciously maintained by some, and so confidently denied by others. Two of the Honorable Company's Surveying vessels are, we hear, on the eve of sailing on this Cruise, and one of them has already dropped down the river, preparatory to her departure.

The Marine Surveyor General, Captain Court, proceeds in command of one of these ships, and Captain Maxfield, of the other. The ability of those officers for such a task will ensure all the success that Nautical Science and practical Seaman-ship can command; but, it must be admitted that the crossing the exact position of so small a rock, placed in a wide expanse of Ocean, and the determining with precision a spot to which such various positions are assigned, requires all the most favorable combinations of clear and moderate weather, freedom from irregular currents, and a sufficient length of time to cross and recross every mile of latitude within the extreme of the limit that is supposed to contain it. If such favorable circumstances should combine to aid their researches, their failure to discover the Rock in question may be deemed sufficient to disapprove its existence,

and to set the question at rest as far as can be desired. If on the other hand it be discovered, its position will be determined with such accuracy, as to be highly beneficial to the interests and security of Navigation.

Hurk. Aug. 13.

The following is an extract from a letter by the *Lady Flora*, from the Cape.

I have now passed a whole year at the Cape and experienced all the seasons in turn. The spring and autumn are delightful, though not cold enough, especially when one is inclined to take violent exercise. The rains of winter with the consequence dampness, which by the bye is not so great as might be expected, are occasionally unpleasant. In Cape Town, the streets dry so soon that I do not think I was prevented from taking exercise above four or five days last winter by the weather. In summer, when the house is well shaded, it is hardly ever unpleasant in doors, and exercise in the morning and evening is agreeable; but in the middle of the day the sun is very powerful, and exposure to it is unpleasant, though I did not find it unwholesome. In Cape Town itself the heat of summer is intolerable. On the whole I would advise any of my friends, whose health may compel them to seek a change of climate, to come to this colony; but they should if possible stay two winters.

I hear there is a feeling in Calcutta that the indulgence of coming to the Cape is abused— which I am sorry to learn, and really do not think it is the case. You know what my opinions were on this point before, and I have soon no reason to alter them since I came here, but should there be an exception or two, such things must be looked

located for, and ought not to give rise to impressions unfavorable to the bulk of invalids. Improvement in looks and strength, the ability to take violent exercise which the climate invites to and favours, are by hasty observers conceived to be certain indications that individuals are sufficiently restored to health,—but in drawing this conclusion they would often be deceived. Even where they happened to be right they should reflect that the moment of restoration to health is not that in which an immediate return to duty is proper; but that a further residence is generally necessary to confirm the acquisition. This is particularly applicable to men who have chronic disorders; and who seldom derive permanent benefit unless they pass two winters in the colony.

The melancholy particulars of the loss of the *Lady Luckington*, near Coringa, were received on Sunday last. One of the surviving sufferers has given the following account of this dreadful event, which we copy from the *India Gazette*.

"We sailed from Madras on the 5th, and having four Passengers to land at Coringa—saw the light-house at mid-night on the 7th—tacked about, in hopes of being able to land the four Passengers (above mentioned) in the morning, but owing to the strong current we were considerably to leeward of the Port by day light; we endeavoured two days and a night to regain the windward, but finding we only lost ground, cast anchor about 16 miles to the Northward of Coringa. The surf ran very high for two days, so we could have no communication with the shore; we tried to weigh anchor, and drop down

to Potticottah, but all endeavours were ineffectual, when the cable parted and night had come on. The Captain gave orders to stand out to sea until 12 o'clock at night, and then tack in to the land; the Chief Mate took the command of the deck at midnight, and thinking we had sailed so far from the land that we could not possibly reach it before day-break; the ship tacked—A breeze having sprung up we were alarmed by the ship striking slightly on the sand about 4 o'clock in the morning. Nothing can paint the distressing scene; the high land was just perceptible and every wave driving over the ship added to our horrible situation. In half an hour every mast was over the side (to leeward) the ship had drifted into a tremendous surf, every boat was staved in the attempt to lower them, and the land half a mile on our lee. The scene of horror and distress then became indescribable—We had nothing but to trust to the waves, and to place our confidence in the Almighty! The cries of the females and children were heart-rending. It was said that the bottom had parted from the upper works. Every person was naked and up to the middle in water, and the distress was increasing every moment. Three spars of wood were got over the side, on which six persons including myself, providentially reached the shore. We were all so much exhausted, that had not the Natives come to our assistance, the return of the surf would have carried us out again. We found on the shore a Sailor, who had been washed overboard, to whom the safety of so many lives is owing; he fortunately spoke the language and succeeded in getting four Catamarans from the shore to the assistance of the sufferers; a large boat was

got

got off, but could not get nearer than 100 yards, and with difficulty was kept above water. At 11, the ship parted across the centre: and all the Crew and Passengers were obliged to get on the masts to save the ship as a break-water, from which many were washed away, being so fatigued they could not hold on. The Cetanurans kept at work until 3 o'clock, when the wind increased that they could not get near the wreck, and had afterwards to desist, finding it impossible to be of further use. A Frenchman, his wife and two daughters, with two of the crew were seen on the wreck! at 4 o'clock the stern parted, on which the French lady with her elder daughter reached the shore; the father with the child perished, as did the two Sailors, one of whom was seen at dark sticking to the remains of the bows which was held by the anchors. The shore for 6 miles was strewn with the Ship and Cargo."

The following is a list of the Passengers who have been provisionally saved:—

- Major Wetherall, Royal Scots.
- Mrs. Wetherall.
- Lieut. McArthur, 21st Madras, N. I.
- Lieut. Carpenter, H. M. 53d Regt.
- Captain Lomas, 12th Bengal N. I.
- Madame Rousseau.
- Mrs. Rousseau.
- The following is a list of some of the unfortunate persons, who were drowned:—
- Ensign Wright, 21st Madras N. I.
- Captain Hampton, 7th ditto.
- Mons. Rousseau, and one of his daughters.
- Mr. Wilson, formerly Purser in some Bengal Trader.
- Mr. Lyster, 2d Officer of the *Lushington*.

The total number that perished, is stated to have been 22.

After mentioning the death of Captain Hampton, the letter before us contains the following remark: "his son proceeds with Capt Lomas and Lieut. Carpenter."

It is added, "that Capt. Scott, exerted himself wonderfully, and that the first Officer has drawn up a statement to exonerate Capt. Scott from all blame." *Gov. Gen. Aug. 30.*

Proclamation.

Fort William, 31st Aug. 1821.

We, the Governor General in Council, for the Management of the Affairs of the United East India Company, do acknowledge and declare our good friend and Ally the Nabob *Borhan-ool Moek Ehtashmoed Dewlah Wallah Jak Syud Ahmed Alli Khan Behadar*, Younger Brother of the Nabob *Syud Zyn-ood-Deen Ally Khan Behadur*, deceased, to have succeeded to the Subadary of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, in which We will assist and support him to the utmost of our power, and We also hereby require and command all persons within or belonging to our jurisdiction, and We do desire all persons our friends and Allies, to acknowledge the said Nabob *Syud Ahmed Ally Khan Behadur* as Subadar of the said Provinces.

Published and proclaimed by order of the Governor General in Council.

W. B. BAYLEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Fort William, 31st Aug. 1821.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct, that a Salute of Nineteen Guns be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, at 12 o'clock

At this day, in honor of the accession of His Highness the Nabob *Ahmed Ally Khan* to the Musnad of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and that the above Proclamation be read at the head of all the Troops in Garrison at Sun-set this Evening, under a Salute of three Volleys of Musquetry.

W. B. BAYLEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Delhi, August 31.—On the 2nd and 4th September, 20 persons died of Cholera in the Fort alone. His majesty also was seized with a slight retching, for which his Physicians prescribed, and a sacrifice of a buffalo and a goat at each of the gates of the

City and the Fort was offered; and alms distributed among the *Hafses*, who collected to the number of 200.

Delhi Residency, August 28.—It was reported to Sir D. Ochterlony, that ninety persons had fallen victims, during that day, to the Epidemic; and on the 31st, it had been reported, that two hundred and thirty had died of it within three days. On the 3d, thirty of the higher orders of the inhabitants died of Cholera.

Lahore, August 26.—Great numbers have died of the Cholera. Sacrifices and prayers have been offered up, &c.—*Noties Akbhrs.* Cal. Jour

BENGAL OCCURRENCES.

For September, 1821.

“Englishman at Nancowry.”—In the early part of the year 1814, or about the time the news of Peace reached this country, Captain Daniels of the ship *Ceres*, on his return voyage from the Isle of France to Rangoon, anchored off the western entrance of Nancowry for wood and water: the natives flocked on board, and at first appeared very friendly, bargaining yams and fowls to Captain Daniels and his crew for tobacco, at a very moderate exchange.

On the second morning they were visited by a Caffee and his son (by a native woman) who said he came to the place along with the Damos. They observed him examining very strictly the amulets which the Lascars were walking the deck with;

and a very slight scrutiny was sufficient to prove to him that they were perfectly harmless, all the locks being out of order. After some conversation with the people who accompanied him, he laughed with them, and they then went away, pulling all round the ship before they entirely left her.

In the afternoon another canoe came aboard, bringing, to the great surprise of Captain Daniels, a white man. This fellow told the Captain that he was an Englishman and had been left there by a man of war four years before, when having fallen asleep whilst wooding, the ship sailed and left him behind. Captain Daniels found by certificates in possession of the Natives that the *Leda* frigate had

had visited the island not a year before; but the Englishman said that he was then at another part of the island; however he would now go in the *Ceres*. His conduct notwithstanding, appeared very suspicious; he addressed himself frequently to the Natives and from his and their gestures, it appeared that they were joking about the ineffective state of the ship's muskets: he spoke the language fluently, and on going away told Captain Daniels that he should see him again in the morning, laughing at the same time. Captain Daniels, apprehending from his manner that he had some treachery in view, got up from the hold and mounted 6-pounders, which neither the Englishman nor the Natives could have known of his having on board.

After day-light Captain Daniels got the ship under weigh; and just as the sun rose, being then under the topsails, they opened the mouth of the Harbour, and saw this wretch (the Englishman) coming with about 30 large canoes full of men in a double line of battle, and a large Burmah trading boat, (which had probably taken at some former period) leading and pulling a double tier of paddles. As soon as they came near, Captain Daniels fired a 6-pounder amongst them; and as they expected to have nothing to encounter but the old muskets, they were thrown into such confusion and alarm, that they all took to their paddles and pulled for the shore as fast as they could. Captain Daniels instantly made all sail, and anchored at Carnicobar the next morning. The natives of this island told him, that the Nancowry people were very bad men.

A short time after this occurrence, the Brig *Hope*, Captain

Modgar, of Madras, went into Nancowry Harbour; and Captain Modgar bargained with the people for betel-nut; but as soon as they found she had a great number of bales and chests on board, they laid a plan to cut her off, and the Englishman gave the signal to begin the work of slaughter, by knocking down and murdering the Captain and chief mate. The natives then cleared to decks, killing all the crew except 3 or 4 who were in the hold: they took all the goods out of her, and burnt the brig for the sake of her iron and copper. Two of the Brig's crew afterwards got to Rangoon; and one of them related this horrid tale to Captain Daniels. It appears that this Englishman's name is Worthington, and that he deserted from H. M. Frigate *Bucephalus*, whilst she was in the Harbour cutting spars. Captain Charles Smith, of the Country service, was acting Lieutenant of the ship at the time of this man's desertion."

My friend concludes here; but I may add, that his communication gives strong reason for believing that the supposition of the ship *Potsdam's* having been cut off at Nancowry, is but too well founded; and I should think that in these peaceable times, one of His Majesty's ships could not be better employed than in the endeavour to ascertain this, and to get hold of and bring to condign punishment, a wretch that disgraces not his country alone but human nature.

Cal. Jour. Sept. 6.

We regret to announce the occurrence of a most unfortunate accident, which has led to the destruction by fire of the Honorable Company's Dispensary. Between seven and eight o'clock, on the evening

evening of Thursday, a bottle was heard to explode in the store room, near the compounding shop, which is always locked up before dark. The assistant, anxious to ascertain what damage had occurred, unlocked the door, and, observing the bottom of one of the most lofty shelves to be wet, he mounted to ascertain how many bottles had burst. As a native was handing up a light, it appears that he had put it within the sphere of the ethereal vapours, arising from the liquid that had been spilt, for the whole shelf was instantaneously in a blaze. A geyser of water was immediately poured upon the flames, but the heat unfortunately cracked the adjoining bottles and in five minutes the whole store room became a scene of conflagration. The flames raged with great violence, and it was impossible to prevent them from communicating to all parts of the Dispensary, which soon exhibited a volcanic appearance, from the occasional explosions that gave fresh impulse to the devouring elements, as it spread its influence over the inflammable preparations distributed throughout the building.

Numbers of all ranks repaired speedily to the scene, in order to render assistance, and their exertions were applied in a most active and praiseworthy manner. The fire engines were worked with great diligence, being supplied with water from the Loll Diggy, to which the new gate on the South side of the enclosure gave a ready access. Mr. Hogg, the Magistrate, was conspicuously active on the occasion, and great credit is due to a party of the 87th from the fort, whose services were very beneficial. Nothing however, could save any

part of the Dispensary or the apartments of the assistants from destruction, but it is gratifying to think that the flames were prevented from spreading farther. The wind was providentially so light, as to allow the efforts made for this purpose to prove successful. Had it been otherwise, the devastation might have been of the greatest magnitude, as besides Dr. MacWhirter's House, the General Post Office—the Records of the Public Department,—the Government Stables—Tulloch's liquor cellars, with Messrs Stuart and Robertson's and Mr. Smoult's premises, were all in the immediate vicinity.

The fire was not got under until past midnight, and the Dispensary exhibited yesterday a mass of smoking ruins, a part of the roof having fallen in, and the fire still continuing to burn in the interior of the godowns.

It has been ascertained, we understand, that the value of the Medical Stores, lately destroyed by the fire at the Hon. Company's Dispensary, exceeds two lacs of rupees; yet is fortunate that no great inconvenience will be experienced in consequence of the disaster, as all the army depots are well supplied with medicines, and one half of the present year's importation of Stores is yet due. The Marquis of Hastings, we are informed, has given 500 rupees to be distributed among the party of the 87th regiment, which aided so conspicuously in extinguishing the fire.

John Bull, Sept. 8.

At a General Annual Meeting of the Proprietors of the Sangoor Island Society, held at the Town Hall, on Monday the 3d September 1821.

Present.—H. T. PRINSEP, L. A. DAVIDSON, C. TROWER, R. ROBERTSON,

ROBERTSON, H. MATHEW, B.
HUNTER, J. YOUNG, J. KYD,
ESQRE, CAPT. CHARLES PATON,
BARDOO HURRYMOHUN TAGORE,
RANDULOLL DAY, GOFERMO-
MUN DEL, RADHAMADUS
MANOORJIE, RAMPERSAUD BA-
MOORJIE, and RASUMOY DUTT.

On the motion of Mr. PRIN-
SEP, seconded by Mr. HUNTER,
Mr. YOUNG was called to the
Chair.

The following Report was
then presented to the Meeting
by the Committee of Manage-
ment, and ordered to be read by
their Secretary.

*To the Gentlemen Proprietors
of the Saugor Island Society.*

This Meeting has been con-
vened in conformity with the
14th Resolution, passed on the
23d November 1818, and since
incorporated in the Society's
Deed of association, in order
that the Proceedings of the
Committee of Management may
be submitted to the inspection
of the Proprietors at large, and
an election take place of four
new Members to the Committee,
in the room of those who go out
by rotation. A doubt has ar-
isen as to whether Mr. Trower
on whom the turn would other-
wise fall, is to be considered by
the constitution of the Society
a permanent ex-officio Member
of the Committee, or to fall with-
in the operation of the general
rule, as this is a point that can
only be determined by the Ge-
neral Meeting. Your Com-
mittee are precluded immedi-
ately naming the Members who
retire on the present occasion.

After the very full Report laid
by your Committee of Manage-
ment before the last Annual
Meeting of the Proprietors, it
will not be necessary to detain
you on the present occasion with

any long explanation of the
views and intentions with which
the Committee entered on the
labors of the past year; they
propose to confine themselves,
therefore, to a statement of the
material circumstances that
have occurred since last Meet-
ing, and to exhibit as briefly as
possible, the result at the pre-
sent moment, compared with
what was then reported.

First, for the statement of oc-
currences and operations on the
Island. Mr. Falconer, whom
the Committee had in Septem-
ber last, recently appointed to
the charge of the Society's prin-
cipal Station at Light House
Point, and from whose experi-
ence and judicious arrangements
much was expected, fell so ill
in the course of November, as
to be obliged to take his passage
to England. Mr. T. Pote was
appointed Mr. Falconer's suc-
cessor, and directed to prosecute
the work on the plan laid down
by him, which was briefly the
following:

Mr. Falconer finding from
what occurred during the high
springs of September, that the
Island would be subjected an-
nually to inundation, unless sur-
rounded by a bund or embank-
ment, commenced opening and
bunding two lines, one along
the Seaward face of the Island,
and another running due East
from the Northern extremity of
the space already cleared: it
was the intention that after
crossing the whole Island, the
two bunds should meet at
or near the Pagoda, so as to
enclose and preserve from inun-
dation about one third of the
surface of the Island. In the
beginning of the Season much
value being attached to the ac-
complishment of this object in
the course of it, very considera-
ble sums were advanced, and
upwards

upwards of 1000 men employed on the work; but the illness of Mr. Falconer produced a temporary disorganization of the establishment, that Mr. Pote found great difficulty in rectifying. Until the month of February, however there was every reason to hope that the object would have been effected in the Season, but in that month Mr. Pote likewise fell ill, was obliged suddenly to leave the place, and ultimately relinquished the employment. Mr. Hodges, the Surgeon appointed by Government to succeed Mr. Guillard, who in November last fell a victim to a fever contracted on the Island, was at the time of Mr. Pote's attack himself in such a state from illness, as to be able to afford no useful assistance. He has indeed been recently obliged to proceed to sea for his health, thus adding another name to the list of unfortunate victims to the climate of *Sagar proper*! These accidents from the insalubrity on this part of the Island were beyond our calculation. It may be right to mention in this place that it is only the South Western part of the Island that has proved so insalubrious to Europeans; the station of Mud Point is particularly healthy both to Europeans and natives, insomuch that there has never been any prevalence of fever or of mortality from other causes amongst people of either class at that station.—Generally, indeed, where proper precautions are taken to secure cleanliness, the returns of people employed on the Island in different parts have not exhibited a greater proportion of sick from fevers or other complaints, than would have been experienced in the cleared parts of Bengal.—When the Cholera has occasionally made its appearance, perhaps

the confined Stockades within which it is necessary for the people to be lodged during the night, may have had the effect of diffusing its influence over a greater number than would have been affected, had the people been spread about in Villages; with proper precautions however, even this consequence has been prevented, as was evident at Mud Point, where this destructive pestilence disappeared after the second day from the first decided case of attack, which the Committee attribute entirely to the judicious arrangements immediately adopted by Mr. Maclean.—With respect to the cases of Europeans, it may be remarked generally, that unnecessary exposure and intemperance, or at least the want of due prudence have contributed in several instances to bring on the diseases which incapacitated the individuals employed on the Island; more than one of the cases have indeed been decidedly of the character of strokes of the Sun. To return however to the recapitulation of the measures adopted at Light House Point.

One of the Committee, Mr. James Kyd, having offered his services to proceed to examine the state of the Light House Point Settlement with a view to determine how far it might be desirable to persevere in the execution of Mr. Falconer's Plan, arrived at the Island, just after Mr. Pote was seized with fever. Having examined what had been done, he expected on his return a distinct opinion, that the work had been so far retarded by the circumstances above related, as to leave no hope that it could be completed in the passing season. Mr. Kyd's report will be found recorded on our proceedings of the 28th February, when after a

T

very

very full consideration of all the questions involved, your Committee came to the determination to discontinue the work at Light House Point immediately, and if possible, to have the whole establishment removed, before the setting in of the violent Southerly winds, when it is both difficult and expensive, to furnish supplies in sufficient abundance. The execution of this important operation was entrusted to Mr. Maclean, to whose zeal, activity and judgment the Society has been indebted on more than one occasion. Indeed the Committee have generally availed themselves of his services in times of difficulty or embarrassment, and have always seen reason to be satisfied with the manner in which he executed the duty assigned him. In the present instance Mr. Maclean lost not a moment in repairing to the Station at Light House Point, and having, after a most patient investigation, settled the confused accounts* of three months standing, succeeded in accomplishing the abandonment of the station, and the removal of the whole establishment across the River in the course of the month of March, while the weather was yet favorable. The Committee desire particularly to call your attention to the instructions† issued on this occasion, and to Mr. Maclean's reports of the manner in which they were executed, because in their opinion Mr. Maclean's services have established for him a claim to extra remuneration, and it is a question which has been specially reserved for the determination of the General Meeting,

* Transmitted with his letter to the Committee, dated 2d April, 1821.

† Letter dated 28th Feby. 1821.

to fix the amount and manner in which this shall be granted. The whole correspondence connected with this subject will therefore be laid on the table.

To proceed with the detail of the occurrences of the year.

The station at Cox's Island commenced at the recommendation of Commodore Hayes, and under the Superintendence of Mr. Thomas Andrews, the Harbour Master, who had suffered so severely by the springs of August and September, that the committee desired Mr. Falconer in October to examine and report on the expediency of continuing the work there on an expensive scale.—His opinion being unfavorable to the station, the Committee determined to employ only the small establishment of 60 men who had been kept up during the rains, and to make the desired experiments as to the expence at which Salt could be manufactured on the Island by their means.—The results gave a rate of between 70 and 80 Rs. pr. 100 mounds of Salt; including the expence of furnishing Water from Kedgeroe; consequently, the Committee finding that while the Station continued destitute of a supply of this necessary Article, the manufacture would not pay itself as conducted experimentally by Mr. Andrews, ordered its discontinuance towards the end of December, after a quantity of only 150 mounds had been prepared.

A subsequent experiment made by order of the Committee

† Letter of instructions to Mr. Maclean, dated 28th Feby. 1821.

His reply dated 2d April, Committee's offer of 300 Rs. as gratuity, dated 18th April 1821. Mr. Maclean's refusal, dated 20th April, 1821.

tee at Mud Point, proved that exclusive of the charge for Water, the Salt could be made by means of Coolies employed at the rate of 4 Rs. each per mensem, at a charge of 50 or 55 per 100 maunds, which fully justifies the calculation on which the Committee last year recommended the Society's engaging in the speculation; so soon indeed as the Stations shall be furnished with Tanks remaining fresh all the year round, which the Committee confidently trust to have already effected at Mud Point, they propose to revive the subject. The experience of a short period of the ensuing dry season will be sufficient for their assurance in this respect.

In order to save expence, and because the Committee were not altogether satisfied with the manner in which their plans had been executed at Cox's Island, under Mr. Andrews' management, they early in January directed Mr. Hodges the Surgeon to take charge of the works there; several circumstances however contributed to delay the execution of this measure, and in the interim, the small establishment at Cox's Island was employed in preparing for an eventual lodgment on the main land of the Island on the opposite side of the Creek. This continued to be their employment until the period when Mr. Maclean was dispatched from the Northern extremity of the Island to break up the establishment at Light House Point, when it was resolved, that he should similarly superintend the abandonment of Cox's Island, which is equally exposed; and difficult of access during the Monsoon. It is a question on which the Committee would wish to have the opinion of the General Meeting, whether the works shall be recommenced in the ensuing sea-

son at this station, which is believed not to have been well selected?

The Committee have much gratification in drawing the attention of the General Meeting to the progress which has been made at Mud Point under the superintendence of Mr. Maclean from the time of its first establishment; they have always augured most favorably of this station, and they are happy to say that its present state fully justifies all their predictions; by stopping the mouth and excavating one of the largest Creeks, and by surrounding a considerable space within which it lies, with a small bund, a most magnificent tank has been formed, which was filled with water entirely fresh on the first fall of rain that took place in July; the ground too is laid out as a garden, and offers a most inviting appearance to settlers who have waited only to see the success of the tank to come there in abundance.—The ground that has been cleared about this Station forms a space of about 5,000 Beegahs, and is extremely rich, and can now, the Committee may venture to assure the General Meeting, be let out at a rent at any time it may be deemed advisable to do so. Thus there is every prospect of a moderate return being yielded from next season forwards for the outlay that has been here expended. The Committee have recently concluded a bargain for 50,000 maunds of the wood that has been cut in clearing this point; at the rate of 4 Rs. per 100 maunds, as it lies on the banks of the River, the purchaser being at the expence of loading his own boats with it. The Committee hope to be able to make frequent similar bargains.

The Committee have premised the above brief statement of the operations

operations at each of the Stations belonging more immediately to the Society, but before exhibiting the comparative result and the state of their prospects and intentions for the future, they propose to mention the grants that have been made to individuals, and the exertions which have thus elicited in aid of the general concern. The progress of Mr. Palmer's operations on Gunga Sagur, though impeded in some measure by the illness of Mr. Falconer, and subsequently by the death of Mr. Vowels, who undertook the Superintendence after his departure, has been such as to astonish those who have at different times visited the spot; nearly the half of that Island is completely banded, and a very considerable part of the space so enclosed, has been cleared and entirely freed from Jungul. The Committee have obtained a report of the state of the work from Mr. Richardson, which will be laid before the Meeting.

Messrs. Hunter, Kyds and Co. who obtained from the Society two grants, one of the Island formed by the Arhaee Bankee and Channel Creek, and the other of the spot North of Phouldobee, and opposite the New Anchorage, commenced the clearance at both points with great activity. A report of the progress made in the season by the people employed on this concern is likewise laid on the table, but the Committee had much concern in reporting, that Mr. Jackson the first Superintendent at Shikarpoor, fell a sacrifice to an unnecessary exposure to the Sun.

It may be right to mention that the Committee agreed to make over to this concern the Mugs brought from Chittagong, at the charge of the Society, on being repaid the expence incur-

red, with a deduction of Rs. 8 per Beegah, for the space of land that might have been cleared by the agency of these people on the Society's side of the Arhaee Bankee. The account has not been finally closed from the want of a proper measurement of the space cleared, but the amount has been received by the Society in full, with the exception of 500 rs. held in reserve to cover the eventual demand on this account.

Messrs. Calder and Captain Paten have proceeded on a different principle from the other grantees of the Society, and instead of making an extensive outlay for the purpose of commencing with a considerable space ready cleared, they have more cautiously directed their first efforts to the preparation of tanks, the manufacture of bricks, and other works likely to afford a more speedy return; from their having adopted this system, the result of the operations of this year at Calder Town does not exhibit any thing very striking, but it will be observed from the accompanying report from these Gentlemen that they have nevertheless cleared a space of 1,200 Beegahs, whereof no less than 280 are surrounded by a strong mud embankment*. The Committee are assured that the grantees have succeeded in reimbursing themselves for the greater part of their outlay, and have besides secured the advantage of fresh water during the most of the past dry season, which is more than can be said of any station on

* One of the Proprietors at the meeting corroborated this most fully, by stating that he had lately visited Calder Town, and that the extent of clearance and banding made was most respectable.

on the Island, excepting Mud Point and those on Sagar proper.

In addition to the above grants the Committee were induced in December last, to accede, to an application of Mr. Heatly for a grant of the land to the southward of Dog's creek, including the space cleared for the Society upon contract by Ramjoy Kur. The situation was thought so peculiarly advantageous that the application was at first refused, but ultimately the idea that Mr. Heatly's enterprise, activity and peculiar qualifications for such an undertaking made it a matter of general benefit to the interests of the Society, that his exertions should be directed to the furtherance of the clearance of the Island prevailed, and on the 29th of November he received a communication promising a grant of the space pointed out by himself. The boundaries are so indefinitely laid down in this correspondence, that it is impossible to say what particular lands Mr. Heatly solicited. This indistinctness might, however easily have been remedied in drawing up the deeds, but up to this date they have not been executed, and it has been ascertained that Mr. Heatly has yet made no lodgment on the Island, nor taken any other steps to forward the general objects of the proposed grant—it remains for the general meeting to determine whether this alienation shall be confirmed or not.

The accidents from Tigers in the course of this year have not been very numerous, the Society has lost altogether only three persons, two at Mud Point and one at the Light house Point Station. Mr. Palmer has lost one Assistant, Mr. Vicenti, and Messrs. Kyda, Hunter and Co. one by the same cause.—On the

other hand there were two Tigers killed, one in a most daring manner by Mr. Vowels himself, and the other at Mud Point, where having in the course of the night taken possession of a blacksmith's Hut outside the Stockade, he was found and shot in the morning. In addition to the above accidents one man belonging to the establishments of Messrs. Kyd, Hunter and Co. was destroyed by an Alligator, who came out of the water to seize him.

With respect to the present state of the concern and prospects of the Society, the Committee have caused abstracts of the Accounts to be prepared and laid before the General Meeting in such a form as has seemed to them best calculated to shew the real state of things. It will be seen that the total expenditure of the year has amounted to 72,401 Rs. whereof 17,378 Rs. was expended at Light House Point, 6244 Rs. 14 As. at Cox's Island, and 25,027 Rs. 13 7 at Mud Point, where the largest effort was made. Of the original stock with which the Society commenced, there now only remains 85,331 Rs. 9, which is not much more than sufficient for another year's charges if continued in the same scale. Independently however of the sums expended on the Island, the Society has in the past year met with a loss from accident, which is a source of real regret to the Committee, and that is in the wreck of the Rattler Cutter which ran foul of a sunken wreck on the James and Mary, and notwithstanding that every assistance was immediately sent down, she was wholly lost, with the exception of a few Stores that had not been injured. In addition to this misfortune, the two boats which were reported last year to have been purchased

at

at the sale of Mr. Smith's property, viz. the "Charlotte" and a Launch, the former of which cost Sa. Rs. 3000 and the latter Sa. Rs. 1300 have proved, after having been put into Dock; to be refit, wholly unsewivable, so much so, as to have been sold for only Sa. Rs. 691 14 9* in being put up to the Auction as they stood in the Dock. The Committee abided by the advice of Mr. R. Kyd in making the purchases, and upon his report conceived themselves to have obtained a most advantageous bargain in both cases, until the report of Mr. J. Kyd, who undertook the repairs, completely undeceived them. The Committee trust that blame will not be considered to attach to them for this unfortunate result of these purchases; they conceived themselves to have taken every precaution that was necessary to secure the interests of the society from risk, and if they were deceived by the appearance of the Boats, it was merely owing to the decay having spread through the timbers in such a manner as to escape the eye of the most skilful builders.

The total destruction of these Boats is what swells the charge under the head of "Profit and Loss" in the accounts to be laid on the table.

A very few words will suffice to explain the plan which, with the sanction of the General

*Charlotte,	210	0	0
Launch,	31	0	0
Jolly Boat	4	4	0
Masts, Rigging, &c.	442	4	9
	687	8	9
Commission, &c. at 8 per cent.	55	16	0
	691	14	9

Meeting the Committee intend to adopt in the ensuing season.

The state of the funds forbids any extensive plan of clearance being undertaken; they accordingly propose only to pursue the clearance at the station of Mud Point, which seems to be far by the most flourishing of the settlements in the Island. Even the completion of the bands on Sagur proper, the Committee think, after the experience they have had of the extreme insalubrity of that Island to Europeans, it will be better not to urge at present; towards the end of November, however, they intend to send down a small party with orders to clear the ground about the temple, in order to afford increased facilities to those who may frequent the two great fairs held there, one in December and the other in January, and to establish a Haut on account of the Society on those occasions. This the Committee trust will both be profitable to the Society and of the utmost benefit to the pilgrims and others, who at present experience considerable difficulties, especially in approaching the Tank to procure water. It is unnecessary to say that it is very far from the intention of the Committee to impose any new exactions; or to interfere in any way with the full exercise of the right of pilgrimage by those who have been in the habit of resorting to that temple.

In addition to the above plan the Committee intend, in case Government will afford encouragement and assistance, by opening a road thro' the Jungul from Rangapbolsa to Channel Creek, to employ the funds of the Society in opening a similar communication from Mud Point down to Dog's Creek, so far as the line may run thro' land still belonging to the Society.

ety. The Committee have ascertained that the owners of the portions of land alienated will each carry it on thro' the space occupied by their grants. They have been induced to come to this resolution by a communication from the Post Master General, from which it appears that considerable importance is attached to the possession of an uninterrupted land communication from Diamond Harbour and Calcutta to the New Anchorage at Sagur, between which point and Kedgeree the passage across is for several months extremely dangerous for even the best boats, and sometimes, wholly interrupted.

The Committee trust that the General Meeting will agree in the opinion entertained by them of the desirableness with a view to the objects of the Society, of incurring some expence in aid of this measure, and it will be fully compensated to the Committee by the opening, at the expence of Government of a road to the point opposite the Station of Mud Point, which will necessarily be a preliminary, to any charge being incurred from the Society's Funds.

Since the above was drafted the Committee have received intimation that the suit reported last year to have been instituted against the contractor Ram-joy Kur, and his security Luchmee Narayun, for the balance due on the contract entered into by the former to clear 1000 Begas, at the rate of 6 Rs. 8 As. per Bega, was on Thursday last decided in favor of the Society, who have thus obtained a decree for 5168-2-10 against the effects of the contractor. (who himself died pending the suit), and against the security for the remainder, in case of the effects not proving sufficient. The Com-

mittee have furnished their Vakeel with instructions to sue out immediate execution, and, as the security is a man of substance, they trust to be able eventually to realize the amount decreed.

H. T. PRINSEP, *Chairman.*

After the Report was read,

On the motion of Mr. MATTHEW, seconded by GOREYMOHUN DEB, it was

Resolved—That the Meeting approves of the proceedings of the Committee of Management during the past year, as set forth in the able Report now read, and that the same be published in the Government Gazette on Thursday next, for general information.

Resolved—That it appears to this Meeting that in the original Institution of the Society, it was the intention of the Subscribers that Chas. Trower, Esq. the collector of the 24 Pergunnahs, should be a permanent ex-officio member of the Society.

That, notwithstanding this intention there is nothing on record in the proceedings or deeds of the Society clearly defining this point—or satisfactorily pointing out, that Mr. Trower was to be permitted a member, whether in reference to his personal exertions in forming the Society, or to his station as Collector. That the collector of the 24 Pergunnahs not appearing by the records to have an official right to remain as a permanent member, Mr. Trower be considered to have vacated his seat in the Committee by rotation, but that in consequence of the impression that he was personally intended to have been a permanent Member, and in testimony of the sense entertained by the Society of his exertions, Mr. Trower be re-elected forthwith to the management, and

and considered a permanent member so long as he continues a Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs and a Proprietor.

Resolved—That the following Gentlemen go out in annual rotation—in addition to Mr. KYD, who has accepted the office of Secretary to the Committee,

Namely—MR. TROWER, MR. PALMER, MR. YOUNG, HURRY-MOHUN TAGORE.

Resolved—That the following Gentlemen be elected members of the Committee for the next year, in the room of those going out by rotation, and of MR. KYD, Secretary to the Committee;

Namely—MR. TROWER, MR. PALMER, MR. YOUNG, MR. DAVIDSON, Re-elected,—RADAMADHUB BANOOJEE.

The Committee for the ensuing year, will therefore consist of,

C. TROWER, Esq. Permanent Member,

J. PALMER, J. YOUNG, L. A. DAVIDSON, Re-elected on and to serve 3 years from 8d Sept. 1821.

J. CALDER, RADAMADHUB, BANOOJEE, Elected on, and to serve 3 years from 3d Sept. 1821.

J. G. C. SUTHERLAND Esq. R. HUNTER, CAPT. C. PATON, RUSSAMOY DUTT, Elected on, and to serve for 3 years from 1st September 1821.

H. PRINSEP, Esq. Chairman, R. ROBERTSON, RADAKANT DES Elected on, and to serve 3 years from 1st Sept. 1821.

Resolved—That Mr. Maclean's claim for extra remuneration for his trouble in breaking up and settling the accounts of Cox's Island and Light House Point station establishments having been considered by the meeting, they fully recognize the meritorious Services of that Gentleman, and regret that the

state of the Society's funds do not admit of their offering Mr. Maclean a greater gratuity than Sicoa Rupees 300, or a month's salary.

Resolved—That the grant by the Committee to Mr. Heatly be confirmed, and the Committee be instructed to have a clause inserted in the Deed of grant, specifying that unless his actual settlement on the Island, by the 1st of January 1822, be effected, and unless by next General Meeting a complete space of 1600 Beegahs (including that cleared by Ramjoy Kur,) shall be cleared, the grant shall stand forfeited to the grantors.

Resolved—That the Committee be further instructed in lieu of the indefinite mention in their letter of assurance to Mr. Heatly, dated 29th November 1820, of an average rate for the Ground cleared by Ramjoy Kur, to specify in the grant the rate of 4 Sicoa Rupees per Beegah.

Resolved—That the Plans and suggestions of the Committee (as set forth in their Report) for continuing the operations on the Ireland are approved.

Resolved—That the Thanks of the Society are eminently due to Mr. Prinsep for his indefatigable, able, and zealous labours in prosecution of the Interests of the Society during the period that he has filled the station of President of the executive Committee, and is accordingly requested to accept of the cordial thanks of the Society.

Resolved—That the thanks of this Meeting be conveyed to James Young, Esq. for his conduct in the Chair.

JAMES YOUNG,
CHAIRMAN.
Govt. Gaz. Sept. 13.

A Meeting of the Sub-Committee, appointed to regulate the appropriation of the Funds subscribed

subscribed for the erection of a Statue to the memory of WARREN HASTINGS, took place on Thursday forenoon at the house of the Chairman, J. P. Larkins, Esq. when a statement respecting the Funds was submitted to their notice, exhibiting the following results;

—viz		
Total Amount of Subscriptions,	Sa. Rs. 44,000	
Deduct Contributions not realized, from the death of Subscribers, prior to payment,.....	550	
	43,450	
Amount collected by Messrs. Palmer and Co. Treasurers, up to the 30th April, 1821,.....	39,400	12 7
Deduct printing and other expenses,.....	120	0 0
	39,370	12 7
Add Interest, credited by Palmer and Co. to the 30th April 1821,	2,312	3 5
	41,683	0 0
Remains to be collected,.....	3,960	0 0
	45,643	0 0

Ind. Gaz. Sept. 24.

The present equinox appears to be passing over very temperately. We have heard of no bad weather below, and though it has been rainy and dismal enough here for nearly a week, the air has been very cool and the days have been pleasant.—We may very soon expect the violence of the rains to break

up. They have been very plentiful in this quarter, but of late we have been completely inundated. The weather has been, pretty much the same all over Bengal, although with some variety. About Midnapore the whole of last month was exceedingly wet, with almost daily heavy falls of rain latterly. At Cuttack, again, although the sky was constantly cloudy, the fall of rain was inconsiderable, and at Balasore it was perhaps more scanty. To the Eastward and Southward they have had daily showers with frequent heavy falls; as likewise about Burdwan and Moorshedabad. The river has been lately as high almost as ever it was known, and frequently covered with aquatic weeds, showing the breaking up of Jheels.

The harvest of the Indigo Planter in the Lower Provinces has been very variable. In the low lands it has been generally scanty from inundation. About Kishnaagar and Moorshedabad they have done pretty well, and at Jungypore the produce has been large.

In the Middle and Upper Provinces the rains have been full and seasonable and the weather lately healthy. The Cholera has however, done considerable mischief in Oude. It has greatly disappeared from Bengal, and indeed the whole of our own provinces, at least for the present.

Our accounts from the Champarua frontier are specific, and state that the heat there, this season, lasted very long, and the rains have been uncommonly late. The few and scanty showers, that fell before the 20th of August, were completely inadequate to produce the least coolness, and the atmosphere, before that period, had, during both

U

both day and night, a most intense feeling of suffocating sultriness. The consequence was a great increase of sickness among the natives, chiefly cases of Fever and Rheumatism, usually complicated with affections of the bowels, and apparently occasioned by sleeping or reposing, after exercise in the East wind. Many of these cases were fatal. But on the afternoon of the above date a most violent storm of wind, thunder and rain, took place, which had a great effect in reducing the temperature of the air and rendering it more salubrious. Immediately after, a marked diminution in the number and fatality of the cases of sickness was observable, and the district is now tolerably healthy. Except in a few ambiguous cases, rather supposed than certainly known to have been Cholera Morbus, that part of the country has during the present season been entirely free from this fatal Epidemic.

We learn with satisfaction from our medical friends, that Calcutta is at present very healthy, and that the month of September has seldom passed over with so little sickness. This is probably owing to the coolness of the air, the Thermometer being seldom much above 80, and having once or twice fallen as low as 74. *John Bull, Sept. 26.*

CALCUTTA SCHOOL BOOK SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the 4th Annual General Meeting of the Calcutta School Book Society.

On Tuesday the 25th Instant, was held at the Town Hall in Calcutta, the Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers and Friends of the School Book Society.

Altho' the violence of the weather unfortunately prevented ma-

ny of the Friends of the Institution from being present on this occasion, the Meeting was very respectably attended.

W. B. BAYLEY, Esq. being called to the Chair on the motion of the Honorable the Chief Justice, read the report of the Committee's Proceedings since the last General Meeting of September 1820.

After noticing the depressed state of the Funds at the period of the last Annual Meeting, and the consequent embarrassment experienced in the vigorous prosecution of the objects of the Institution, the report proceeded to explain the measures adopted by the Committee, with a view to procure for the Institution the pecuniary aid and support of the Supreme Government.

The correspondence on this subject, the whole of which was read as a part of the report, was extremely interesting, and the Friends of the Institution will be highly gratified by the perusal of the following Extracts of the letter announcing the resolutions of Government on the subject of the Committee's application.

EXTRACTS.

"It is impossible for a Government which has the welfare of its subjects at heart, to behold without cordial gratification and applause, the exertions of so respectable a body of Individuals applied to the honorable object of ameliorating the condition of their fellow creatures, by the dissemination of knowledge and moral improvement.

"These feelings too, are, on the present occasion entirely unalloyed by any objections as to the instruments and means which the benevolent purposes of the School Book Society are presented. It appears that Europeans, Mussulmans and Hindoos, are combined in the
"Noble

"Noble Cause of diffusing light
"and information throughout
"this land of ignorance, and the
"principles on which the plans
"of the Society are conducted,
"are as unequivocally declared,
"as they are wisely and unex-
"ceptionably framed.

"The Institutions for the pro-
"motion of education in the mo-
"ther country have had from
"their commencement, the coun-
"tenance of the most illustrious
"Patronage, and have been in-
"variably supported by all ranks
"in the United Kingdom. It
"well became therefore the Pro-
"jectors of your association to
"hold up this eminent example
"for imitation in these Provin-
"ces.

"Entertaining these senti-
"ments the Governor General
"in Council can have no hesita-
"tion in giving your application,
"his most favourable consider-
"ation, and supporting your So-
"ciety, by the bounty and pro-
"tection of Government, while
"its concerns are so judiciously
"administered and the present
"avowed and prudent principles
"of the Institution are maintain-
"ed without variation.

"The Honorable the Court
"of Directors have already e-
"vinced their disposition to aid
"the extension of the benefits of
"education among the natives,
"by sanctioning a monthly do-
"nation for the support of the
"Schools originally established
"by the late Mr. MAY, at Chin-
"surah, and His Excellency in
"Council therefore can not en-
"ertain any doubt that the Ho-
"norable Court will approve a
"liberal contribution on the part
"of this Government to a Socie-
"ty, through whose agency,
"the sources of improvement
"which the Honorable Court has
"countenanced, have been so
"wisely augmented.

"Influenced by these senti-

"derations, His Excellency in
"Council is of opinion, that
"the Society, of which you are
"the representatives, has pec-
"uliar claims on the liberali-
"ty of Government. The pur-
"suits in which you are engag-
"ed tend to fulfil an object of
"national solicitude, and, by
"extricating the Society from
"its pecuniary difficulties, the
"Government, to a certain de-
"gree accomplishes its own
"views and wishes, for the
"happiness of the people sub-
"jected to its rule,

"His Excellency in Council
"accordingly commands me to
"inform you, that the Sub-
"Treasurer will be authorized
"to place at the disposal of the
"Treasurer of your Society,
"the sum of seven thousand
"Rupees, and to pay to his or-
"der monthly the sum of five
"hundred Rupees, commen-
"cing from the 1st instant.
"The above donation and al-
"lowance however must be
"subject to the confirmation of
"the Honourable the Court of
"Directors.

"I have, &c.
(Signed) "C. LUSHINGTON,
"Sec. to the Govt.
"Council Chamber, the 4th May
"1821."

It is very justly observed by
the Committee in referring to
the above communication, that
the value of the pecuniary aid
thus liberally granted is greatly
augmented by the favorable
sentiments which Government
has recorded of the character
and utility of the Institution:
it may indeed be reasonably
hoped that the expression of
those sentiments will tend to
secure additional support to
the institution from the commu-
nity at large, and will complete-
ly remove some unfounded no-
tions, which have been suppo-
sed to prevail in regard to the
principles

principles and objects of the Society.

Amongst other points of miscellaneous information contained in the report, the recent establishment of a School Book Society at Penang, the successive progress of similar institutions at Madras and Bombay, and the endowment by Government of a Hindu College at this presidency, for the encouragement of the study of Shanskreet, and through the medium of that language, of general literature, were particularly adverted to.

Mr. H. WILSON has consented to superintend the publication of the 6 first books of Euclid in the Shanskreet language on account of the School Book Society, and the republication of extensive editions of many of the Society's most useful elementary works, which are now out of print, has been recently determined on.

The state of the Society's finances, as shewn in the Treasurer's accounts, exhibited a balance of about 3,000 Rupees against the Institution on the date of the meeting, and the continued support and zealous exertions of all those who are friendly to the education of the natives are urgently required to meet the increasing demands of the institution, and to enable it to secure those extensive benefits which with adequate means it is so well calculated to diffuse amongst the inhabitants of these populous Provinces.

After the report had been read Sir E. H. EAST addressed the meeting to the following effect.

"It is quite unnecessary to expatiate before the Gentlemen present upon the great value and importance of the Report which has just been read, and which could not fail to convey

the most lively satisfaction to all of us who take an interest in the moral and intellectual improvement of the people of this vast empire. That the funds of this society should not have kept pace with its benevolent intentions is not at all surprizing, and very easily and satisfactorily accounted for by the rapid and growing extension of it's field of action. But it must give genuine pleasure to every man, who has the same object at heart which has been advocated by the Society, to learn that the Governor General in Council duly appreciating it's pure intentions, it's laudable objects, it's honest efforts, and it's wise and prudent means—all tending to the useful instruction and progressive happiness of the native subjects of every class and description, has generously and wisely, as became a paternal Government like that under which we have the happiness to live, extended his pecuniary assistance to our funds, affording thereby a Noble Example to the whole Country, and an encouragement to every Individual in it who has the good of his Country at heart. I am persuaded, Sir, that there would be no want of encouragement to the Society from numbers of Mussalman and Hindoo Gentlemen and other respectable Natives throughout the provinces, in addition to those who are associated with the British Members for one common purpose in Calcutta, if the objects and works of the Society, as detailed in the report you have this day read, were but more generally known and understood. Every man of good sense would immediately appreciate the inestimable blessing of sound moral education and valuable instruction in the useful arts of Life, so well adapted

adapted to make good men and good subjects. Permit me then to urge and press upon you to adopt some convenient mode of making known your report to the provinces throughout India. Bring the business of this Society, composed as it is of British, Mussulman and Hindoo Gentlemen, home to the knowledge and household concern of all, and you cannot fail to secure the approbation of the most worthy and distinguished among them, and of receiving their support. In conclusion, I beg leave to move that the report be approved and confirmed."

Sir E. H. EAST then moved that the report be adopted and printed under the direction of the Committee. The motion was seconded by H. MACKENZIE, Esq. and unanimously agreed to.

On the motion of C. LUSHINGTON, Esq. seconded by Mr. MORRISON, it was unanimously resolved that the thanks of the meeting be given to the President and Vice-Presidents and to the European and Native Members of the Committee for their past exertions, and that they be requested to continue their services during the ensuing year.

The Chairman then rose, and after expressing his regret, that the severe indisposition of Mr. MONTAGU the Secretary, Lieut. BAYCE the Collector, and the Rev. Mr. YATES, Secretary to the Sub-Committee in the Shanstreet and Bengallee Departments, had prevented their attendance on this occasion, adverted to the valuable services

which they had rendered to the institution, and concluded by moving that the especial thanks of the meeting be offered to those Gentlemen, to JAMES CALDER, Esq. the treasurer, and to the native officers of the Institution.

This motion was seconded by Dr. CARY and unanimously agreed to. Mr. LARKINS then rose and after some preliminary observations with regard to the important aid which the Society had received from numerous individuals, natives and Europeans, as well at the Presidency as in the interior of the country, moved, "that the Meeting do offer their grateful acknowledgments to all those friends of the Institution who have so ably and so successfully exerted themselves to promote the views and objects of the Calcutta School Book Society."

This motion was seconded by Captain BEATSON, and unanimously agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. BAYLEY, seconded by the Rev. Mr. THOMASON, W. B. MARTYN, Esq. was unanimously elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, in the room of C. T. METALFE, Esq. who had left the Presidency.

The usual acknowledgments were then voted to the Chairman and the Meeting broke up.

We understand that subscription lists will be shortly circulated in order that those who have not hitherto subscribed to this valuable institution, but who may be willing to give their aid to it, may have an opportunity of doing so. *Govt. Gaz. Sept. 27.*

BENGAL OCCURRENCES,

For October, 1821.

Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell has much pleasure in publishing to the Detachment under his command, the following Letter from Captain Tod, Political Agent for the Western Rajpoot States :—

*To Lieut. Col. Maxwell,
Commanding the Force in
Hurrowtie.*

SIR,—The Political Agent of the Governor General, offers his congratulations and thanks to Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell and the Force under his command, in the success of the affair of yesterday, which has completely fulfilled the intentions for which it was formed, in breaking up and routing the Army of the Titular Prince of Kotah, assembled for the purpose of hostility, and opposing the existing provisions of the Treaty with the State of Kotah.

In offering these his sincere Congratulations to every branch of the Force employed, it is with deep regret Captain Tod has to lament, in common with the detachment, the loss of those brave and valuable Officers, Lieutenants Clerk and Reade, of the 4th Cavalry, in the charge led by Major Ridga, in which this Officer was personally wounded—I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) J. Tod,
Political Agent W. R. S.
Camp Mungroul, Oct. 2, 1821.
Cal. Jour.

Appah Sahib.—A Letter from Delhi, dated Sept. 15, which reached us by Monday's Dawk, contains the following interest-

ing particulars regarding the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, which we give in the words of our Correspondent :—

“ Appah Sahib, the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, when he escaped from his guard, first fled to the Goand hills. When pushed there, he escaped to Asseerghur, where he remained 15 days. He left Asseerghur in the habit of a mendicant, and came to Gualior, from thence by a round-about away to Delhi, in which city he remained some time, and from it he visited Hurdwar. He travelled on foot. From Hurdwar he proceeded to Umrutsir, and made his arrival known to Runjeet Singh, who directed him to leave his territories, Phoola Singh protected him at Umrutsir, where he was likely, otherwise, to have been apprehended. From Umrutsir he retired into the Country of Semsar Chund, who now protects and feeds him. He possesses no ostensible property in jewels or money, and himself and about 100 followers, menials, &c. &c. are supported by Semsar Chund. It does not appear that he had any means of bribing the Soldiers who escaped with him; probably they were won by high promises. None of them are now with him; he is apparently unhappy, but treated with much kindness by Semsar Chund. This account is given by a servant of his, sent into our provinces for some purpose of a personal nature. The circumstance of the Ex-Rajah's being at Shoojasulpoor is now a secret.

secret. It is remarkable how a person brought up so, nestled in the lap of luxury, should have been able to make his way in the manner he has done from Gondecana to the Punjab.

Cal. Jour. Oct. 3.

We have been requested to insert the following notice by the Directors of that excellent Institution the Military Widow's Fund.

"The Directors of the Military Widow's Fund have great satisfaction in acquainting the Members at large that since the new Regulations were circulated to the Army the number of married Officers who have become Members has increased from 164 to 209, a greater number than has belonged to the Fund since 1809, and the number of unmarried Officers who have subscribed has been more than doubled.

The Directors concluded that by sending their Circular Letter of the 1st July to every Officer Commanding a station and a Regiment or Battalion, they had insured its complete circulation through the army, but they have ascertained with regret from recent applications, for information regarding the forms and terms of admission, that a considerable number of Officers who are interested in the subject are still unacquainted with the contents of this letter.—They have therefore taken this public method of announcing that a copy of the Regulations of the Widows' Fund was sent to every Commandant of a Battalion or Regiment in July last, and that they have determined in order to give all who desire it an opportunity of joining the Funds, to extend to the 1st of January next the period of exception from the penalties of the Tenth Rule—within that time

Officers will be admitted upon furnishing the regular certificates of their health and marriage (Rules 16th and 17th) and paying the Donations prescribed in Rule 5th, without any reference to the interval between their marriage and their application.

(Signed) J. YOUNG,
President.

Govt. Gaz. Oct. 4.

Nasrabad, October 6, 1891.
—Capt. Tod announced on the 30th ultimo, to Col. Maxwell, that all hopes of an adjustment through negotiation was at an end and that nothing, therefore, remained to be done, but to attack the Maharao Kishore Sing. Accordingly, on the morning of the 1st of October, the combined field forces of Rajpootana and Neemuch moved from their respective encampments at 3; and half past 3, for the purpose of attacking him near Mungrool. He was drawn up; his Cavalry, under the Maharao himself, on the right, and his Infantry extended $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile, in unconnected detachments, on the left; covered by a tank in front, a mulah and beoken ground in the rear. When within a quarter of a mile of this position, operations were directed to be suspended, Captain Tod, being anxious to give the Maharao one more opportunity for coming over. This attempt like all the others, failing, 6 pieces of our Artillery under Captain Campbell were advanced to within about 350 yards of the Maharao. Six companies of the 3d Battalion 5th Native Infantry, a squadron of the 4th Cavalry, and 4 guns, under Captain Tarrington were detached under Major Price, to attack the enemy's left and eventually to cut off his expected flight towards the south. The remainder of the force drew upon

upon the right of the Auxiliaries. The Artillery commenced the action, and it was admirably served throughout; but, the fire from Zalim Sing's gun, unfortunately continued longer than was necessary, thereby preventing, for a length of time, either a charge, or a pursuit; at length, when they ceased, the whole force advanced. Maj. Ridge, with 2 squadrons, was ahead, and when in sight of the Maharao's Cavalry, he instantly formed, and charged in a most gallant style. In this attack two fine young men (Lieutenant and Adjutant Clerk and Lieutenant Read) fell, while setting a noble example of devotion and courage to their men. Major Ridge had his helmet split in two by a sabre, and had, besides, a horse killed under him, and his two Orderlies fell by his side at the moment of the fall of the Adjutant. Major Kennedy with the 5th Cavalry and the Horse Artillery under Captain Campbell, an excellent officer, soon came up and drove the enemy from their position; they were pursued for several hours, their loss is stated at about 500 in killed and wounded, their baggage was all captured, and their Camp was left standing, so little did they expect defeat. Phirtee Sing, the Maharao's younger brother, was wounded, and taken prisoner, and many Chiefs have fallen. Our loss may be reckoned at 13 killed and 22 wounded, the enemy fled 8 koss without stopping, and are much dispersed. Lieutenant and Adjutant Clerk was a most superior young officer, and much beloved by his brother officers and by the men of his Corps. Captain Hall, Assistant Quarter Master General, was with the troops, and by his admirable conduct of the department under him, and his zeal-

ous personal exertions, augmented those expectations in regard to his future eminence in the service, which his habits and talents, as useful conduct in the field, had previously induced. The Cholera visited the Camp the day after the action.

Supreme Court.

On Monday forenoon, soon after ten o'clock, the fourth Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery for the current year was opened at the Supreme Court with the usual formalities. The following gentlemen were chosen of the Grand Jury; viz. JAMES MAC-KILLOR, Esq. Foreman, John Collic, Benjamin Fergusson, William Lloyd Gibbons, James Munro Macnabb, John Melville, Cudbert Thornhill Glass, Robert Mitford, James MacNeight, Leith Alxdr. Davidson, George Tyler, David MacFarlan, John Studh. Brownrigg, Stephen Lappimandaye, Augustus Charles Floyer, Charles Blaney, John Gilmore, Henry Mathew, John Small, John Anderson, James William Taylor, Aaron Crosby Seymour, and Matthew Smith, Esquires.

Having been sworn, they were addressed by the Honorable Sir Francis Macnaghten, the substance of whose Charge we are only able to give, which was to the following effect.

His Lordship said that having read the informations in all the cases which to his knowledge were to be brought before them, it did not occur to him that it was necessary to make particular observations with respect to any of them. He did not know that difficulties in point of Law were likely to arise, but that if the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury thought proper to apply for the assistance

assistance of the Court in any instance, they would obtain it.

He said it had been thought proper to send one of his Majesty's soldiers to be prosecuted on a charge of Murder, and that upon the evidence (if it should at all correspond with the Depositions that had been taken where the offence is alleged to have been committed,) he apprehended they would not find any difficulty in sending him to the Court for the purpose of taking his trial. His Lordship added that in the course of the investigation, circumstances of a most disgraceful nature would most probably appear, and he was sure they would all join with him in wishing to find them unconnected with the case, however the murder may be disposed of.

He said there was another case of murder, committed by a native in the city of Calcutta, to be brought before them. That a young boy had been murdered; for the sake of the ornaments he wore, seemed to be beyond doubt, and, from the finding of the Coroner's Inquest, and other circumstances, it was to be supposed that others (a second person at least) were concerned, although one only had been apprehended. Against him, his Lordship said, there was evidence which went to shew that he was very far from being clear of suspicion; but whether they would think it proper to send him before a petty jury, was for themselves to determine. It was certain that a most barbarous murder had been committed, and from one of the worst of motives.

He then mentioned a charge that was to be brought before them against a man for a most shocking outrage committed on a female infant, a child under the age of nine years. His

Lordship said that it, like other such cases, was necessarily accompanied by details too disgusting to mention, if the mention of them could be avoided—that, if the man should be put upon his trial, they must be openly discussed, however offensive they might be to decency or morals; but he thought there was a degree of obscurity in the Informations, which he hoped, the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury would have cleared up before they put this man upon his trial—and he said the most approved, as well as the best rule was, for the Grand Jury not to find a True Bill unless upon evidence, which in their opinion would, if unanswered, induce a Petty Jury to come to a conclusion of the Prisoner's guilt.

The rest of the Calendar was, his Lordship said, made up of offences, such as always had been brought before Grand Juries at every Sessions, and such as we must always, he feared, expect in such a population as this; but, he said, that the Calendar did not form a criterion from which they, the Grand Jury, could judge of the good order or security of this place, for they all knew, and perhaps some of them had experienced; that the most daring and desperate robberies might be committed, and articles likely to lead to a discovery carried away, and yet the robbers escape detection.

We all, he observed, knew that for a fortnight or three weeks, hardly a night had passed in which some house at Chowringhee or the Circular Road had not been broken into and robbed by these midnight plunderers—that although we had not very lately heard of such offences, we were not therefore to conclude that we were in a state of security. The alarm became general, and the robbers

may

may well have supposed us to be on our guard for the present; but, if more effectual measures than were yet in practice were not adopted, he had not a doubt but that these disturbers of our rest would renew their attacks as soon as they had reason to believe we were less on our guard.

His Lordship continued, that he hoped it would not be supposed he meant the slightest degree of reflection upon the gentlemen who were in the Commission of the Peace. He declared that nothing was farther from his mention—that he believed all had been done that could be done by them for our security—and he very much lamented the interference with them, which he understood had some years since made them really apprehensive of the consequences of doing their duty, and possibly had made stop short of the line to which they might safely have proceeded.

He said he had often heard, and he could not but believe that the native part of the Police establishment was numerically defective; and, if it was considered that from the nature of this climate, we could not possibly make our houses secure against the midnight assailant, he was of opinion, that he could not expect to sleep in peace, if we had not the protection of a numerous and active police,—that the prevention in all cases was better than punishment, and in this case it was the only expedient to which we could have recourse with any hope of success—that, from the best consideration he had been able to bestow upon the subject, he feared it would be necessary to give power to the police to apprehend, and take into custody, every suspicious person,

who was found abroad after a certain hour of the night.

His Lordship was aware, he observed, that such a power might be abused; but if it became necessary to confer it, all we could do was to take every precaution against abuse, and to prevent all offences that may be committed *under the colour of authority*. He added he was of opinion that no time was to be lost in bringing such persons as might be apprehended on suspicion before two Justices of the Peace—that they ought to be *immediately* discharged, if grounds for keeping them in custody did not appear; and if it clearly appeared that such persons fell within the description of vagabonds or vagrants, that the Justices ought to be allowed to commit them, by way of punishment, for a reasonable time, to the House of Correction.

He said that, lest his suggestion might appear to have more weight than it really deserved, he thought it right to add, that it proceeded from *himself alone* without his having consulted any one on the subject, and that he could not pretend from knowledge or otherwise to be competent to give an opinion.

His Lordship distinctly declared that he did not recommend any plan, but as it was a matter of the greatest public concern, he wished the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury would take it into their consideration. He observed that many of them might themselves be able to give valuable opinions, that they would have all opportunities of getting information, and he had no doubt but that any of the magistrates would give them the benefit of their judgment and experience.

His Lordship then observed that

that having sat never twelve than eleven years on the Bench in India, no man had ever suffered the punishment of Death with his sanction, for any crime except that of Murder—and that he wished he might have the consolation of ending his judicial life without having ever been concerned in ordering the extreme punishment for any other offence. He would not, he added, declare if a hardened and incorrigible character should be fully convicted of these midnight depredations, that he would withhold his sanction from the greatest severity of punishment known to our laws; but that he would give it with the greatest reluctance in any such case, if every *practicable measure* had not been previously resorted to for the purpose of prevention.

His Lordship declared he did not recommend any measure; but, as he then felt, if the Government should think proper to frame such a Regulation as he had hinted at, accompanied with every proper precaution against the abuse of authority; that he for one would concur in giving it the force of a Law. It would, he said, be for them, (the Grand Jury) to consider before they separated, whether it would be proper to recommend any plan for the preservation of our peace,—If they did, he could only hope that it would be received with all the attention, which he was sure it would be found to deserve.

The Grand Jury then retired, and returned at various times, finding true bills against the following Prisoners—Ramtonoo, for felony and burglary—Ramdan, Mahomed Tuckee and Amana, for felony—Kistno, for felony—Hybuttoollah, Cungaltee and Mahomed Jummah, for felony—Ramnaryn alias Dhookoo

and Goleub Sing, for felony—Rajabander Moody, for felony—Moden, Harree and Gungaram, alias Gungamrata, alias Gunghadbur, for felony and burglary, and Ramchand Dutt, for perjury.—They threw out that against Mustatam Thakoor for felony and burglary.

Ramtonoo was then put to the bar, and after a short trial of no particular interest, found guilty.

John Bull, Oct. 24.

We regret to state that letters from Kedgeeree, which came up yesterday afternoon, contain the unwelcome and melancholy details of the loss of a Pleasure Boat on the River, and of the lives of almost all the persons who had the misfortune to be on board her.

The boat named the *Claudine* belonging to Messrs. Henry Mathew and Co., and one of the finest Boats on the River was lent to Doctor Morrison, for the purpose of going down to meet some of his Family expected from England in the Ship *William Miles*, and he was accompanied on the excursion by Mr. or Capt. Lindsay of the Engineers.—They arrived safely at Kedgeeree, when from the fineness of the weather they were induced to continue their trip farther down, and accordingly proceeded onward. On the morning of the 10th, it blew very hard from the S. S. E. and they bore up to follow an Arab Ship standing into the River, in order to speak her. The Boat was low forward, and a fast sailer; and from the Gentlemen insisting on carrying a heavy press of sail, she went bows under, filled, and instantly sunk. Out of twenty-six persons who were on board, including the two Gentlemen and twenty-four Natives, only two persons were saved:—the Serang of the Boat, a most careful and

and, experienced man, and a Bearer, who reached the shore. This dreadful accident happened below the Lower Mooring Buoy of Kedgerce, at about a quarter past, and in the morning, though the Serang did not reach the shore at Kedgerce till five o'clock in the evening.

The instant that this fatal accident was made known, the English Gentlemen at Kedgerce applied to the Assistant Harbour Master, who, with two other Gentlemen, immediately went off in the Row Boat to see if any persons could be found floating, but unfortunately it was too late. The Serang says, that he saw the two English Gentlemen who were on board, clinging to a hammock after the boat had sunk, and some faint hopes are entertained that they may possibly have had strength enough to reach the shore to the S. W. of Kedgerce.

On the morning of the 11th, at about 10, 30 A. M. the wreck of a Brig passed up in sight of Kedgerce. The masts were gone and nothing but her bowsprits remained above the hull. She appeared to have a Boat hanging on her starboard quarter, but no person could be perceived on board her.

The truth of this unfortunate accident is beyond doubt, as we have before us at this moment, three several Letters detailing the particulars as we have given them. We should rejoice to hear, the faint hope of their being yet saved, confirmed.

Cal. Jour. Oct. 13.

Asiatic Society.—A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's Apartments in Chouringhee on Friday evening the 19th of October—the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, President, in the Chair.

Monsieur Antoine Leonard de

Chazy, member of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and Professor of the Sanscrit language in the Royal College of France, was elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

A letter was read from Baron Hammer of Vienna, transmitting the last number of the sixth volume of the *Mines de l'Orient*, together with the 9th, 10th and 12th numbers of the *Vicinus Review*.

The 36th, 37th and 38th volumes of the Transactions of the Society of Arts, &c. were received from Arthur Aikin, Esq. the Secretary to that Institution.

The Skulls of an Elephant and an Alligator were presented to the Museum by R. Bernay, Esq. of the Civil Service, through the medium of Major J. W. Taylor, Professor of Hindoostanee in the College of Fort William.

A letter was read from the Secretary to the American Philosophical Society, transmitting a volume of Historical Transactions, published by the Historical branch of that Institution.

Mr. Gibbons presented to the Museum forty-one Specimens of Minerals from Nepaul. Mr. Gibbons also presented, in the name of Mr. Boileau, several Rupees, being specimens of the new coinage of the Rajah of Tipperah, struck in the year 1743 of the Sukabuda Aera.

From Captain Bidwell several Coins from Egypt were received. Of silver, five of the Ptolemies; and of Copper, eight of Diocletian, four of Maximilian, one of Carus, and two of Carinus; of gold, one of Arcadius. Also, three porcelain, and two metallic Egyptian images, six or eight inches long, and a piece of Egyptian bread.

Captain W. Bruce, resident at Bushire, presented some curious

new ancient coins, thirty-four in number, collected by himself in Babylon and Mossoul in Turkish Arabia. Two them are of the Arsacides, probably the first, and several of the Cæsars.

A letter was read from Dr. Gibson, communicating the death of the Lucknow *Lurka* Nature described in our last report, and transmitting the subject for anatomical examination by the Society; but the dissolved state in which it arrived precludes the possibility of deriving, from dissection, any satisfactory information of its peculiar structure. Altho' when in life the two bodies appeared to be influenced by distinct feelings, as whilst one cried the other often slept, they are said to have died (on the 8th of August) at the same instant. They seem to have improved in health and looks up to nearly the period of their death.

A short statistical notice of the *Lurka-Koles*, in the district of Singbhoom, was laid before the Society by Captain Jackson of the Quarter Master General's department. To this notice was annexed, a brief historical memoir in the Persian language, which ascribes, evidently without authority or probability, the origin of the Koles to an apostate son of one of the Emperors of Delhi; but neither his name, nor at what period his apostacy occurred, are mentioned. He is said to have had a tract of land assigned him in Gondwana, and to have settled at Gurra Mandela, where intermarrying with the daughters of Hill-chiefs he had seven sons, from whom again descended the seven tribes called collectively Chogars, but severally, Lurka, Orawan, Kataria, Bhumaj, Masoolatall, Gooeri, and Shikari, from their progenitors who were so named. The first being also

the son of a *Kole* woman gave the appellation *Lurka Kole* to his posterity. These several tribes were all Deharrics, that is neither of the Hindoo nor of the Mussulman persuasion. Their chiefs, finally, settled at Deoghur, and the whole of this absurd story may perhaps arise out of the circumstance of the Goand Chief of that fortress having been taken by one of Aurungzeeb's Generals and carried prisoner to Delhi, where he had his lands returned to him on embracing the Mahomedan faith. (Hamilton 2. 7.)

The descendants of the nameless apostate are then said, to have spread themselves through the hills and jungly regions of Gondwana, and the Lurka Koles fixed themselves at Jessore, whence a party of sixty conveyed, as palanquin-bearers, the six daughters of the Rajah upon their marriage, with the sons and nephews of Argun Singh, Rajah of Singbhoom. They were invited to remain and the Rajah gave them sixty districts in the pergunnah of Jaggernathpore, on condition of personal service when required. They accepted the proposal, occupied the districts which they peopled with their own families, and from which they expelled the original possessors, retaining in each village a Cowkeeper, a Barber, a Potter, and a Blacksmith. As they multiplied and grew in power they became dangerous and troublesome inmates, and in a short time succeeded in appropriating to themselves the entire territory of Singbhoom.

This narrative is of little importance. It may be founded on the traditions of the people, but the traditions of so barbarous a race cannot be of a very accurate nature, nor of remote origin. The Lurka Koles may have

have been intruders in the Singhboom district, and usurped the lands at no very distant period from a few Hindoo settlers. It is very probable also that they are themselves a branch of the great *Goand* family, which forms the population of the *Vindhya* chain. The *Koles* indeed seems to be widely spread as they are found in the hills immediately to the westward of Ohunar, or about the Kimoor ghaut. (*Asiatic Researches*, 7. 60.)

The *Goands* can scarcely be considered as Hindoos, as they eat every kind of flesh. They have some rude superstitions amongst them, borrowed perhaps from their neighbours, and worship *Banga* or *Banca Deva*, to whom they offer fowls, goats, fruit, rice, grain, spirits, and in short whatever the country affords. They distill a sort of spirituous liquor called *Handia*, and are much addicted to intoxication. They are very expert in the chase, and kill game with bows and arrows; these also are their chief implements of war in addition to the hatchet and sword. When they meditate any act of aggression, the chiefs of the villages, after fasting for a day, take in the evening two fowls, which they designate as their own and the opposite party. These are put into a hole near the Idol, and left buried during the night. In the morning the fowls are taken from their sepulchre, and the fortune of the contest is foretold, according to the bird which has survived the night's inhumation. Should their own representative have perished, the hostile purpose is abandoned, or suspended. All disputes amongst themselves are decided by the chiefs of the village, who seldom award a severer punishment than the cost of settling the acquitted, or victorious party. Their marriages do not take place before the 14th or 15th year, and seems to be attended with a singular ceremony. It is said that the Bride is brought home in the evening, when in an assembly of the people, the Bridegroom applies the frontal mark, made with vermilion, throws a garland of flowers round her neck, and then retires and conceals himself in the thickets. The relatives of the Bride arm themselves and go in quest of him, and if he is found during the night the marriage is void;—if not discovered, he appears in the morning, takes the Bride by the hand, removes the veil from her face, and they dance together in the centre of a ring, formed by the assistants, who also dance round them. The ceremony is thus completed, and the rest of the day is devoted to festivity and mirth. The *Lurka Koles* burn their dead in front of their dwellings, bury the ashes, and burn a light on the grave for the space of one month. They then erect a stone upon the spot. Their little traffic consists chiefly of an exchange of pulse, mustard, sesamum, and ghee, for salt and coarse cloths from the neighbouring pergunnahs. The estimated population of the district of Singhboom, gives a total of 32,922 males, and 63,435 females.

Major General HAREWICK presented, in the name of Captain W. S. WILSH a brief account of the inscriptions (Persian and Sanscrit) on a marble slab, found at Sirsah in 1818, referring to the 12th century of the Christian era; accompanied by a full sized representation of them, in which the figures denoting years are Fac-similes.

Sirsah is situated about 63 miles

N. W. of Hissar, and was formerly a principal town in the Bhattie provinces. In August 1819, when the force under Maj. Gen. ARNOLD encamped there, it was all in ruins. The fort is situated on a hill, and contains a few hovels with flat mud roofs—its outer wall is almost down. The slab in question was found amongst the rubbish of decayed buildings, and was the only piece of marble seen there. Its dimensions are 4 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 3 inches, and 4 inches thick, and specifies that the building commemorated was constructed in the reign of Mahomed the 2d, who according to our Indian history reigned from 1184 to 1206.

In one of the numbers of the *Indische Bibliothek*, published at Bonn, by AUGUSTUS VON SCHLEGEL, and transmitted by him to the Society, there is an essay on the progress of Oriental Literature, written by the Editor, which, though not belonging immediately to the proceedings of the Society now under consideration, is intimately connected with its pursuits, and on that account deserving of remark in this place. The author has not been backward in depreciating the efforts of the English, nor in magnifying the zeal and learning of his countrymen in the philology of the East;—but we shall lay before our readers an able analysis of SCHLEGEL's dissertation prepared and read by Mr. H. H. WILSON, the Secretary at the last Meeting, which will fully shew its tendency and merits. It is as follows:—

The name of AUGUSTUS SCHLEGEL, the author and conductor of the '*Indische Bibliothek*' occupies deservedly, a distinguished place in the Literature of the present day.

By his universal acquirements, and comprehensive genius he has identified himself, with the intellectual interests of every age and clime, and by his powers, as a linguist and a critic, has qualified himself to sit in judgement, on the most eminent productions of every cultivated tongue,—in this capacity, he has hitherto chiefly been celebrated in Europe, and he is especially known to us, as the most eloquent, and perhaps the most able commentator, that has ever offered homage to the genius of Shakespear—he now appears as the zealous cultivator of Oriental studies—with what success remains to be ascertained, but in the mean time it cannot be doubted, that his opinions will be widely diffused and will exercise a powerful influence on the minds of his contemporaries: it may not therefore be uninteresting to English readers to be made acquainted with the sentiments he has expressed on the cultivation of Sanscrit Literature, by those who have been, or are still numbered amongst the Members of the literary community of India, and it will be no diminution of this interest, that the view which he has taken, is far from flattering.

The '*Indische Bibliothek*,' opens with an Essay, on the actual state of Indian Philology: this Essay was originally published in 1819, in the Annual Register of the Prussian University of the Rhine, and seems to have excited much interest on the continent, having already been twice translated into French, and published in the Literary Journals of France—its length and diffuseness render its translation on the present occasion objectionable, and it will be sufficient for our purpose to translate those passages, only, which

which relate to the cultivation of Sanscrit Literature by English labourers.

The peculiar situation of the German Nation, has hitherto prevented them from directing to the study of Indian letters, that diligence and talent which have placed them in every other branch of knowledge, upon a level, with their most distinguished neighbours: the English on the contrary have been enabled by the superior advantages of their position to obtain an almost exclusive access to the literary treasures of India, and political considerations have induced them to avail themselves of the opportunities thus placed within their reach: the impulse was first given by two men of pre-eminent talents, and in Warren Hastings and Sir Wm. Jones, the Statesman and Philosopher were fortunately associated, to direct the energies of their Countrymen, to the means, best fitted to extend the reputation and power of Great Britain in the East.

In order to perpetuate the duration of an empire more extensive than that of the Mogul, to which they have succeeded, the English have turned their provident attention to the opinions and habits of their subjects, to the administration of such laws as are held sacred in the East, and to the direct and personal exercise of the authority which they have assumed: to attain these objects, and to avoid being misled or deceived by interested or ignorant interpretation, it was indispensably necessary that they should qualify themselves to hear and answer, to communicate freely and independently with those subject to their power and entitled to their protection, and to promulgate their orders and laws in a form

that should be understood by those to whom they were addressed: in a word, it was necessary that they should acquire the mastery of the Native languages. These are of a mixed character, composed in general of Arabic, Persian or other additions, in a greater or less degree, to a Sanscrit base, and therefore demand a various and laborious course of study for their acquirement: to facilitate their acquisition, the Press has been employed and Colleges have been founded both in India and in Europe.

The study of Oriental Literature is therefore to the English rather the means than the end, the instrument of their policy, rather than the amusement or occupation of their intellect. To the Germans such an inducement is unknown, but they well content themselves with the excitement that Antiquity, Philology, and Philosophy, administer, and can find an attraction of infinite interest in the investigation of new and unvisited regions of research. Long and intimate resort have rendered them familiar with the least frequented haunts of learning, and they will need but little extraneous incitement to plunge boldly into the precious mines of knowledge which Sanscrit Literature holds out to our expectation, whether the light it throws upon the most ancient compositions of every tongue and people and upon the origin of the human race, be considered, or whether our curiosity be restricted to the rich creations of the Indian Mythology, the elegant imaginings of its poetry, or the deep and luminous speculations with which its Philosophy is stored.

The means of obtaining access to a collection of intellectual labours containing unquestionably

tionably more valuable materials than the lamented Library of Oasymandya, and enshrining more important truths than the hieroglyphics of Egypt conical, are now in some measure offered to the acceptance of every European Nation, by the publications of the few English cultivators of this extensive field: what they have hitherto effected however has been far from proportionate to what they possessed the means of executing, and leaves even in the elements of the enquiry much to be yet performed. The European community is in fact with regard to Hindu Literature in the relation in which it stood to the works of Classical Antiquity, when they first became the objects of literary curiosity—the means are defective, the guides incompetent, the same difficulties obstruct the eager progress of the student, and they are only to be overcome by a like display of energy and perseverance.

The English have published four grammars of the Sanscrit Language. Those of Forster and Colebrooke are unfinished, and the latter may be suffered to remain so, as in consequence probably of the imperfections of Hindu typography at the period at which it was published, the rules occupy so much space as to leave none for examples, and illustrations.—The grammar of Carey is more valuable in this respect, but is incommodious from its extent, and defective in its partial adoption of the European and Native systems, following occasionally, one, and occasionally the other, —Wilkins has succeeded in converting the Algebra of Hindu, into the plainer Arithmetic of European Grammar, and his work is the best—at the same time his terminology or system

of affixes is not alway happily selected, and he omits many things of primary importance. —Upon the whole however the work is commodious and useful, and has the not insignificant advantage of being easily procurable in Europe. Besides these publications, three original works on Grammar have been printed, the *Sutras of Panini*, the *Siddhanta Camudi* and the *Mugdha Bodha*. These books are however utterly useless to the European Student; the methods they follow are very singular and peculiar, and the style in which they are written is exceedingly difficult. —No means have been employed to remedy these defects, and to render them intelligible, as no translation nor even occasional explanation in some known language accompanies them—it will be long before they can become available, without the aid of native instructors.

After Grammars the books required by a Student, are Dictionaries, and in this respect we are even worse off than in the former—the only work of the kind yet published is the *Amara Cosha*, a Vocabulary with an Alphabetical Index, and marginal translation by Colebrooke. The necessity of consulting in this publication two or more places for the meanings of a word, renders it inconvenient in use, and its limited extent, its arbitrary arrangement, and omission of all the roots of the language, make it of but little intrinsic value—the work is also very scarce. The original text of the *Amara Cosha* and other Sanscrit Vocabularies has also been printed in Calcutta, but as they are not illustrated by comment or explanation they are of no more practical value than the original Grammars already noticed. A

Dictionary

W

Dictionary by Wilson has been announced, but the copies of it have not yet reached Europe—the first three hundred pages of it, I have however, had an opportunity of inspecting, and am satisfied that this work will still leave much to be desired—the arrangement of the words not following the ramifications of the derivatives from the roots is by no means satisfactory, and what should we think of a Greek or Latin Dictionary which omitted the greater part of the compound verbs.—The etymological part of this dictionary, however, derived from original authorities, and constructed according to the native systems, is of very great value.

From this account of the elementary works yet published, it is evident that the great want of Sanscrit study in the west is yet to be supplied, and for this purpose, three books especially are urgently required. A selection of easy and pleasing passages with a literal translation, critical scholia and grammatical analyses; a concise, but comprehensive Grammar, and a more than merely alphabetical glossary—in printing the text, the words should be carefully separated, or at least discriminated by some such marks as those adopted in the Serampore edition of the *Hitopadesa*, and the language of the translation should invariably be Latin.

Of those translations which the English have published in their own language, very few of them have been illustrated by any critical comment or learned elucidation, either in the form of preliminary discussion or occasional annotation—the translations are also in general open to animadversion. The translation of the *Hitopadesa* by Wilkins abounds in the most extraordinary mistakes—the date

of the work (1799) may perhaps form its apology.—As far as I have compared it with the original, I am not able to speak in more favorable terms of the same writer's version of the *Bhagavat Gita*. The translation of the *Ramayana* as far as published, is not free from faults, and is by no means close, the language has no pretensions to elegance or taste, and important passages in the text are passed over without the explanation or comment that they require; the form of the work is also objectionable on account of its being so loosely printed.—It is likely to occupy ten thick quarto volumes when it might be easily compressed into at least half the number, of the octavo size. I have had no opportunity of comparing Sir William Jones's translations of the *Hitopadesa*, *Saccontala*, *Gita Govinda*, and *Laws of Menu*, with the originals, but I entertain no doubt of their superior merit,—Sir William Jones was possessed of great philological acquirements, and was animated by a proper sense of the value of the ancient treasures of Hindoo lore—his high public situation too no doubt secured him the best assistance and the most able Brahmans that could be obtained—his translation of *Menu* at least recommends itself by the merits of its style.—I have equally wanted an opportunity of comparing the translations of Colebrooke, from works on Law and Mathematics, with the Originals, but they are no doubt executed in a masterly manner, as is every thing from his hand. In the text of *Megha Duta*, Wilson has made a very acceptable present to the admirers of Hindu Poetry, and his annotations exhibit taste, and reading, as well as convey information on points of

of Mythology, Geography and National manners. — The free translation in rhyme, will be however of no service to Students of the Sanscrit language. The native press has been actively employed during the last few years, and a variety of original works have been printed, — as they have been left solely to the Superintendence of Native Scholars, generally wanting even the trifling accompaniment of an English Title Page, and as those Individuals were unacquainted with any method preferable to the order and appearance of their Manuscripts, they have not been able of course to introduce any practical improvement upon the autographs, to which they have been accustomed, — faithful adherence to the originals, has indeed prevailed to such an extent, that some of the books have been printed exactly of the form of the long narrow leaves of which the Manuscripts consist.

With regard to the Natural History and Geography of India, the manners of the people and their Modern History, the English have been zealously industrious: this is the bright side of the picture. It cannot be denied, however, that with respect to the Monuments of Art, the French displayed, during their temporary occupation of Egypt, more assiduity, science and learning, than the English have exhibited during their long and undisturbed possession of Hindustan. No work of a public character, has ever been attempted, and the performances of private individuals in this line, are in general rather calculated to please the eye, than to disseminate information. Some ideas of ancient Hindu architecture may be gathered from the prints of Daniel, but of In-

dian sculpture, few specimens have been published; and those have been evidently designed without the least regard to characteristic expression. In sight even of Bombay, one of the chief seats of the English Empire, lies the Island of Salsette, and yet we know nothing of its Cavern Temple, but by vague verbal description: no one has ever taken the trouble to describe it on copper. In fact literary or scientific zeal appears to be unknown to the English in India; and the spirit once called into animation by Sir William Jones seems to have now become extinct. We have no new works to expect — we understand, from the old Scholars, whose names are rendered illustrious by the 'Asiatic Researches,' and it does not appear that any younger talents have arisen to supply their place. — This vast field is therefore now abandoned to German diligence and learning, and every thing conspires to rouse them to its cultivation. Royal munificence has supplied them with the requisite materials of oriental typography, and although their application may for a while be limited, or imperfect, they will soon be brought into effective operation. A man of whom his paternal land may well be proud, Alexander Von Humboldt has long projected a journey through India to Tibet: by the encouragement and aid of the Royal Government, ample means will be placed at his disposal, and although the works of nature wear in his eyes the form the most attractive, yet his taste is too comprehensive, his knowledge too vast, for him to pass by without regard the sacred vestiges of Antiquity, — to him then may we be indebted for an accession to our literary wealth and the rudiments at least of an Indian

Indian Museum amongst a German people. In the mean time much is to be achieved, with the implements in our reach, and the names of Bopp* and Chery† already afford incitement and example. Shall then the English be longer suffered to retain a monopoly of Sanscrit Literature—no—let them if they please keep their Cinnamon and Spices to themselves, but the Treasures of intellect are the common right of the whole civilised world.

Such are the sentiments of Augustus Schlegel, and such his estimate of the Literary efforts of our countrymen—some of his remarks may perhaps be just—many of them however may be called in question—some are undoubtedly grounded on error or misapprehension, and few of them seem to have been dictated by considerate judgement or liberal spirit.—We may indeed suspect that policy has prompted much of his opening Essay, and that Schlegel has purposely undervalued the past labours of the English in order the more effectually to stimulate his countrymen to emulative exertion.—It is to be wished that he may succeed, and that the patient

perseverance and scholarly profundity for which the Germans have always been celebrated may be directed to the discovery of those treasures which the Literature of India unquestionably contains.—There can be no feeling amongst our countrymen hostile to the attempt—the prize is open to the competition of the whole world; but it is to be hoped that we have spirit enough amongst us not to resign it without a struggle. It will indeed be little to the credit of the national character, should the cultivation of Sanscrit Literature be advantageously transferred from these regions where it is indigenous and where all the means of culture are at hand, to the uncongenial fields of Bonn and Paris, where it can only be forced into productiveness by the superior skill and energy of the cultivator.

Govt. Gaz. Oct. 25.

Public Assembly.

The First of the Subscription Assemblies, which was held on Friday Evening, was as we had anticipated, well attended, and the whole effect gay, brilliant, and animating. The good intentions of the Stewards were unfortunately not seconded so effectually as we had hoped; for though many persons were in the room before 9, Dancing did not commence until a later hour, and the Promenade was not so patiently borne before the Dance began, as it was during the interval between the Setts, or after Supper. It is not indeed in the nature of young and buoyant spirits, to hear the inviting sound of Music, and not be animated and impatient to move to them in lighter and more airy steps than the solemn tread of a long and embarrassed walk.

When

* Mr. Bobb is a native of Bavaria, sent to England at the expense of the King of that country for the purpose of studying Sanscrit. With the assistance of Mr. Wilkins especially he has acquired a proficiency in the language, and has given very able proofs of his successful application in a "comparison of Sanscrit and Greek Conjugation," and a literal translation in the Latin language of the *Nalopakhyaṇa*, an Episode in the *Mahabharat*.

† Mons. Chery, the gentleman who was elected an Honorary Member of the Asiatic Society, at the meeting of the 10th Oct, 1831.

When the Dance began, however, it was entered into with great spirit, and Quadrilles and Country Dances succeeded each other with sufficient activity to give all an opportunity of joining in this exhilarating entertainment. The room was well lighted, the Music excellent, the Stewards particularly attentive to the pleasure of the Company, and all were an aspect of unconstrained and animated pleasure.

The most Noble the Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings, as Patrons of this Entertainment, honored it with their presence; and appeared to partake

in the exhilarating influence of the gay and happy scene.

The Supper Room was opened at midnight; and it is but justice to the Stewards, as well as the Providers of the Feast, to say that we have seldom seen the comfort of the guests better attended to. The viands were abundant and good—the wines excellent and well cooled—the servants sufficiently numerous to furnish all the aid required—a sufficiency of room and chairs at table for all present—and as much quiet enjoyment of comfort, that rare visitor at public Entertainments, as we have ever seen in so large a party.

Cal. Jour. Oct. 29.

BENGAL OCCURRENCES,

For November, 1821.

Settlement of Singapore.

Having just received a very valuable communication on the condition and prospects of our infant settlement of Singapore, we commit it to the press without other comment than an assurance, that it is from a most respectable quarter, and that we have reason to think our readers may depend on the correctness of all that is advanced in it.

Extract of a Letter dated on board the Ship — Singapore Roads, 1st November, 1821.

Having stopped and obtained here as much freight as we had room for, our consequent detention has been sufficient to enable me fully to gratify the curiosity I had to see this infant and

much talked of settlement, and transmit you a faithful account of it.—Great as my expectations were raised by all I have heard in its praise, I cannot say they have been attended with disappointment, as too frequently happens in such cases. On the contrary, I think that its central and sheltered situation in the heart of the Eastern Countries and Islands, where it is not inaptly called by the Natives the *navel* thereof, and in a strait thro' which vessels, to and from various parts, are constantly passing and cannot pass without going close to it, the facility with which goods can at all times be shipped or landed, the goodness of the water and soil, the abundance of wood, and the extreme salubrity of the climate, besides

besides other natural advantages as well as many resources and capabilities, all conspire to render its selection, for the purpose for which it is intended, a most eligible one.

My astonishment on finding so large a population of Chinese, Bugis, Malays, &c. comfortably settled and industriously employed on an island that, few ages past, has been covered with impenetrable forests and known only by name to European Navigators, was much increased, on my being assured that this sudden conversion of woods and solitude into a cleared and inhabited Country—a thriving and busy port—had been the work of only a few months after the judicious occupation of it, by its enterprising and intelligent founder, who was deputed to carry into effect the wise and enlightened views of a Superior Authority, by fixing that foundation of Eastern Commerce and Civilisation for which Singapore is so well calculated, the great uncertainty of its retention by the British, which subsequently prevailed, having checked all further advancement.—The late favorable Report however of the Select Committee of the Lords on the opinion of the Foreign Trade of Great Britain, in as far as relates to Singapore, seems to have inspired such a confidence on the part of the European and some of the more opulent Chinese Merchants, of an ultimate, if not speedy, Confirmation of the Port, as to induce them to commence the erection of permanent and substantial Houses and Godowns.—The less adventurous Armenian, Arab, Chuliah and other Traders will no doubt soon follow the example, and as the soil, shores and forests of Singapore furnish an inexhaustible quantity of bricks, tiles,

slate, stones, lime, and timber, of an excellent quality, we may soon look for a well-built Town with numerous and convenient Wharfs along the banks of the River or rather Inlet of the Sea, contiguous to which the principal Mercantile part of it is marked out and already partly occupied with the Ware-houses of some of the Individuals to whom portions have been allotted.—This Inlet penetrates far into the interior, in a winding course,—is about 300 feet wide towards its mouth,—has regular tides, which rise 2 feet at the Springs and is capable of admitting Vessels of at least 200 Tons. I myself having just witnessed the dropping out of it of an Arab Ship of that burthen.

Between the Inlet and a parallel rivulet to the right as you land, and at the distance of about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, there is a nearly square plain (the greater part of which is appropriated for a Cantonment) faced with a high sandy beach, free from Surf, and terminated on the inner side by a Steep Hill of a sufficient elevation to possess a beautiful and commanding view of the surrounding country and the Straits, and which has been cleared preparatory to the erection of a Residency House on it.—On the further side of the Inlet is, on one hand, a regularly built Chinese Town; and, on the other, beyond the rivulet, is an extensive plain, in front of which the sandy beach before mentioned stretches into an inner bay and whence another Inlet resembling a river encompasses it behind.—The nearer part of this plain is marked out for a European Town and intersected by roads at right angles to each other.—That more remote is partly occupied by the Bugis and Malays, &c.—And it is there the Sultan resides.

The

The interior of the Island, which, from a late General Survey by the Resident, is found to be several times larger than was supposed or is laid down in the Charts, consists of an undulating mixture of hills and dales, which when cleared and diversified with various growths, will render it both interesting and valuable. Plantations of Gambier, Pepper and Spices are already making their appearance in many parts of it—Cultivation is also beginning to take place in some of the neighbouring Islands, and these as well as Singapore itself, which, since the latter was the seat of the antient Empire of Johor, have for centuries remained in a pristine state of nature, and served but to harbour Pirates, may in time be expected to be occupied by a population of industrious and civilized inhabitants.—It is in contemplation to effect an overland communication between Singapore and the interior of some of those Malay States on the East side of the Peninsula, whose ports are shut up from all communication during the violence of the N. E. monsoon. *John Bull.*

Mission to Siam.—The new Ship *John Adam*, which left Calcutta, yesterday, is proceeding, as we learn, with a special Mission to Siam and other parts of the East, from which we hope great and mutual benefits may ultimately result. The following are the party embarked in the *John Adam*:

JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq. Agent of the Governor General in charge of the mission, Mrs. CRAWFORD, who accompanies her husband on the voyage, and her infant child. CAPT. DAN. CARRISON of the Bombay army, Assistant to the Governor General's Agent; MR. FINLAYSON,

Surgeon and Naturalist—and Lieut. RUTHERFORD commanding the Escort.

The Agent of the Governor General is deputed, we understand, to the Court of Siam and Cochin China, as His Lordship's Envoy, with the view of extending or opening a Commerce with countries known to possess a vast population, advanced civilization, and natural advantages of the highest kind. From the experience, talents, and extensive information of the Gentleman so judiciously chosen for this mission, who is known by reputation at least to all the Readers of his valuable Work on the Indian Archipelago, and the Reports of the Evidence given before the Committee of the House of Lords, on the extension of the Eastern Trade, it may be fairly presumed that all the advantages capable of being derived from enquiry and negotiation, will be obtained. Two Gentlemen of eminent Scientific attainments accompany this Mission, the objects of which are, we learn, wholly unconnected with political views. We augur, therefore, most favorably of its issue, and wish it every possible success.

Cal. Jour. Nov. 22.

Judging from the prices of many articles of export on the Calcutta market, which are in the rise, it would appear that commercial speculations are improving and becoming more extensive. The most remarkable change, that has taken place in this respect, is that which regards the Indigo of the present season, which has attained a price unprecedentedly high, and much higher we apprehend than was expected a very short time back, after it had risen considerably beyond the average of past years. Having lately advanced to

to 200 rupees per maund, a further advance was looked for, but the most sanguine did not then seem to anticipate the maximum at more than 220 or 230. On Monday, however, quantities were sold as high as 260 and 270; and, judging from the qualities of the Indigo thus sold with the briskness of the demand for it, the holders of the finest sort were yesterday in expectation of effecting their sales at a material advance on the highest prices that we have quoted.

John Bull, Nov. 28.

Supreme Court.

Presentment of the Grand Jury for the Fourth Sessions of 1831.

The Grand Jury having disposed of all the Bills submitted for their decision, and there being no further business before them, present themselves to your Lordships, to solicit their discharge; but before being dismissed, they beg to lay before your Lordships the result of their having considered the various topics to which their attention was invited by the learned Judge from whom they received their charge.

In turning their attention to the subjects alluded to, the Jury have done no more in compliance with the express wishes of that learned Judge, than from any confidence in their own qualifications to offer an opinion on measures calculated to remedy the evils complained of; and in now troubling your Lordships with the result of their enquiries, the Jury cannot but lament that this inadequacy has been much augmented by the heavy business of the Session, as also by the pressure of their private avocations, which have left them little time to meet the enquiry they have attempted to conduct, with that grave consideration and study

which the importance of the subject demanded.

As the point first in importance, the jury having instituted an enquiry into the circumstances attendant on the late robberies in Chouringhee, and from a perusal of the documents with which the kindness of the Magistrates has supplied them, as well as from the communications of such individuals of the Jury as were among the sufferers; a strong ground has been afforded for the presumption, that most of these robberies, if not actually perpetrated by the domestic servants of the houses plundered were committed under a direct connivance on their part. If the Jury are correct in the opinion they have formed; it is obvious that this species of depredation presents the most formidable obstacles to detection—obstacles, which the most vigilant and active system of Police, could hardly be able to overcome, for if the activity of the master fail in attaching the guilt to the proper party, it is to be feared that but little hope of success is to be entertained from the interference of the Magistrates. And, however, the object of the thief would be defeated, were there no places in existence where his ill acquired property, could with facility be disposed of, and as the enquiries of the Jury do not lead them to the belief, that perpetrators of burglary in India have been actuated by sanguinary, or indeed other motives than those of mere plunder; they would feel inclined to place a full reliance on measures more of prevention than of punishment—or measures which should be calculated to annihilate those receptacles for stolen or dishonestly acquired property, which, it is to be feared, are but too abundant in Calcutta; and under this view of the case, as such places

places appear to be within the knowledge, though at present without the controul of the Magistrates, the Jury, with submission, would beg to recommend that a summary power be vested in the Magistracy to enter upon and put down all notorious receptacles for stolen property, all petty auction rooms, gambling and other house of ill fame, to which persons of bad or suspicious character may be in the habit of resorting.

In extension of the subject, as it is to be apprehended, that much facility for the conveying away stolen property is afforded by the numerous unregistered and unlicensed drivers of hackeries and kyranchies, boatmen, palanquin bearers, and common coolies, who earn their daily subsistence by plying for hire in Calcutta, the Jury would further recommend that the Magistrates be empowered to license all persons of the above description, and that they be required to register themselves at the Police, as well as to number their carts, kyranchies, boats and palanquins in a conspicuous manner—the coolies being required to bear badges, and it were further to be desired that some controlling power were vested in the Magistracy on certain shops and trades in Calcutta, requiring all of such description or character as might appear most likely to facilitate the concealment of stolen property, amongst which description the Jury would class hawkers, pedlars, pawnbrokers, &c. to take out licences for the prosecution of their business.

The Jury are aware that much objection may be taken to the expediency or propriety of the measures thus recommended, but they have the satisfaction of knowing, that in our native land where the real liberty of the sub-

ject is to the full as much regarded as it is sought to be here, most of the restrictive regulations thus recommended have long been in full and successful operation.

With respect to the point most strongly brought home to their attention by the learned Judge who gave them their charge, the Jury cannot but be sensible of the extreme caution with which a proposition, involving or tending to compromise the personal liberty of the subject, ought to be approached, and here they have again to lament their incompetency to pronounce on such matter, but they have their encouragement in the belief expressed by the learned Judge, that their suggestions, however crude and hastily thrown together, will be productive of public benefit. Adverting to the municipal regulations of the Metropolis of England, which appear to empower the Magistracy there to take up and detain all suspicious characters unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves, the Jury cannot discover that any very serious inconvenience is likely to arise from the vesting a tantamount authority in the Police establishment in the Metropolis of India, provided that convenient offices were at the same time established in the four wards of the City, to be considered as dependencies of the head police office in the Loll Bazar, and furnished with the most constant attendance, day and night, of trust-worthy and responsible Europeans, well acquainted with the native language and customs; before whom all persons partaking of the character alluded to by the learned Judge, and apprehended under the circumstances mentioned by him, should be instantly brought for examination,

examination, and either as instantly discharged or handed over to the sitting magistrate to be further dealt with as the cases might appear to require. If it were further provided, that all instances of improper or frivolous apprehension or detention, whether on the part of the native Chokeydar or the European should be visited with immediate and signal punishment, the Jury are not without hopes that much practical benefit and increased security for property would result from the introduction of the regulations thus adverted to.

The Jury at the same time consider it incumbent on them to remark that from the abundant opportunities afforded for the commission of petty theft and robbery, occasioned by the loose and inadequate manner in which premises and property are secured in the city, it is not at all to be wondered at that the records of the Supreme Court and of the Police Office present such numerous instances of delinquency, but it is their firm belief that in few countries would property similarly exposed suffer less depredation. Considering, therefore, that the measures thus recommended may possibly prove introductory to a greater evil, by the liability of abuse to which they may seem to be exposed as much from any culpably interested motives on the part of the native chokeydars, the expediency of the adoption of such new measures must necessarily form a fit subject for the consideration of the executive authorities; who, in giving effect thereto, will provide for the due observance of that vigilance and propriety of conduct on the part of the Police Establishment already alluded to. The Jury, however, candidly confess that their want

of time and leisure perfectly to inquire into the matters treated of must deprive their opinion of much of that title to attention which a closer and less interrupted study of the subject would demand for it.

The Jury have hitherto only considered the robberies committed lately in Chowringhee, and alluded to in the learned Judge's charge, but they feel it to be their duty, now to notice another extensive system of depredation, which in the individual knowledge of some of the Jurors has long existed; from the prevalence of which the mercantile community have been heavy sufferers, and against the recurrence of which no adequate protection appears hitherto to have been provided. Allusion is here made to the numerous thefts which have been from time to time committed on the valuable property while in transit to the ships loading in different parts of the River; thefts of serious amount, which it is to be feared, from the impunity that has in most cases attended their commission, will greatly increase.

The Jury, however, are not prepared with a recommendation as to any particular system of Police, calculated to prevent this serious evil; but they entertain a perfect conviction, that the subject only requires to be brought fully before the notice of the executive authorities, to meet with that attention which it appears to require. The Jury content themselves with these observations—that the population of Calcutta has within the last 18 or 20 years undergone material increase, while the Police establishment has not been augmented—though they have understood it to be the opinion of the Magistrates that much of the crime committed in the metropolis

metropolis is attributable to the Police establishment of Calcutta, not being on a scale sufficiently extended to meet the increased and increasing population; and this opinion of the Magistrates appears to be corroborated by the fact, that the total Police establishment of three of the principal cities in the Mofussil, appear to be about 5 times more numerous, than that of Calcutta, while the aggregate of houses to be guarded scarcely exceeds those of the metropolis by one third.

A statement of this kind appears to carry its own comment and its own remedy with itself: and the Jury have little doubt but that the wisdom and vigilant care of the executive will devise measures for that increase of the Police establishment, both on shore and afloat, which the increased population and a view to the complete security of the property of the city appear to require. The Jury are of opinion that if night patrols were established, under the charge of European Constables, who should be instructed to visit the different Chokeedary stations, an increased confidence and security would be afforded to property of all descriptions.

The Jury cannot take leave of this subject in which they are addressing your Lordships, without expressing the belief they entertained, that an efficient Police, in the native branch of it, cannot be looked for until encouragement be given to persons of good character and conduct to enter on its duties. The present rates of pay given to *Jemadars* and *Chokeedars* do not appear to be adequate. The latter only receive 4 Rupees per month; a rate of wages manifestly inadequate to their maintenance, and considerably below what they would get even in

many other professions, of not more labour and less responsibility. It would seem, therefore, that the present system does not afford sufficient inducement for qualified persons to engage themselves, and it is to be feared, that the *Chokeedars* now employed must in many instances be incompetent to their duties, or that they derive an income from sources, at once at variance with their duty, and destructive as well of the ends of Justice, as of the character of an efficient Police.

At the close of their labors the Grand Jury have to apologize for having so long trespassed on your Lordship's attention. The points which they have attempted to discuss are of the first importance to the security of the city, and they have thus been insensibly betrayed into greater length, than they intended. They have endeavoured to do the subject all the justice in their power—if they have failed in their object, they have this consolation, that any measures, originating with the Government and confirmed by the wisdom and experience of your Lordship, cannot but be productive of signal public benefit, by highly improving the morals of the people, greatly narrowing the commission of crime and thereby materially lessening the labor of those, who, like themselves, may hereafter be called upon to discharge the responsible duties of Jurors.

For and on behalf of the Grand Jury by their Foreman.

JAMES MACKILLIP,
Calcutta, 1st Nov. 1831.

John Bull.

Criminal Information moved against the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday,

terday, (Nov. 9), Mr. Spankie, the Advocate General, moved for a Rule to shew cause why a Criminal Information should not be filed against Mr. Buckingham, for the publication of several articles and Letters in the Calcutta Journal of the 1st, 2nd 2nd, and 6th of November instant, as tending to pervert the ends of Justice; to remove the cause of the Libel now under prosecution by the Secretaries of Government, from its proper forum, the Supreme Court, and make it matter of appeal to the Public; and as an attempt to warp or influence unfairly the minds of those who might compose the Jury, before whom the alleged Libel will be tried. Our Reporter was not in Court at the commencement of this motion for the Rule;—but the recollections of those who were present enable him to present the following brief Report of what passed:—

The libellous or objectionable parts enumerated by the Advocate General, as the ground of this new Prosecution on the part of the Government, in addition to that of the Secretaries, were the following:—

In the paper of Thursday, Nov. 1, the Editorial Remarks in page 1. In the same Paper, page 4, the Letter signed Sam Sober-sided, and the Letter signed Brevier. In the same Paper page 12, the Letter signed Parenthesis, and the Editorial Note on it.

In the Paper of Friday, November 2, page 26, the Letter signed Brevis-simus.

In the Paper of Saturday, November 3, page 38, the Letter signed A Public Functionary Non-Prosequens.

In the Paper of Tuesday, November 6, the Letter signed Spectator, with the quotation from Mr. Windham's Speech on

the abuse of patronage in England. In the same Paper, page 61, the Letter signed Richard Fubbs, on Gang-green or Mortification, addressed "Dear Diabolo."

We could not learn whether the Sporting Intelligence of Tim Pedigree was included in the list; or whether it is intended to wait for his Second Letter on the Matches said to be made up for further contests, the particulars of which are not yet ascertained.

The foregoing, with this last exception, were represented by the Advocate General, as intending to pervert the natural channels of Justice, &c. &c. &c. but the following is the Report collected from those who were in Court at the time, as well as can be gathered, of his comment on the two last Letters named, of Spectator and Richard Fubbs:—

In commenting on the Letter of Spectator in the Journal of the 6th of November, the learned Advocate remarked this passage:—"They fasten on a preposition that has been true since the days of Adam," &c. &c. The obvious meaning of which was, he said, that those who could not obtain redress by application to the Secretaries, should apply to the Editor of the Calcutta Journal. He maintained that this was a Libel on the Government, and was calculated to make an erroneous impression on the public mind. No Government was so easy of access, and he had known innumerable instances of persons making applications meeting with the readiest attention. The meeting of the Letter was that unless you have the ear of the Secretaries, application is in vain. Such insinuations must have a great effect on the public mind at the present time; because

causes a prosecution for a Libel being a great novelty here, every thing written on the subject was devoured with avidity. The Writer of the Letter proceeded (he remarked) thus: "these strains (of Mr. Windham) are of a higher mood: these imputations are more grave, direct, and specific, than any to be found in Sam Sobersides; yet all England could not produce one man to prosecute the Journalists who printed Mr. Windham's Speech, much less twelve Grand Jurors to convict them for a Libel." This was evidently, he thought, a reflection on the Grand Jury, conveying the meaning that in all England persons could not have been found to act as they had done. But whether it was an allusion to them, or was itself a good argument or not, was nothing to the purpose. Such arguments might be addressed to the Jury, but it was not proper that they should be brought forward extra-judicially to prejudice the public mind.

In the same Paper of the 6th, (he continued,) there was a Letter headed "Thrice—No Nearer." He did not exactly understand the meaning of those words unless they meant that it was best to keep still on the weather-gage of the Law, however near one might approach it. It began by saying a "Club of persons are suffering severely under a Gang-green." Now if their Lordships were fond of punning, he would tell them what he had learned from his friend, Mr. Compton, who understood these matters as well as any one who ever studied that art. The Gang-green it seems signified persons dressed in green; it might apply to the Secretaries, or it might apply to Dr. M'Whirter, whom he had seen dressed in green, or to any other persons dressed in this

manner. But it also signifies that they were in a state of *gangrene* or *mortification*, on no account, no doubt, of the triumph of the Liberty of the Press. But the letter proceeded, this Gang-green "have united." Now their Lordships knew that a short time before, the Prosecutors had been called the "United Secretaries." The Letter went on, "It is reported the Grand Jury have found a *True Bill* against him under Ten Counts," referring no doubt to the Bill found by the Calcutta Grand Jury. The writer says "I have been told, nay I verily believe, that there are amongst these Ever-Greens some Gentlemen of great worth and talents; and I am sorry for it; that is, I am sorry that any such Gentlemen should be found in any such Association." For such language, the learned Counsel contended: that the publisher should be prosecuted for contempt of Court. "This finding of the Bill, it is said, is a serious affair, and it may be worth the pains to endeavour to ascertain whether any are so situated as to have laboured under an *insensible bias* in favor of any one or more of the *Club*." The learned Advocate continued in this manner to the end of the Letter; concluding that no one could help thinking that some individuals of the Grand Jury were intended by these allusions, and if there were any Gentleman in the Secretary's Office to whom they applied, who would not think that *these* were aimed at? But the persons meant were not designated, and the attempt to Libel was so strenuous, that in wishing to attack one, it was levelled at all. To go on in this manner, from day to day, was an attempt, he said, to defeat the cause of Public Justice. Morning after morning people's feelings

ings were lacerated, and it appeared they must suffer in this manner till next Sessions, unless their Lordships put a stop to it. A person who took upon himself the odium of a Prosecution to correct this evil did a meritorious public service, as he sustained those assaults on his own character to save the reputation of others less able to bear or to repel them. They are like the Plagues of Egypt, they accompanied people in their chambers, and in the field, whether they were at home or abroad. It was a proper case for a Criminal Information; he could not take it before the Grand Jury, because Jurors of every description were liable to be attacked. He did not remember any case where a person indicted for a Libel went on in this manner from day to day arguing his own cause, prejudicing the public mind as to matter *sub judice*, and removing the consideration of it from the proper Forum to the Tribunal of Public Opinion. He therefore moved for a Criminal Information against Mr. Buckingham, for obstructing the course of Public Justice, and he did so, not so much on account of any individuals, as on behalf of the Public.

Sir F. MacNaghten said he had before expressed his doubts as to the right of the Court to grant Criminal Informations, and these doubts were now increased. He thought there should always be some way of proceeding in such cases as these, originating after the Grand Jury might be discharged, and it therefore appeared to him a very wrong practice to discharge the Grand Jury while the Criminal Court was sitting. Altho' the Grand Jury were not discharged it would not be necessary for them to attend daily in the Court; but they

might be called when wanted. He did not mean to make any declaration of his sentiments on this case, or to foreclose himself in any manner as to judgment he should afterwards pronounce; but he thought that while a person was under one prosecution, no one would wish, unless it were absolutely necessary, to subject him to another.

The Advocate General did not think he could have applied to the Grand Jury, if it had been still sitting; and cited the case of the King v. Jolly, where an affidavit had been presented that Jolly, while the case was depending, was attempting in the mean time to prejudice the minds of the Jury, and a Criminal Information was granted.

Sir F. MacNaghten did not argue as to whether or not the Court of King's Bench would in such a case as this grant a Criminal Information. He merely expressed a doubt as to the Jurisdiction of this Court, and whether they could grant a Criminal Information. He had already declared that he did not pronounce any opinion on the case, and he wished so to be understood.

The Honorable the Chief Justice made some remarks, the tenor of which we could not collect.

A Rule was made to shew cause within eight days, why a Criminal Information should not be granted against J. S. Buckingham, Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Cal. Jour. Nov. 9.

Supreme Court.—The Rule being granted on the 8th inst. to shew cause why a Criminal Information should not be filed against Mr. Buckingham, the Editor of the Calcutta Journal, for several publications specified by the Advocate General, the

the question was argued with great eloquence and ability, before the Bench, on Friday the 16th, after which the Judges de-

livered their opinions, and the Rule was made absolute.

Gov. Gaz. Nov. 22.

BENGAL OCCURRENCES,

For December, 1821.

Horrible Outrage.—The following are the principal circumstances descriptive of and connected with the horrible outrage to which we alluded yesterday, as having taken place on Tuesday night in the Bow Bazar.

The owner of the house, which was made the scene of so dreadful a catastrophe, was a widow, whose husband, a late sheriff's officer, died a few days ago. She had three children with her besides her mother, and, after ten o'clock on Tuesday night, when they retired to rest, directions were given to two servants, who were smoking in the small compound attached to the house, to be particular in shutting the outer door before they went to sleep.

After midnight the mother was awakened by a noise at the house door, and recognized the voice of a peon, who had been employed some time back with her son-in-law, accusing the servants as having occasioned his being discharged, and cutting them unmercifully with a weapon which he had in his hand. Soon after he entered the house, and approaching the place where they all slept, his blows were first directed to her and then to her daughter, who was roused from sleep by the noise of his entrance. The daughter took her youngest

child in her arms and begged for mercy to the babe as well as herself. A parley ensued, during which they got out of bed, and the miscreant promised to spare the woman's life, provided she engaged solemnly not to make a noise or inform against him.

On her assenting to these conditions, he permitted her to leave the house, in order to carry the child to the house of her grandmother, which was in Chunam Gully at no great distance off. When she was proceeding along the street with this intent, he accompanied her, and in the mean time her mother made shift to quit the house also and to apply for the assistance of the Chokeydars attached to the Tannah in the neighbourhood. These persons, proceeding with her in quest of him, found a man in the street whom she recognised as the assassin; and he, finding that escape was impossible, exclaimed that, as a native of Hindoostan, he could not submit to be taken and killed by Christians, but would sooner die by his own hands. He immediately applied the sword to his own throat and cut it, but he was not able to inflict a mortal wound before he was secured.

The two servants, whom he had killed before he entered the

the house, were most shockingly mangled, one of their heads being almost entirely severed from his body, and both hands of the other being entirely cut off, apparently from his having lifted them up together, when first attacked, for the protection of his throat. The others lay now at the Native Hospital as well as the assassin, all severely wounded.

A Coroner's Inquest was held on Wednesday to investigate the circumstances of the horrid transaction, when a verdict of *Wilful Murder* was returned against the miscreant, whose name is *Teraub Ally*.

Ind. Gas. Dec. 3.

Major O'Shaughnessy.—The mysterious circumstances attending the death of the late Major O'Shaughnessy, and the verdict of the Coroner's Jury thereon, having created a great sensation in the public mind, the Magistrates of Calcutta thought it their duty to institute a very close inquiry into all the circumstances of the case. The result of which is, the strongest presumption that the deceased did not come by his death in the manner which is generally supposed. From the evidence which has been taken by them, in addition to that which was obtained at the Coroner's Inquest, it appears that Major O'Shaughnessy was at home, well, and in good spirits at a quarter past ten of the evening on which the accident, whatever it was, happened,—that he supped, took off his Jacket, Waistcoat, and Boots, neither of which appeared in the least dirty—that he sat in the room sometime afterwards, that no appearance of blood or soil of any sort appeared on his shirt, and that he retired to his bed-room apparently in perfect health.

He was heard about 11 P. M. down in the compound making a noise, which was not unusual with him. At two the noise heard was of a very different description, and betokened great pain and illness. He was found lying in the corner of the compound, his body partly supported against the wall, from which position he was removed with much difficulty, and brought to the entrance room, where he refused to go further. The Durwan and Muscaldar both slept (or at least remained in the compound for they could not sleep in consequence of the continued noise made by Major O'Shaughnessy of whom they scarcely ever lost sight) the whole night, which compound is very small, and has no egress but through the door, the key of which was kept by the Durwan. When found in the situation above described he was exactly in the same dress, or rather undress, in which he retired to his bed-room.

For two days after the accident Major O'Shaughnessy constantly denied having been beaten, or having been in any affray, and he persisted in this assertion, until half an hour before he expired. He then talked indistinctly of Deadman's Lane, a place not known, and it is made out as appears on evidence before the Coroner, that he stated he had been assaulted by three Europeans and one Mulatto. Now it is proper to remark here, that the Mulatto alluded to was at that time a prisoner in the house of Correction. If, however, it is believed that he was assaulted at all, the assault must have happened before ten o'clock at night. A more improbable circumstance can scarcely be imagined, than that such a man as Major O'Shaughnessy,—remarkable for his pugilistic strength

strength and skill, in the most populous part of Calcutta, at an hour when scarcely any families are retired to rest,—should have suffered himself to be beaten in such a manner as to occasion his death, without the slightest trace that he had made any resistance, without any alarm being given, or noise of any sort heard, without a soil on his clothes; without a single bruise on his arms or head, yet with three ribs broken and his back covered with bruises, and in this state walking deliberately home, sitting cheerfully down to supper, and uttering no complaint, but retiring in his usual manner, as was supposed, to bed.

The place where he was found in the compound is exactly under a terrace which has a low railing. The bed room of Major O'Shaughnessy opens upon this terrace. It is difficult to conceive a motive for his getting over this railing, but if a restlessness of mind and body which was habitual to him, which he had shewn in a great degree on that evening, be taken into account, some motive of curiosity might have excited him, and have led him to attempt getting over, or to his having overreached himself, and in that case a fall from such a height would naturally occasion the bruises of which he died.

The dying declaration of Major O'Shaughnessy is to be weighed against these facts and inferences, and would indeed have been conclusive as to the steps proper to have been taken in a prosecution, were it not for the very unsatisfactory manner in which this dying declaration was obtained, and for the contradictory accounts for two days previously given, that he had

not been beaten or been in any fracas at all.—Much of the evidence upon which this view of the case is founded, did not appear before the Coroner's Jury, none indeed that went to prove the Major to have been at home all night, a circumstance not brought at all home to the Jury; but sworn to by the Durwan and Mussalchee, who have been subsequently examined; nor were the clothes which he had worn, examined by them, though it appears the shirt was bloody when seen upon him in the morning. If these facts had been then established, it is not improbable that a different conclusion would have been drawn. The opinion now formed, however, derived from a perusal of the depositions taken before the Coroner, from the evidence subsequently obtained and from an inspection of the premises, is, that the late Maj. O'Shaughnessy did not come by his death in consequence of any assault made upon him in the streets of Calcutta.

We understand that the examinations entered into by the Magistrates, have been laid before the Government, and in consequence of the erroneous imputations which have gone abroad, arising from the supposition that a desperate outrage had been committed in the streets of Calcutta, in which Major O'Shaughnessy had met his death and that the perpetrators had escaped detection. We are authorized to state that the death of Major O'Shaughnessy is not, in the opinion of Government, ascribable to any beating or violence on the part of others, but to accident, and that the account given by him in his last moments was undoubtedly the effect of a bewildered mind.

Confirmation.

Z

Confirmation. — On Monday morning last, the Lord BISHOP of the Diocese held his triennial Visitation for the Archdeaconry in St. John's Cathedral, which was attended by all the Clergy connected with the Presidency, or stationed within a reasonable distance. — After the usual morning Service, followed by an excellent Sermon from the Rev. D. CORRIE, Senior Chaplain, his Lordship delivered an impressive and interesting charge to the Clergy assembled, the most prominent topic of which was the situation and circumstance of Christians and of the Heathen in the early ages of the Gospel, as collected from the Ecclesiastical writers of that period; compared with the state of each respectively in this country at the present day.

On Tuesday morning the BISHOP held a Confirmation in the Cathedral, when 264 persons appeared before his Lordship for the solemn purpose of openly and in their own name renewing their baptismal vows. Of these by far the greater part were young persons just entering into life; but it was particularly gratifying to see also others more advanced, glad to avail themselves of an opportunity, which might not before have been offered to them, of making this open and solemn declaration of their faith and hopes, and when it is to be presumed, nothing but a sincere conviction of their own duty and of the propriety of this affecting rite, could have brought thither. — The BISHOP afterwards delivered an address well calculated to impress the scene on the minds of all; who witnessed or took part in it, some hundred printed copies of which were afterwards distributed among the persons present.

Yesterday morning his Lord-

ship repaired at an early hour to Dum Dum, where he was hospitably received by Major General HARDWICKE at Dum Dum House. At ten o'clock the BISHOP proceeded to hold a Confirmation in the New Church of St. Stephen, which was numerously attended.

Govt. Gaz. Dec. 20.

Asiatic Society.

A Meeting of the Members of the Asiatic Society took place on the 13th instant (December) at the Society's Apartments, in Chouringhee, the Most Noble the Marquis of HASTINGS in the Chair.

Mr. HOUGH and Mr. RUTHERFORD, proposed at the last Meeting, were ballotted for and duly elected Members of the Society.

The Meeting then proceeded to elect Vice Presidents and the Committee of Papers for the ensuing year:—

Vice Presidents.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta,
Sir E. H. East.

Major General Hardwicke,
Mr. W. B. Bayley.

Committee of Papers.

Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Bentley,
Rev'd. Dr. Carey, Mr. Calder,
Mr. G. J. Gordon, Capt. Hodgson,
Capt. Lockett, Rev'd. J. Parson, Mr. Courtney Smith.

The Secretary reported the completion of the Fourteenth Volume of the Researches, and submitted applications for the Printing of the 15th Volume, when the Meeting resolved that it should be printed at the Serampore Press, on English Paper, and in an improved form.

A Letter was read from Mr. Smythe of Caen in Normandy, presenting a fac-simile of a Coptic inscription.

There have been preserved in the Cathedral of Bayeux, for time immemorial, certain sacerdotal

sacerdotal garments of great antiquity which the traditions of that Church attribute to Bishop Reguobert, who flourished in the sixth century, and has been canonized. These relics are kept in an ivory casket, covered with silver gilt ornaments of that kind usually termed Arabesque. But the remarkable circumstance attached to this article is an Oriental inscription in the front surrounding the key-hole, protected and concealed by an escutcheon hanging to the lid from a hinge, and shutting down over the lock. This inscription does not appear to have been understood among the learned in France, and was the object of a literary imposture, hazarded by Petis-de-la-Croix, in 1714. When this inscription was shewn to Mr. Smythe, he recognized without much difficulty that it was in the Arabic language, and in the Coptic character, but not being able to read more than the first word, he sent it to Von Hammer, of Vienna, who decyphered the whole and rendered it as follows: *In the name of God, element and merciful. He has sent his Goodness and Grace before him,* [literally between his feet.] It is supposed that the casket must have been the donation of some Norman or Anglo-Norman Crusader, to the Mother Church of his native Country.

When this communication was read at the Meeting, one of the Members present doubted the accuracy of the translation said to have been made by the learned Von Hammer, and has since favored us with the following remarks:—

“Mr. Hammer seems not to have properly decyphered the last line of the original Coptic Arabic. The true reading is as

follows, which may be literally translated thus—

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
لرحمته كماله ونعمه شامله

“In the name of the most merciful God, verily his mercy is great, and his beneficence universal.”

I cannot conceive how Mr. Hammer made out from the inscription,—“has sent his goodness and grace before him, (literally between his feet.)” (I rather think that the phrase, “between his feet,” (which however is not in the original) cannot be rendered “before him.” I certainly never saw it thus rendered, but it is very common

in Arabic to say بين يديه lit. *between his hands*, for *before him*.—At all events there is nothing like either of these phrases in the original Arabic.”

Major General Hardwicke presented for the Museum a Tooth of the Narwhal, an animal native of the Polar Seas, in the name of Captain Lumsden of the Artillery, recently returned from England. This Tooth was obtained from the late Navigators to the Northern parts of Davis's Straits.

Captain J. Bryant presented, in the name of Captain Peach, the head of the Ethiopian Hog, *Sus Ethiopicus*, a variety found in Southern Africa, from the Congo to near the Cape of Good Hope. It is a fierce and dangerous animal. It is distinguished by two lobes or wattles under the eyes. The specimen is a very fine one, and a valuable addition to the Museum.

The 22d and 23d Numbers of the *monumens de l'Hindoustan* were received from the compiler Mons. Laugles of Paris.

One volume of Stuart's antiquities

quities of Athens was presented by Mr. Gibbons.

A curious edition of the Rule for Drawing the Human Figure by the celebrated *Albert Durer* was presented to the Society by Major General Hardwicke in the name of Mr. William Thomas, Surgeon lately attached to the Artillery. The work was printed in 1508.

A letter and Communications were read from Messrs. Diard and DuVaucel, describing three species of *Urus*.—One of the *Soft Tortoise*, one of a *Lacerta*, and one of a *Limax*, with drawings.

An Essay on the Extraction of the Roots of Integers, as practised by the Arabs, by John Tytler, Esq. was forwarded by the Hon'ble J. Adam, and laid before the Society.

An Account of Bootan by Krishna K'hant Bhose, who was deputed by order of Government into the country of the Deb Rajah in 1815-6, and translated by David Scott, Esq. of the Civil Service, was forwarded by Mr. Swinton, Secretary to Government in the Political Department. This local description of a territory hitherto little known is extremely curious in many respects. Bootan is bounded by the Company's dominions on the south, on the east by Assam, on the north by the Lhasa territories, and on the west by the Lopho country. We shall only briefly advert to a few points characteristic of the manners of the people of Bootan.

In war, the Booteas have matchlocks, but they are of little use, as they cannot hit a mark with ball. They are afraid to fire one off with more than two fingers of powder, and when they load more heavily they tie the piece to a tree and discharge it from a distance. They fight well with a knife. When a man

is killed in battle both parties rush forward and struggle for the dead body; those who succeed in getting it take out the liver and eat it with butter and sugar. They also mix the fat and blood with turpentine, and making candles of it, burn them before the Shrine of the Deity. The bones of persons killed in war are also used for making musical pipes, and of the skulls they make beads, and also keep them set in silver for sipping water, at the time of the performance of religious ceremonies.

The Booteas do not fight in an open manner, but fire at one another from a distance, and attack at night, or lie in ambuscade. They wear iron caps and coats of mail of iron, or quilted jackets; they are armed with four or five knives in case of accidents, and they carry bows and arrows;—before engaging they drink plentifully of fermented liquor.

It is said that the Gylongs, or Bootea Monks, are not allowed to sleep, or even to lie down; night and day persons of the order continually keep watch over them armed with long whips, which they apply to the shoulders of any one that is seen to nod. The Gylongs called Lube bathe separately from the others. There are also convents of women, who wear yellow clothes, and make vows of chastity.

Bootan produces abundance of Tanager horses, blankets, walnuts, musk, chowr cowtails, oranges, and munjieth, which the inhabitants sell at Rungpore, and thence take back woollen cloths, puttoons, indigo, sandal, red sandal, assafetida, nutmegs, cloves, muskhee, and coarse cotton cloths, of which they use a part in Bootan and send a part to Lhasa.

The Booteas worship images.
The

The chief maxim of religious faith amongst them is that of sparing the life of all animals. The fish in the rivers they do not allow any one to kill, and the vermin that infest their heads and clothes they catch and throw away; bugs they treat in the same manner, and never put any kind of living creature to death. Their marriages are contracts by agreement of the parties, and no ceremonies are observed at their celebration. For the most part the husbands live in the houses of their wives, the latter seldom going to their husbands' house. A rich man may keep as many wives as he can maintain, and when poor, three or four brothers club together and keep one wife amongst them. The children of such a connection call the eldest brother father, and the others uncles.

The bodies of the deceased are burned; the ashes are collected and carried home, and, in the morning, they are placed in a brass pot and covered with silk, and, attended by a procession, carried to the river, when the contents are thrown into the water and the pot and silk presented to the Gylongs or Priests.

KRISHNA BHOSE, the Hindoo writer, states that, in Bootan, lightning does not descend from the clouds, as in Bengal, but rises from the earth, which, he says, is universally reported to be the case by the inhabitants. In Bootan it never thunders, nor do the clouds ever appear of a black colour, but merely resemble mist; the rain which falls is also exceedingly fine. The Bootan territory is entirely mountainous, except on the South, South West, and Eastern parts where there is level land.

The three first Parts of an account of Hindoo Sects by Mr. H. H. WILSON, the Secretary,

was laid before the Meeting by the author.

An early division of the Hindoo system, and one conformable to all Polytheism, separated the practical and popular belief, from the speculative or philosophical doctrines, whilst the common people addressed their hopes and fears to stocks and stones. The worship of the populace being devoted to different divinities, the followers of the several gods naturally separated into different associations, and the adorers of *Brahma*, *Vishnoo*, and *Seva*, or other phantoms of their faith, became distinct and insulated bodies in the general aggregate. The conflict of opinions on subjects on which human reason has never yet agreed, led to similar differences in the philosophical class, and resolved itself into the six *Derwasas*, or schools of Philosophy. Mr. WILSON has collected the information contained in this Essay from works in the Sanscrit and Persian languages, and in a great measure from oral inquiry at Benares, the seat of Brahminical learning and superstition. It is full of curious matter relative to the founders of the different Sects, but too extensive in its details to admit of more particular notice in this limited report.

Capt. LOCKETT presented a copy of Mr. RICH's Second Memoir on Babylon, which contains the correspondence between the ancient descriptions of Babylon, and the remains still visible on the site, as suggested by the remarks of Major RENNELL, published in the *Archæologia*.

An Essay on a uniform Orthography for the Indian Languages of North America, as published in the Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, by JOHN PICK-

ERING,

24ING, of Salem, was forwarded by the Rev. W. WARD in the name of the Author.

A large collection of Chinese Books was presented by Mr. W. B. BAYLEY in the name of Mr. CROMMELIN, who has lately returned from China. The catalogue is as follows:—

1. *Sen-tsai too hooi*. The Universe delineated, containing a view of the heavenly bodies—the earth—distinguished persons—the four seasons—various buildings in China—the various arts—the various parts of the human body—the various articles of dress—customs and ceremonies—precious stones—ancient inscriptions—birds and beasts—trees and plants; in 116 volumes. The whole illustrated with wood cuts nearly 200 years old. A scarce work even in China.

2. *Poh hoo too*. A collection of Chinese cuts exhibiting ancient vases and vessels of various kinds, 26 volumes.

3. *Koo yok too*. A collection of Chinese cuts exhibiting a great variety of ancient carved stones—8 volumes.

4. *Lee Shee*. A collection of ancient inscriptions, and figures in stone—9 volumes.

5. *San hai king*. A collection of imaginary animals supposed to inhabit the mountains and seas—4 volumes.

6. *Sou chin hee*. An exhibition of Gods, deified heroes, and Saints.—3 vols.

7. *Hwa p'loo*. A work on the art of Drawing—5 vols.

8. *Hwa chuon*. Drawings of various beasts, birds, plants, &c.—5 vols.

9. *Shoh chu chai*. On the art of writing, and sketching flowers, &c.—12 vols.

10. *Puh-my-too*. A hundred Drawings of beautiful Women.—4 vols.

11. *Lee-nyeu chuon*. Mc-

moirs of illustrious Chinese women.

12. *Woo-shwang poo*. A Treatise on Drawing—1 vol.

13. *Un ya too*. Plates of various kinds intended to illustrate the ancient Classics.

The Rev. Dr. MARSHMAN, who has furnished this catalogue, considers the collection to be extremely valuable.

In addition to these Mr. CROMMELIN presented two volumes of Dr. MORRIEON'S Chinese Dictionary, a copy of his Grammar and a view of China for philological purposes.

A short account of the origin and nature of the Portuguese Government of Macao, was also communicated by MR. CROMMELIN.

We observe from this paper, that the inhabitants of Macao amounted, in 1810, to 4049, and in 1813 to 4053. The statement in 1810 was taken by order of the Bishop, by the respective Parish ministers; and that of 1813 is from the Government Secretary's Office, in neither are included the military, clergy, and friars. The bulk of this scanty population consists of seafaring people and merchants, and of many paupers whose trade is begging. The slaves are either Malays or Caffres, the former are principally imported from Timor, the latter from Mozambique by way of Goa. Macao is entirely dependent on China. A yearly ground rent is paid by the Portuguese, and neither Ships, Houses, nor Churches can be built or repaired without the previous licence of the Chinese Government. *Govt. Gaz. Dec. 20.*

Sir Edward Hyde East. In contemplation of the approaching departure for England, of the Hon. Sir EDWARD HYDE EAST, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Court, we understand that a very large Meeting, composed of the most respectable and opulent part of the Hindoo community, was held yesterday at the Town Hall, for the purpose of raising a Fund, by Subscription, for procuring, from Europe, a Statue of the Chief Justice, to be erected in the Town Hall, as a lasting testimonial of the high estimation in which he is held by the Hindoos, from the manner in which he has exercised the functions of a Judge in this country. Towards this object, about Twelve Thousand Rupees were immediately subscribed, and it is proposed that the Statue shall be executed by the chisel of Bacon or some other eminent Sculptor.

Cal. Jour. Dec. 26.

Marquess of Anandale.—Letters from Nagpore report the

following remarkable circumstance—A Private of the Artillery has produced the necessary documents proving himself Heir to the Title and Estates of the late Marquess of Anandale, he had assumed the name of Johnson, and had never been heard to mention any thing of his family and connexions, until hearing from his Agents in Europe, that Government Authorities had been directed to make enquiry whether such a person was still in existence. We understand that he has received a liberal education, consequently it is to be expected that this change in his circumstances will not turn out as it has in many instances, a subject of unhappiness. He leaves this for Madras shortly, and from thence embarks for England.

John Bull, Dec. 27.

THE DRAMA.

Plays Performed at the Chouringhee Theatre, Calcutta, during the year 1821.

JAN. 6. *King Henry the IV.*
First Part.

FEB. 9. *Miss in her Teens,*
and *Plot and Counterplot.*

FEB. 19. *Rule a Wife, and*
have a Wife.

MARCH 24. *The Heir at Law.*

APRIL 14. *The Beaux' Stratagem.*

APRIL 27. *Pizarro.*

MAY 11. *She Stoops to Conquer,*
and the Musical Farce
of *Amoroso, King of Little Britain.*

JUNE 1. *Venice Preserved.*

JUNE 15. *John Bull, or An*
Englishman's Fireside.

JUNE 29. *Venice Preserved.*

JULY 6. *Pizarro.*

AUG. 10. *Julius Caesar.*

AUG. 24. *A Cure for the*
Heart-Ache.

SEPT. 1. *The Road to Ruin.*

OCT. (None.)

NOV. (Ditto.)

DEC. 8. *The Wheel of Fortune.*

184 CALCUTTA ANNUAL REGISTER 1821.

WEEKLY REPORT OF CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, IN 1821.

		Buy.		Sell.				Buy.		Sell.	
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.				Rs. A.		Rs. A.	
Jan. 4. Six per	Cent. Loan Ob-	5	4	5	0	June 14. Do. do.	10	0	9	0	
ligations.....						do. 1819 to 1820					
Jan. 11. Do. do. do.		5	6	5	2	1811	4	4	4	0	
Jan. 18. Do. do. do.		6	6	5	9	June 20. Do. do.	9	8	8	8	
Jan. 25. Do. do. do.		6	0	5	12	do. 1819 to 1820					
Feb. 1. Do. do. do.		6	10	6	4	1811	4	4	3	12	
Feb. 7. Do. do. do.		6	10	6	6	June 27. Do. do.	9	8	8	8	
Feb. 15. Do. do. do.		8	0	7	8	do. 1819 to 1820					
Feb. 22. Do. do. do.		14	0	13	0	1811	4	4	3	12	
Feb. 28. Do. do. do.		9	8	8	0	July 5. Do. do.	12	0	11	0	
Mar. 7. Do. do. do.		9	0	8	8	do. 1819 to 1820					
Mar. 15. Do. do.		9	0	9	8	Acknowledgements					
do. 1813 to 1820						of Loan of the 1st					
1811		6	4	6	12	May 1821.....	7	0	6	8	
Mar. 22. Do. do.		10	0	9	8	July 11. Six per					
do. 1813 to 1820						Cent. Loan Obli-					
1811		8	0	7	8	gation 1819 to					
Mar. 28. Do. do.		8	10	10	0	1820.....	11	8	10	8	
do. 1813 to 1820						Acknowledgements					
1811		8	8	8	0	of Loan of the 1st					
April 4. Do. do.		11	12	11	0	May 1821.....	7	0	6	8	
do. 1813 to 1820						July 18. Six per					
1811		9	0	8	8	Cent. Loan Obli-					
April 10. Do. do.		12	0	11	8	gation 1819 to					
do. 1813 to 1820						1820.....	12	0	11	0	
1811		9	0	8	8	Acknowledgements					
April 19. Do. do.		14	0	13	8	of Loan of the 1st					
do. 1813 to 1820						May 1821.....	7	8	7	0	
1811		6	8	6	0	July 25. Six per					
April 25. Do. do.		13	0	6	0	Cent. Loan Ob-					
do. 1813 to 1820						ligation 1819 to					
1811		6	0	5	8	1820.....	12	8	11	8	
May 2. Do. do.		12	8	12	4	Acknowledgements					
do. 1813 to 1820						of Loan of the 1st					
1811		4	4	4	0	May 1821.....	7	8	7	0	
May 9. Do. do.		10	0	9	0	Aug. 1. Six per					
do. 1819 to 1820						Cent. Loan Ob-					
1811		3	4	3	0	ligation 1819 to					
May 17. Do. do.		10	0	9	0	1820.....	12	8	11	0	
do. 1819 to 1820						Acknowledgements					
1811		4	12	4	8	of Loan of the 1st					
May 23. Do. do.		9	8	9	0	May 1821.....	6	0	5	4	
do. 1819 to 1820						Aug. 8. Six per					
1811		5	4	4	12	Cent. Loan Ob-					
May 30. Do. do.		10	12	9	11	ligation 1819 to					
do. 1819 to 1820						1820.....	12	8	11	8	
1811		5	4	4	12	Acknowledgements					
June 7. Do. do.		11	0	10	0	of Loan of the 1st					
do. 1819 to 1820						May 1821.....	5	0	4	8	
1811		4	12	4	4	Aug.					

	Buy	Sell.	
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Aug. 15. Six per Cent. Loan Obligation 1819 to 1820.....	11	8 10 8	
Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May 1821.....	5	8 6 0	
Aug. 23. Six per Cent. Loan Obligation 1819 to 1820.....	12	8 11 8	
Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May 1821.....	7	0 6 8	
Aug. 29. Six per Cent. Loan Obligation 1819 to 1820.....	12	8 11 8	
Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May 1821.....	7	8 7 0	
Sept. 5. Six per Cent. Loan Obligation 1819 to 1820.....	11	8 11 0	
Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May 1821.....	7	10 7 4	
Sept. 12. Six per Cent. Loan Obligation 1819 to 1820.....	12	0 11 8	
Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May 1821.....	7	12 7 4	
Sept. 20. Six per Cent. Loan Obligation 1819 to 1820.....	13	0 12 0	
Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May 1821.....	8	12 8 8	
Sept. 27. Six per Cent. Loan Obligation 1819 to 1820.....	14	0 13 0	
Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May 1821.....	8	4 7 12	
Oct. 3. Six per Cent. Loan Obligation 1819 to 1820.....	14	0 13 0	

	Buy	Sell.	
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May 1821.....	8	10 8 4	
Oct. 11. Six per Cent. Loan Obligation 1819 to 1820.....	14	0 13 0	
Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May 1821.....	9	0 8 8	
Oct. 18. Six per Cent. Loan Obligation 1819 to 1820.....	14	0 13 0	
Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May 1821.....	9	8 9 4	
Oct. 24. Six per Cent. Loan Obligation 1819 to 1820.....	14	0 13 8	
Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May 1821.....	9	12 9 6	
Oct. 31. Six per Cent. Loan Obligation 1819 to 1820.....	14	4 13 12	
Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May 1821.....	10	0 9 10	
Nov. 7. Six per Cent. Loan Obligation 1819 to 1820.....	16	0 15 0	
Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May 1821.....	11	0 16 10	
Nov. 14. Six per Cent. Loan Obligation 1819 to 1820.....	15	0 14 12	
Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May 1821.....	10	14 10 8	
Nov. 21. Six per Cent. Loan Obligation 1819 to 1820.....	16	8 15 8	
Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May 1820.....	11	8 11 0	

A a

Nov.

186 CALCUTTA ANNUAL REGISTER 1821.

Buy Sell.				Buy Sell.			
Rs. A. Rs. A.				Rs. A. Rs. A.			
Nov. 23. Six per				Acknowledgements			
Cent. Loan Ob-				of Loan of the 1st			
ligation 1819 to				May 1821,.....11	10	11	4
1820.....18	0	17	8	Loans 1813 to 1817..17	0	19	8
Acknowledgements				Dec. 19. Six per			
of Loan of the 1st				Cent. Loan Ob-			
May 1821,.....11	4	10	12	ligation 1819 to			
Loans 1813 to 1817..17	0	16	8	1820.....19	8	12	8
Dec. 6. Six per				Acknowledgements			
Cent. Loan Ob-				of Loan of the 1st			
ligation 1819 to				May, 1821,.....11	14	11	10
1820.....19	0	18	0	Loans 1813 to 1817..17	0	16	8
Acknowledgements				Dec. 26. Six per			
of Loan of the 1st				Cent. Loan Ob-			
May 1821,.....11	4	10	12	ligation 1819 to			
Loans 1813 to 1817..17	0	16	8	1820.....20	0	19	8
Dec. 12. Six per				Acknowledgements			
Cent. Loan Ob-				of Loan of the 1st			
ligation 1819 to				May 1821,.....12	10	12	4
1820.....12	8	18	8	Loans 1813 to 1817..18	8	18	0

MADRAS OCCURRENCES

For January, 1821.

THE weather lately has been very boisterous and unpleasant, and attended with a considerable fall of rain—circumstances very unusual at this late period of the season.—Light showers are generally expected as late as Christmas—but a complete wet and boisterous New Year's Day, as Monday proved, is scarcely within recollection. Some change has taken place, and we may now hope to have the usual fine weather of the season. The ships in the Roads during the late weather, were prepared to stand out—but unfortunately were not under the necessity of doing so. The Barometer the whole time kept very considerably above the Gale height.

Govt. Gaz. Jan. 4.

Letter from a Gentleman residing in the Nilgherry Mountains, dated the 6th instant.

“ With this you will receive the Register of our weather for December, and such a December has perhaps never been seen on these Mountains.—We had actual rain more than half the month, and the remaining days were cloudy and damp, the Thermometer ranging I suppose 15 degrees in the nights and mornings higher than is usual in ordinary seasons.

“ It seems to me that we are to have no very cold season this year. We have not had a peep at the Sun this day, and that sort of rain which is denominated a *Scott's mist* has been falling part of last night, and all this morning; this weather is deemed unusually favourable for the

growth of their opium, and other after crops, which in some severe seasons, are completely destroyed by frost and mildew.

“ I am led to conclude, that this has from its commencement been an unusually mild season, that the fall of rain has been much greater, and the degree of cold infinitely less than in ordinary years. The road is now practicable for palankeens, and loaded bullocks, from *Harles* to *Dimbutty*; it must however be always recollected, that a mountain land differs from one on the plain. I am indeed surprised at the prejudice which exists against our climate, notwithstanding so many proofs of its salubrity; the unexampled good state of health which the labourers enjoyed during the late monsoon, exposed to many hardships as they necessarily were, living in damp little huts, constructed of boughs of trees, plaistered with mud, and sleeping on the cold ground, is to me sufficient evidence that the climate is wonderfully salubrious, the disease of most common occurrence amongst the workmen, was bowel complaint, originating from their exposure to the damp of the floor of their huts in the nights, no doubt,—and yet this disease considering their numbers, was rare.—I have remarked too, that on their first arrival here, several of them got slight attacks of ague, which I never failed to cure in 5 or 7 days, and they seldom or ever had a recurrence of the complaint. I, in truth, consider this climate as far as my experience extends,

tends, (and in two months and a half I shall have been on the Mountains one year) as favourable to the constitution, as even that of Europe. I have been exposed in every way to the weather since my residence here, wet and dry more than once in the course of a day, without shifting; and a cold is the only illness I have been acquainted with." *Gaz.*

Madras General Orders, January 9, 1821.

Lieutenant Colonel Valentine Blacker, C. B. Quarter Master General of the Army, is permitted to return to Europe on sick Certificate.

The Honorable the Governor in Council avails himself of this opportunity of expressing himself in General Orders, his high sense of the eminent and scientific services of Lieut. Col. Blacker as Quarter Master General of the Army of Fort St. George during a period of ten years.

The Governor in Council directs, that the following Appointments shall take effect from the date of Lieutenant Colonel Blacker's embarkation for England:

Major R. B. Otto, Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army, to be Quarter Master General of the Army, with the official rank of Lieut. Colonel, vice Blacker, resigned.

Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) James Hanson, Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army, to be Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army, with the official rank of Major, vice Otto, promoted.

Capt. C. F. Peile of the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army, vice Hanson, promoted.

It appears from a Letter, dated Travancore, Travandaram, that a slight shock of an Earthquake was felt there on the 10th instant; at about 10 o'clock P. M.—the motion of the earth did not continue quite a minute, and was presided by a noise similar to the passage of a very heavy carriage over a draw-bridge—the sky was perfectly clear at the time.

Gort. Gaz.

Extract from a Letter dated Monday, 29th January, 11 A. M. at anchor off Ceylon, Long. 81. E. Lat. 6 and a quarter N. between the great and little Basset.

On Saturday the 27th at eleven P. M. the night being dark and hazy, the Ship struck on a rock, the shock was repeated, but in the space of five minutes she had passed into deep water. The alarm was of course general and the Capt. (with the reason) during the first moments appeared undecided how to act, for from the known nature of the coast, should we proceed, it appeared probable that we had more rocks to encounter. Fortunately five sails only were bent at the time, and the wind moderate. While on the rock the Ship for a moment lay over on her beam ends, but immediately righted. The strong current which (in consequence of the light winds, had carried the Ship to the westward) here befriended us and forced her over the rock into deep water.

Orders were immediately given for all the sails to be laid aback, and to prepare to let go the anchor, which was soon done. By the violence of the last shock the rudder was completely forced off from the Ship, it was therefore most providential that we were enabled to anchor

chor in seven fathoms of water. The fears of all now began greatly to abate, for we felt that if our anchor held we were safe for the night. The Ship made little or no water, from which it is evident that she is of extraordinary strength. The Captain throughout this trying danger displayed the greatest coolness and activity, and he was nobly seconded by his Officers and Crew. The Carpenters were immediately set to work to make up a temporary rudder, we are surrounded on all sides by rocks, and must I think have come thro' the only place where a Ship could have got over.

On the morning of the 31st of January we again got under weigh with a boat sounding ahead, but it was soon observed that the ship did not answer her helm, she again took the ground, providentially there was little wind, so she was soon in deep water, the sails were taken in and the anchor let go a second time early on the 1st of February; the rudder had been altered and the ship was again ready for the attempt to wash out of this nest of rocks, but the wind being light, the Captain prudently deferred weighing till the following morning. But about 4 P. M. a large Ship hove in sight and a fine breeze springing up from the land at the same time, the Cable was cut and we made all sail towards her, firing signal guns of distress at intervals; the stranger answered us with blue lights and about 9 P. M. we boarded her; the stranger proved to be the Cambrian bound from China to Bombay; she offered us any assistance, but was merely requested to stay by the Moira; during the night. We continued to make the best of our way towards Point de Galle, but owing to calms and contrary

winds we did not get into those roads until the 5th. With favorable winds we might easily have gone to Columbo, as the ship continued to make no water; but the want of iron fastenings rendered the rudder nearly useless. *Cour.*

We are sorry to mention that deplorable accounts have been received of the ravages committed by the Epidemic in the H. C. first Regiment of N. I. on its march from Nagpore to Hyderabad. Three Officers and upwards of two hundred recruiting followers had fallen victims to this dreadful scourge of India.

Cour. Jan. 12.

A splendid Fete was given by His Highness the Nabob at Chépaik, on Wednesday evening the 27th ultimo, in honor of His Highness's Accession to the Musnud. The Company began to assemble at the Place before nine o'clock, and consisted of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Munro, The Honorable the Chief Justice and Family, The Members of Council, and most of the other principal Families at the Presidency. The avenues from the entrance of the Grounds to the Palace, were studded on each side with Lamps, while the Palace was lighted up in a very splendid manner. The Company were received in the spacious suite of apartments below, where the Musnud is placed—here was seated richly habited His Highness The Nabob—together with some Members of His Family. A full length Portrait superbly framed, of His present Majesty when Prince of Wales, attracted particular attention—the colours have lately been renewed, and now appear as brilliant

hant and fine as when the picture was first painted. Lady Munro, Lady Stanley, Mrs. Statton, and others of the Ladies, who arrived early, visited Her Highness The Begum. After the Company had been for some time assembled, they adjourned to spacious and handsome Pandalls placed at the back front of the Building, where were several *jets d'eau* according to the eastern fashion. An exhibition of Fireworks then commenced, which was of a most brilliant description, and continued a considerable time—an immense concourse of natives had been admitted into the grounds to witness the exhibition—these were seen in large groups, as the fireworks were lighted up, and added greatly to the interest of the scene. After this exhibition the Company returned into the interior of the Building, and sat down to tables covered with a profusion of excellent viands, dressed after the European manner—Wines also of the first

quality were in abundance. The repast being over the Company returned to the principal apartments of the Palace, when garlands of flowers, &c. were distributed in the customary manner of His Highness, assisted by some of the Members of His family—after which the Company took their leave.

Ibid.
Sporting Meeting.—The Madras Races commenced yesterday—the Mount road was thronged before day break with every description of vehicle, and the foot passengers were more numerous than we ever before witnessed.

The Sport was unusually and unexpectedly excellent, and three heats were admirably contested for the second Race. We shall give a more particular report of the running anon.

Four Horses started for the first maiden, the same number for the second. The stand was crowded with all the beauty and fashion of the Settlement.

Cour. Jan. 30.

MADRAS OCCURRENCES For February, 1821.

The improvements carrying into effect in the part of Madras in the neighbourhood of the Kirk are very extensive, and will in a short time be very striking. New Roads have been cut in various directions, and a large portion of swampy ground has been drained and made available for useful purposes. In addition to all this, the Land Custom House has been removed to a situation where the business continually carrying on will not block up and obstruct the passage of the Public Highway. The pulling down of the

Land Custom House is now carrying on, by which a great and crying nuisance of long standing will be removed. Whilst upon the subject of improvements, we must not omit to notice the widening and beautifying of the two Bridges leading to Madras, which have added greatly to the safety and appearance of this quarter.

The stupendous Barrier intended to keep back the encroachments of the Sea on the Esplanade, is carrying on with great rapidity. [*Cour. Feb. 27.*]

MADRAS

MADRAS OCCURRENCES.

For March, 1821.

St. Andrew's Church—This Church was opened on Sunday last, when Divine Service was performed in it to a numerous congregation, for the first time. An appropriate discourse was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. J. Allan, B. D. and M. D. Minister: the text was taken from the 3rd Chapter, of St. Paul's first Epistle to the Corinthians, the 16th and 17th verses.

We noticed that Colin Rogers, Esq. M. D. and Wm. Scott, Esq. were ordained Elders of the Kirk Sessions.

We feel it incumbent on us to attempt some description of this elegant building, which is certainly the most beautiful structure in Madras, and we believe, we may venture to say that, in point of architecture, and in every other respect, it is superior to any Protestant Temple in India.

The whole of the building is of solid Masonry, without Timber Work of any description.—The depth of the foundation, 20½ feet below the floor level, and it is laid on wells on a sort of quicksand.—The interior of the building is of the Composite order,—the exterior, of the Ionic.—The dome rests upon an entablature of Stone, laid in the manner of a flat arch, and the entablature is supported by sixteen stone Columns covered with fine Chunam, fluted, and beautifully ornamented.—The height of the whole order is 35 feet—of the entablature itself 6 feet 10 inches—the height of the dome in the centre is 54 feet from the floor, the diameter in the clear is 51 feet,—and of the

whole of the interior part of the Church within the wall, 80½ feet.—The flooring is of Marble, and the seats are of mahogany.—The ceiling of the dome is covered with fine Chunam with which a small portion of Lapis Lazuli has been used, and the effect produced is a beautiful azure.

The entrance fronts directly west.—It is supported by a double Colonnade of the Ionic order;—adjoining to it is a vestibule which leads into the body of the Church.—Over the vestibule is a fine Steeple, 165 feet in height. We understand the dome is constructed chiefly with hollow Cones in the Syrian style: it affords the first specimen of this kind of structure at Madras. The Steeple is seen from every part of Madras, and at a great distance by Ships coming from Sea.—At the east end of the Church is a long room about 50 feet by 20, covered by arches in compartments supported on eight columns of the Composite order. This apartment tends greatly to render the Church cool and airy, while at the same time it forms a part of the Edifice, which corresponds to that which composes the vestibule and the side rooms. *Gaz. Mar. 3.*

The Madras papers mention the death of John Casamajor, Esq. late Senior Member of the Board of Trade at this Presidency. The health of this Gentleman had been long declining, and he died at Singapore on his return from China. It is worthy of remark, says the Madras Editor, how very few persons have benefited their health by

a trip to the celestial Empire with this desirable object in view. We make the remark with diffidence, and our readers, particularly those of the Medical profession, we trust will excuse us if experience does not bear out the observation, that few instances of permanent benefit from a visit to China in search of health have occurred at this Presidency.

The *Anne and Amelia* proceeded on her voyage to England on the 4th instant.

His Excellency the Admiral sailed from Madras on Wednesday from Trincomalie, where he will shift his flag again to the *Leander*, and proceed to Cochin to be present at the launch of a new frigate which has just been completed. The Admiral will afterwards proceed to Bombay.

The H. C. Ship *Moir* sailed from Point de Galle for Bombay on the 15th ultimo. *Cour. Mar. 6.*

The Northerly winds have left us unusually early this year—for the last fortnight it has blown pretty steadily from the South East quarter. On Thursday and the following day rain fell in heavy showers, which is a most unusual occurrence in this month. By a register of the fall of rain of twenty years we observe that it never rained in March during that long period—last year however formed an exception. The Southerly winds seem to have prevailed pretty generally in the Bay, since we find that the *Hoogly* was only ten days on her passage, from this Port to Calcutta.

Cour. Mar. 13.

Supreme Court, Tuesday, the 13th of March 1821.—At the Sitting of the Court His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, bearing date

the 13th day of June, in the first year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, constituting and appointing Sir EDMOND STANLEY, Knt. to be Chief Justice of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, were read and recorded in the Supreme Court, under the usual salute from the Port.

Gaz. March 17.

The Honorable the Court of Directors having lately transmitted to Fort St. George, a Letter from the King to the NUWAB of the Carnatic, and this day having been appointed for its delivery to His Highness, the Troops in Garrison consisting of His Majesty's 34th Foot, the 2d Battalion 8th, 2d Battalion 10th, and 2d Battalion 21st Regiments of Native Infantry were paraded, at an early hour, under the command of Colonel Hewett, C. B. and marched right in front, to form a street, in conjunction with the Horse Artillery and the Corps of Golundaz, from the Mount,—extending from the Durbar to the Gateway of the Government House.

The Honorable the Chief Justice, His Excellency the Commander in Chief, The Honorable Mr. Stratton, and the Honorable Sir George Cooper, had been invited by the Honorable the Governor to meet at the Banqueting Room,—where the whole of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Services, Civil, Military and Marine, and all the Gentlemen of the Settlement were assembled.—The Flag and Signal Staves of the Fort were decorated with the Flags of different Nations; and the Shipping in the Roads presented a similar display of Colours on the occasion.

At

At about 7 o'clock the Procession began to move towards Chepauk.—The Royal Letter placed on a costly crimson Velvet Cushion, was borne by the Chief Secretary, accompanied by the Persian Translator to the Government upon an Elephant splendidly caparisoned.—It was escorted by the Grenadier Company of His Majesty's 34th Foot with the Regimental Colour, preceded by the Garrison Band.

As the Letter passed, the Troops in succession presented arms; and on entering the outer Gate of Chepauk it was saluted with 21 guns from the Saluting Battery in the Garden.—His Highness the Prince Uzzeem Jah, The Nuwab's brother, was here seen advancing out of respect to His Majesty's Letter, to meet the procession.—On joining it, His Highness fell in to the left.

Arrived at the Palace, and The Honorable The Governor having been received by The NUWAB in the Veranda of the Durbar,—the ROYAL LETTER was removed from the Elephant.—It was carried by the Chief Secretary to the foot of the Musnud, which The Nuwab now ascending, the Letter was presented to His Highness by The Honorable The Governor—under Royal Salutes, in succession, from the Horse Artillery, the Fort, and the Battery at Chepauk.—It was afterwards read by the chief Secretary—as follows:

THE KING'S LETTER...

George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Christian Faith, King of Hanover, &c. &c. &c.

To His Highness, The Prince Anzum Jah, Omdut-pel-Omrab,

Mokhtar-ool-Molk, Roshun-ool-Dowlah, Mahommud Moonwur Khan Buhadoor Jung, Nabob Subahdar of the Carnatic.

It was with much concern that we received Intelligence of the death of your Highness's Father, the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, whose well-tryed fidelity, and excellent character were fully known to us, and had long secured to him our sincere respect and esteem.

Deeply suffering in mind under the recent privation of several of our nearest and dearest relatives, and more especially of a beloved and highly revered Father, who but a few weeks ago was removed from this transitory state, to receive in a happier and ever during life, the reward of virtues which will endear his memory to the latest posterity: We are the better enabled to sympathize, and condole with your Highness on the occasion of your own loss.

It is however, vain to repine at the ordinances of the Almighty, who, in His infinite wisdom, has appointed a narrow limit to human life:—it rather behoves us to intimate the bright examples of our departed Parents.

We congratulate your Highness in your peaceable and undisputed succession to the station and dignities of your illustrious Ancestors.

Your Highness will doubtless be highly gratified at the appointment of our trusty and beloved Sir Thomas Munro, Knight, Commander of Our Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, and a Major General in our Army, to the important Office of Governor of Fort Saint George, for which he has been selected as well on account of his meritorious services in India, as under a firm persuasion

asion, that from his many excellent qualities, and chiefly the kind disposition, which in a more subordinate situation, he uniformly manifested towards Our Indian Subjects, no one was better calculated to insure their attachment to our rule and Government.

We are convinced, that, in all his transactions with Your Highness, it will be the constant endeavour of Sir Thomas Munro to promote Your Highness's comfort, and we trust, that Your Highness will repose the utmost confidence in his wisdom, and friendship, and ever conform to his advice, which Your Highness may be assured, will on no occasion have any other object than to preserve unimpaired the harmony which so happily subsisted between the British Government and your Highness's Father, the late Nabob of the Carnatic.

We heartily pray, that your Highness, enjoying the inestimable blessing of health, may long continue to fill your present exalted Station; and so we bid you farewell.

We are your affectionate
Friend,

(Signed) GEORGE R.

Given at our Palace at Carlton House, the 29th day of May 1820, in the First Year of our Reign.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

The Persian Translator to the Government then read a Persian Translation of the Letter; and after another Royal Salute from the Horse Artillery, repeated by the Fort, and followed by the Saluting Battery in Chepauk Gardens, three Volleys were fired by Corps in succession from the right.

Kheuluts were then presented by His Highness to the Chief Secretary; and to the Persian Translator to Government; and

in conclusion, the Hon. the Governor addressing His Highness in Persian, took occasion to advert to his long acquaintance with his Highness's Family; the interest which he had always taken in its prosperity; and his solicitude for the increase of its honor and renown. The arrival, at this moment, of the Letter from His Majesty, which had just been read, he could not but regard as a most auspicious event; and his having been the medium of delivering it to His Highness was to him a source of peculiar gratification. He felt assured that the harmony, which had so long and so happily subsisted between the British Government and the Carnatic Sarkar would be strengthened and cemented infinitely by this act of his Sovereign.—It was the first wish of his heart, and would be his constant prayer that their Friendship should be everlasting.

During this part of the Ceremony the Nuwab stood up on the floor of the Darbar, supported by the Honourable the Governor on his right.—His Highness appeared to be much affected by Sir Thomas Munro's address. At the close of it he again took his seat on the Musnud; but shortly afterwards arose, and politely inviting The Honourable The Governor to breakfast, conducted him to another part of the Palace, where a most sumptuous entertainment had been prepared for the whole party.

On returning to the Darbar The Nuwab re-ascended the Musnud, The Honourable The Governor taking his seat to the right of it; and Nusars were now presented to His Highness by several of the Khans and principal Sardars of the Soubadaree.

On

On taking leave Otr, Goolab and Pawn, with Chaplets of Roses, &c. were bountifully distributed by His Highness, who

then accompanied The Honorable The Governor to his carriage.

Govt. Gaz. Extr. March 29.

MADRAS OCCURRENCES,

For April, 1821.

We are authorised to state, that at a general Meeting of the Creditors of the late Firm of John De Fries and Co. held on the 2nd Instant, pursuant to notice, a statement of the affairs of the House was submitted to the Meeting, and after the discussion of the several matters laid before them, and at the suggestion of some of the Creditors, the Trustees declared their intention of making a Dividend of at least 10 per cent. at a very early period.—Mr. Gordon, who had tendered his resignation of the office of Trustee was induced at the solicitation of the principal Creditors, to remain in the Trust until a Dividend shall be made.

Gaz. April 7.

Poonamallee Military Asylum.

On Wednesday the 11th instant, His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. and G. C. B. Commander in Chief, visited for the last time previous to his departure for England, the Asylum established at Poonamallee in 1819, for the Children of the time of service expired Men of His Majesty's Regiments returning to Europe, and for the Orphans of those who die in India, in the Service of their Country.

His Excellency was accompanied by the Honorable Mr. Stratton, Member of Council,

Colonel Dunkin, C. B. and Lieutenant Colonel Dickens, of His Majesty's 34th Regiment, and the other Members of the committee of management, the Staff Officers of the station, with several Visitors from Madras: a public examination was held in the Chapel at Poonamallee of the progress, and proficiency of the Institution, conducted by the chaplain the Reverend Mr. Ray.

The Boys and Girls of the two Schools in number about 150 (being selected from the total number, viz. males and females at present supported by the charity) having been previously arranged on each side of the chapel, presented a spectacle truly interesting. The First class of Boys and Girls, were examined by the Chaplain, in reading a portion of the Scriptures, in explaining what had been read, in Spelling, and the four Elementary rules of Arithmetic; at the same time the writing books, and daily Registers of the School, were laid upon a table for inspection. The Children of the First Classes being dismissed, proceeded, as teachers, to examine in a similar manner their respective Classes according to Dr. Bell's System. Afterwards all the Children were examined by the Chaplain in the Church Catechism, explained in short questions, with Scriptural proofs. The Boys and Girls of the high-
est

ést merit were then presented by the Commander in Chief, as President of the Institution, with Silver Medals; and others received rewards of Books. Those Children also, who in the Workshops, had excelled as Tailors, Weavers, Spinners, And Knitters of Stockings, were presented with Medals, for their industry and attention.

His Excellency with the other Members of the Committee, and Visitors, then proceeded to inspect the different buildings appropriated by Government to the use of the Institution, the School Rooms, Workshops, Hospitals and Nurseries, and saw the Children partake of a plain dinner excellent in its kind.

The public examination of the Children of the Institution was gratifying in the highest degree to the President, and Members of the Committee of Management, and the other Visitors, and much commendation was bestowed on the Children for their proficiency in Reading, Spelling, Writing, and Arithmetic. Nor will the satisfaction be confined to those who witnessed this most affecting, and interesting sight—The Officers and Men of His Majesty's Regiments, who, by Monthly Subscriptions contribute to the support of this Asylum aided by a Monthly Contribution from the Government, will feel an honest exultation in knowing, that by their means, the children of their former Comrades are brought up in religious habits and useful knowledge, and they will unite in invoking a blessing on the benevolent Founder of the Institution, who before his departure from the Coast has witnessed the successful completion of his truly charitable exertions in favour of the Soldier's Orphan.

Much commendation is due to the Reverend Mr. Malkin, and Mr. Roy, who have gratuitously superintended their Education and brought them to their present state of acquirements; while to Captain Millar of His Majesty's 46th Regiment, (who as Pay Master of Out Pensioners of Chelsea remaining in India stationed at Poonamallee) the Committee of Management felt called upon to express their utmost acknowledgements for the voluntary and unrequited assiduity which he unceasingly bestows towards the fulfilment of every object which can tend to promote the benefit of the Charity.

The object of the Institution is to give an humble education to the Orphans, suited to the station of life which they will necessarily fall into and to make them useful to themselves and to Society: with this view the Children are taught to Spin, Weave, Knit, to Cut out, and make their own Clothing—all superficial acquirements that would tend to make them aspire to conditions they can never arrive at, are carefully excluded from this Asylum.

His Excellency and Visitors afterwards dined with the Commandant and Staff of Poonamallee, by whom a handsome entertainment had been prepared, suitable to the quality of the guests, and to the known hospitality of Captain Edwards who presided, and the Staff of the Cantonment. *Gaz. April 7.*

A General Meeting of the Madras Literary Society was held on Thursday evening the 12th Instant, at which The Honorable Sir George Cooper presided.

The following communications were laid before the Society on this occasion, and read.

A

A very interesting description of a new, and distinct genus of Quadrupeds, the stag-sheep, or Kaleaatoo of the Tamooleans, with drawings, by the late Dr. Mathew Christie, and communicated by Æ. Macdonell, Esq.

These animals, it is stated, inhabit that branch of the great range of mountains, which divides the valley of Dindigul from the Country of Malabar. They do not appear to be gregarious, but to live in separate families in the most elevated, and especially, rocky situations. They are described by the hunters, to be very scarce; shy animals; seldom seen, and not easily caught, or killed.

A paper by C. W. Whish, Esq. Calicut, on the origin, and antiquities of the Hindu Zodiac, and the age, and author of the Suryu Sidhanta.

The writer of this valuable communication, is of opinion, that in the investigation of the subject too strict a reliance has been placed on the information of the Brahmins, and he endeavours to shew, that the Indian Zodiac was borrowed either directly, or mediately from the Greeks.—An appendix to a former account of two inscriptions, by Mr. Whish, from two stones found in the Tiruvanoor Kshestram, the seat of the Samutri Rajah near Calicut, was also laid before the Meeting.

A curious inscription in Sanskrit taken from an ancient stone table, found at Sohagepoor on the south bank of the Nerbudda, 40 miles east of Husingabad with a translation, and observations by the late George Sotheby, Esq. communicated through the Hon. Sir George Cooper. The inscription tends to throw some light on Hindu Chronology, and to shew the age of Rajah Bhoja, the last famous one of this name. His uncle Manjoh

was reigning in 1050 (A. D. 994). This monument bears the date of 1161; one hundred and eleven years later: and it is inferred, that Bhoja was reigning in 1080. (A. D. 1024) or about 800 years ago.

A letter from the Secretary to the Asiatic Society, transmitting the 13th volume of their Transactions to the Society.

The Society has also the honor of being presented through the Board of Revenue, with two of the valuable papers of the late F. Ellis, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service on Meerassy right, in conformity with the directions of the Honorable the Governor in Council at Madras.

Two Specimens exhibiting a very curious deviation from nature, in the Goat and the Buffalo, were presented by W. Oliver, Esq. in the name of Rous Peter, Esq. Collector of Madura.

The former consists of a kid with two distinct, well formed heads upon one neck, and body. The latter of two Buffalo calves, about the full size at birth, adhering to each other, and intimately connected along the whole course of the breast. The head and limbs of both, appear to be pretty perfect. One is a little smaller than the other, but it does not appear that the monster could have ever had any loco-motive power, excepting in a very limited degree.

The remaining members of the annual Committee for managing the affairs of the Society were re-elected; and the veneral Archdeacon Vaughan, and George Arbutnot, Esq. were unanimously chosen Members, to complete the number of the Committee.

Æ. Macdonell, P. Bruce, — Hyne, Esqs.—Captains Walker Mountford, Ravenshaw, and Baker,

Baker, have been duly admitted Members of the Society.

An abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Society from its establishment to the 31st March 1821, was submitted to the Meeting by the Treasurer, from which we are happy to observe that the Funds of the Society have been progressively encroaching, and that the augmentation in the income has been considerable during the past year.

Govt. Gaz. April 19.

Monday being the day appointed for the celebration of the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birth Day, the same was observed with every demonstration of loyalty and respect.—At sun rise a Salute of the number of guns corresponding with the age of the King was fired from the Fort Battery, and at noon a Royal Salute. The Royal Standard was flying during the day from the Fort Flag Staff, and Flags were hoisted on board the different ships in the Roads. In the evening a grand Dinner was given by The Honorable The Governor at the Banqueting Room to the Gentlemen of the Presidency. The Government Gardens presented a blaze of light, while the front of the Building was tastefully and appropriately decorated with variegated Lamps—the Company proceeded between two rows of the Body Guard to the Gallery, where they paid their respects to The Governor. Covers for about three hundred and fifty persons were arranged in the Room below—where was ample space for the occasion. The Company sat down after 8 o'clock to a sumptuous dinner. When the Cloth was removed, The Health of "The King" was proposed and drank with

three times three, several other appropriate Toasts followed. The Governor retired at about 11 o'clock—The Honorable Sir Edmond Stanley then rose to propose a Toast—introducing it with a Speech, in the sentiments of which all present most cordially agreed—Sir Edmond Stanley concluded by proposing "The Health of Sir Thomas Munro"—His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop with a similar prefatory address seconded the proposition of Sir Edmond Stanley.—The Toast was received and drank with Cheers. Some other Toasts followed before the Company separated, which was about midnight—among these were—the Bench of Madras, the Civil Service, His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop; and the Madras Army.

Govt. Gaz. April 26.

Madras Supreme Court.

Charge delivered by Sir GEO. COOPER to the Grand Jury.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury;

Though I have been absent from you for some time, in the discharge of my official duties at a sister presidency, yet I am sufficiently acquainted with you and with the great experience you have had in business of the kind we are now met upon, to know how unnecessary it is to detain you for any length of time with observations upon your duties and the law in general cases, and that it would be only a waste of your time and of the time of the Court to do so. And though the Calendar of the present Sessions is unusually heavy, both as to the number and the nature of the crimes, comprehending six cases of murder alone—and contains therefore beyond the average number of offences to be expected from the population subject to this jurisdiction, yet trusting

trusting to your experience I shall pass over the far greater part of the cases as unnecessary to be mentioned to you, and only make a few short remarks upon some of the principal and leading cases which will be brought before you.

1.—The first of these is the case of David Downard, a private of H. M. Royal Scots, for the murder of Assist. Surgeon Thomas Bolton, a case apparently of unusual savage atrocity, in shooting his officer. This gentleman was walking from his house towards the hospital at Trichinopoly on the morning of the 20th March, about six o'clock and was passing a house used as a Mason's lodge, when the prisoner, who had it appears by his own confession been waiting there since 12 o'clock of the preceding night, came out from behind a pillar of the house and presenting his musket, shot Assistant Surgeon Bolton, in the side, saying at the same time, "take that, I've done for you at last" and then ran away. The prisoner being seized, admitted that he "had been on the look out since 12 the preceding night for Dr. Bolton" and declared his "antipathy to him for keeping him on spoon meat." Now all homicide is presumed to be malicious and of course amounting to murder, until the contrary appears, from circumstances of provocation; and it is incumbent on a prisoner to make out such circumstances to the satisfaction of the court and jury, unless they arise out of the evidence produced against him. It would be ridiculous to consider the circumstance in this case of the deceased having kept the prisoner upon spoon meat as amounting to a justification or provocation. It was done when the prisoner was sick, and for the good of the service. But

provocation, even if received, is of no avail if the party receiving it expresses his malice, by declaring that he will have his blood or the like, although had the death happened recently after the provocation, the law might, apart from such evidence of express malice, have imputed the act to sudden unadvised passion. The motive here assigned, rather savours of a morbid irritability and disorder of the mind; but is not sufficient to exempt the party from punishment. In Lord Onslow's case, Arnold who met his Lordship in a lane near his house and shot him, appeared to labour under a derangement to a certain extent upon a misconception of the line of political conduct of Lord Onslow, but Mr. Justice Tracey who tried the case, as is reported in the state Trials Vol. 16 p. 763, told the jury that it is not every kind of idle and frantic humour of a man, or something unaccountable in his actions that will shew him to be such a madman as is to be exempted from punishment. And there have been many other cases of the same sort, as Bellingham's and others.

2.—The observations I have just last made may, likewise, be applicable, as I have some reason to think they will, to the next case of Thomas Sweeny, also of H. M. Royal Scots, for the murder of Thomas Buttwissel. He is charged with shooting his musket into a crowded barrack room, on the 27th December, and thereby killing the deceased. It appears that the prisoner said he meant to shoot Serjeant Barry. But it is immaterial in such a case that the party did not intend to shoot the man who was shot, or that somebody else was intended to be shot. The law is explicit upon the point that if a
man

man kills another in doing such a wilful act as shows him to be "as dangerous as a wild beast, and an enemy to mankind in general; as by going deliberately with a horse used to kick, or discharging a gun amongst a multitude of people, or throwing a great stone or piece of timber from a house into a street, through which he knows that many are passing; it is no excuse that he intended no harm to any one in particular, or that he meant to do it only for sport, or to frighten the people."

3.—There is another case of murder which must excite a considerable degree of feeling and interest. That of Pary Annah and Arnachellum, for the murder of Shasamah a girl. The deceased, a child of about 8 years old and daughter of a respectable Moorman was found dead in a well in her father's garden, on the 23d January. The prisoners were employed in the garden. The child had ornaments about her person of about the value of 40 Pagodas, which had been taken from her person when she was found in the well, and even her hair cut off from that part of her head where some jewels were fixed into the hair. The prisoners were last seen in the child's company near the well, and had been heard promising her flowers which also grew near the well. But as no part of the jewels had been yet discovered, the evidence seem'd incomplete, and the Grand Jury, unless something more transpired before them, would do best to throw out the bill, because if the prisoners were put upon their trial without sufficient evidence and acquitted, as they would of course be, they could not be tried again, though other satisfactory evidence should afterwards come to light.

4.—There is one case of Grand Larceny which may be noticed. It is of Sutwajee for stealing Sixty Star Pagodas the property of Allagappah Modelly, who had sent piece goods by Sawmy Chitty, a bullock driver, from the Village where he lives in the country, to Madras. The carrier having delivered the goods, received the 60 Pagodas in Payment for them, which he was carrying back, when he was robbed. He now prosecutes, and the carrier is considered in law as having such a special property in the goods which he has charge of, to enable him to maintain an indictment. Even the driver of a stage coach was held in a modern case of Decon and Smith at the Old Bailey, to have a sufficient property to maintain an indictment for stealing goods from the coach upon the road.

5.—Arroonachellum and Lutchoomee, is a case of misdemeanor in having enticed away and attempted to sell a female child of eight years of age, to Goolam a moorman, for prostitution. The late act of 54 G. 2 c. 101, subjects persons taking away any child under 10 years old, or receiving and harbouring such child to the punishment of persons convicted of grand larceny. But the statute does not extend to India. The indictment is therefore at the common law in this case against the child stealer only: and there is little doubt that persons receiving such child, might also be indicted for it, which would be the more effectual way of checking the offence.

6.—There was a case not in the Calendar, but which had just been communicated to the Court, remaining to be noticed. It is a bill of indictment for perjury which is to be presented against Comara Yachum Naick the Zemindar, usually called the

the Rajah, of Vencatagberry. Should such a bill be re-presented, I recommend the Grand Jury to find it, merely to put the point of law in a course of investigation, for the Court to have it argued and determined. I gave no opinion in favour of such a bill. Generally speaking the jurisdiction does not extend to Natives living out of Madras. The doubt however, which has arisen in this case, is whether the party has not made himself liable to the jurisdiction, by bringing an action in this Court against the prosecutor, and in proceedings which have arisen out of that action, the alleged

perjury is said to have taken. This being a serious point of law, it would be more proper for the Court, than for the Grand Jury to settle it.

The learned Judge concluded his charge as follows:—

These are all the cases which I shall call your attention to. If any difficulties should arise in them, which I have not noticed, or should arise in the other cases in the Calendar which I have not made any mention of, the Court will be always most ready and happy to give every assistance in its power to remove such difficulties. *Cour. April 14.*

MADRAS OCCURRENCES.

For May, 1821.

The Pantheon was disposed of by Public Auction on Wednesday the 16th instant, for 8,100 Pagodas, and was purchased we understand by E. Moorat, Esq. for the purpose of being converted into a private dwelling. We may now hope to have a Building erected expressly for Public Entertainments upon a scale suited to the increase of the Society at the Presidency—That, just disposed of, was formerly a private Residence, to which was afterwards made the addition for the Theatre—this, although it answered very well for the purpose, was neither of the proper shape, nor of sufficient breadth for the Scenery. The Frontispiece however, and the original Scenery were of a very superior description.

Govt. Gaz. May 24.

C c

Madras Supreme Court.

Sentence of Death was passed in a very impressive manner by The Honorable THE CHIEF JUSTICE upon the following Prisoners, all of whom had been convicted of Murder.

Thomas Sweeney, David Downard, Kistniah Braminy and Chelay. In the performance of this painful duty, the CHIEF JUSTICE addressed the Prisoners as follows:

PRISONERS,

You and each of you have been convicted after long and patient trials of offences of the deepest dye, and the most atrocious in the catalogue of human crimes, and attended with circumstances far beyond the ordinary pitch of human wickedness—offences which strike at the very being and happiness of society, and the security of mankind,

kind,

kind; for which offences the Laws of your Country have justly forfeited your lives.

During the course of those trials, in which many of you had the advantage of able council, there was no indulgence that could be asked, no assistance that could be granted, no benefit that could be derived from the nicety and caution of the Criminal Law, that was not most cheerfully extended to you. — Your accusers were brought face to face before you, — the witnesses in support of the prosecution were cross-examined by you—you had the benefit of the testimony of several witnesses produced in your defence—and you were tried by humane and intelligent Juries of your fellow subjects, against whom you could form no exception or even capricious challenge—But notwithstanding all these advantages, your guilt was so manifest, that your Juries upon their oaths convicted you without the smallest hesitation. Indeed a fairer trial I may venture to say no men ever had—in a word wretched as your condition is, and tremendous, as is the prospect before you,—you can have nothing to complain but your own relentless infatuation—that urged you without the slightest pretence to execute with settled malice the wicked purpose of destroying in cold blood five innocent lives.

It is usual for Courts of Justice before they pronounce the dreadful Sentence ordained by the Law, to open to the Prisoners the nature of the crimes of which they have been convicted—not in order to aggravate or wound their feelings,—but to rouse and awaken the mind to a due attention to the consideration of the unhappy situation into which they have

brought themselves—as a warning to all who may be present, or may hear of their unfortunate fate, that they may benefit by the example and avoid falling into the same dreadful predicament—the crime of which you have been found guilty is that of Murder—a crime at which human nature shudders—against the law of nature and of God, and which I believe is punished universally throughout the world with death—a punishment inflicted by the immediate command of God himself to all mankind—“that whoso sheddeth Man’s blood, by Man shall his blood be shed,” and the same divine law is very emphatical in prohibiting the pardon of Murderers—“Moreover you shall take no satisfaction for the life of a murderer, but he shall surely be put to death: for the land cannot be cleansed of the blood that has been shed therein but by the blood of those who shed it,”—of which command of God the first murderer Cain was so sensible, that we find him expressing his apprehension, “that whoever should meet him would slay him”—so that in truth human Courts and Judges in punishing this horrid crime are only the executioners of the divine law—but the end and object of all human punishment is not by way of atonement or vengeance of the crime committed—but as a precaution against future offences of the same kind, and by removing murderers from the face of the earth for the security of mankind, to make a dreadful example to deter others, from destroying their fellow creatures—and if the crime of murder is under any circumstances capable of aggravation—it is when it is the result of cool and deliberate malice—of black and diabolical revenge.

As

As to you David Downard—your case was peculiarly of that description—you put to death an unfortunate Gentleman, the Surgeon of your Regiment, at six o'clock in the morning as he was passing unawares from his own house to the Hospital at Trichinopoly to do his duty—and for whom you lay in wait with your loaded musket, brooding over your bloody and cruel resolution—from 12 o'clock the night before and after you had shot him—you called out “take that, I have done for you at last,”—and you declared to Lieut. Blacklin immediately after “that you had been on the watch for him for several hours—and avowed you acted from antipathy and revenge against him,”—alleging the weak and foolish provocation, that when you were under his care in the hospital some months before, he had put you under “a regimen you did not like; had debarred you from the use of liquors, and had kept you longer on spoon meat than you wished,” but by that regimen and those necessary restraints, he cured you of your diseases, and sent you from the hospital in perfect health—and the return you made him, was to nourish malice and hatred in your heart against him; to assassinate him in cold blood—and to send him unexpectedly before his Maker with all his imperfections and account upon his head, and your having afterwards declared to Capt. Hoskins in the Guard House—“that you felt no remorse for what you had done,” demonstrated a very malignant heart and a disposition more depraved than is usually to be found in any human being; in short your case is without one extenuating or mitigating circumstance.

As to you Thomas Sweeney, as you received no benefit on your

trial, so you can expect no favor or hope of mercy now from the plea of insanity, which you set up in order to screen you from the punishment for the most wanton and atrocious murder of which your jury convicted you. It appeared that you weighed and declared the motives of the murder you committed for some time before, and that after you committed it you were perfectly conscious of the evil deed and the consequences of it—you declared to Serjeant Barry, under whose particular charge you remained from 20th Nov. to 20th Dec. last,—“that you would take some life, and you threatened to take his,” that you were going to leave the Regt. and would take a life before you went—and on the morning of the 27th Dec. last—the day the murder was committed by you—“you declared that things would not be right until some villain's brains were scattered about, and then there would be an end of the Pedlar's mess—or it would be broken up,” the meaning of which was that men who were in the habit of selling their necessaries to procure liquor, were kept in temporary confinement in separate parts of the Barracks and under stoppages—until they were as much in credit as reimbursed the Regt. for the necessaries they sold, and under that restraint you then were, under the charge of Serjt. Barry, and in order to procure your release or in revenge for such usual and regimental restraint,—you determined to put some one to death, and get away from the Regt.—a species of offence which has been too frequent among the British Soldiers at the distant stations, occasioned principally by the morbid state of mind into which they plunge themselves by the immoderate use

use of intoxicating liquors, and that temporary state of phrenzy produced by drunkenness—you vowed beforehand “you would kill somebody,” which evinced malice in general, or that brutal malignity of heart, or declared intention of mischief, fall where it might—evidencing a cruel and malignant heart—and demonstrating “that you deliberated and thought upon it, and that it was the result of reflection, thought, and determined resolution, and after you fired the shot from the barrack room window,” among the Soldiers assembled in the barrack yard, by which the deceased Thomas Buttsell was killed, you declared “that it was you that fired the shot, and that you would suffer for it, but that you intended it for Serjt. Barry,”—so that you well knew the consequence of the act you had done, and that you had sufficient thought and reflection to declare that you intended it for Serjeant Barry—and the law very justly transfers the malicious mind and intention to the person who fell in consequence of your malicious act,—the law for the security of mankind, has very properly ordained that the insanity or incapacity to exempt a man from punishment for his criminal acts must be unequivocal and plain, and not idle frantic humours in certain parts of his conduct—or an unaccountable mode of action in certain acts at particular times by fits and starts, which you set up to endeavor to screen yourself from punishment—but that there must be an absolute disposition of the free and natural agency of the human mind, and incapacity and defect of free will and discretion to distinguish between moral good and evil—that is the only species of insanity or incapacity that can be allowed in human judicatures—consistent

with the safety of mankind—although it may be very true in Philosophy that every man who commits a cruel murder or any other wicked action, is, for the time he commits such atrocious actions; deprived of the right enjoyment of reason and thought—but no such excuse can be admitted in judicature, as it would extend to the total impunity of crimes of the most atrocious nature, and to the total insecurity of human life—but the defence was left to the Jury upon the evidence most fully and in every point of view that it could be put to them by the Learned Judge who tried you as to your state of mind at the time the act was committed, and after the most mature consideration they found you guilty, and that your insanity was only assumed to screen you from punishment, and in truth if the law were to admit such excuses—it would put a sword into the hand of every savage and licentious man to destroy private life and disturb public order—Such atrocity God alone in his infinite mercy can pardon,—that tribunal would make itself accessory to the like wilful and wanton sacrifice of other innocent lives which would allow the destroyers of those in question to escape, you must therefore prepare yourselves for the inevitable execution of the sentence I am about to pronounce.

Tho’ more distant in point of time than if it were to take place at the Presidency, it will not be the less certain; comparatively speaking you have indeed but a very short time to live, but short as it is, it will unavoidably, from the distance of Trichinopoly be longer than is commonly allowed to intervene in a case like yours—between sentence and execution—but your case for the sake of e-
thera,

others, requiring that by executing you on the spot where the murders for which you are to suffer were committed, it should be made as impressive as it is possible for the laws to render it, as unhappily the records of this Court exhibit but too many instances of an insatiation like yours, leading to such atrocious and wanton murders.—In order for the more distinctly marking to H. M.'s 1st Regiment of Royal Scots and to all British Regiments in the upper Stations, what may be expected from the Justice of this Court in every future case of a similar kind—it is deemed expedient to transfer to Trichinopoly, the ocular evidence of that measure which the verdict of a Madras Jury and the violated laws to which you and they are amenable, destines you to receive.

This is no more than what is consonant to the purpose of all capital punishment, of which, not the correction of the individual but the example to those who survive him, and who sensible of its justice, witness his ignominious end, is the true object.

As to you Cholay and Kistiah Braminy, my learned Colleague and myself have searched in vain for some mitigating circumstances in your cases; but, I lament to say, that the most lenient view of human conduct can discover nothing of an alleviating nature, or that could warrant us, consistent with the duty we owe to the public, to change the course of the law by extending mercy to you.

The case of Cholay is a case of Murder aggravated by previous declaration of Malice, and in revenge for an injury supposed to have been done him by the deceased Ganthon, three years be-

fore, and for which injury the Prisoner received a pecuniary compensation by the award of his cast people—yet not satisfied with that, he declared he would kill him, and he nourished malice and hatred for three years in his heart, and he put the deceased to death with circumstances of more brutality and barbarity than usually occurs in any case, and which demonstrated a very malignant heart; and as to Kistiah Braminy—his case is that of the Murder of two men by Poison, the most deliberate, insidious and hateful offence to the life of man, and at the same time the most easily perpetrated and the most difficult to be guarded against—that a conspiracy was entered into to destroy Veerasawmy, no man who heard the evidence can have the least doubt, and though that conspiracy may have originated with others who have not yet been brought to trial, yet it was clear that you the Prisoner Kistiah Braminy to the disgrace of the sacred character you assumed, lent yourself as an instrument, at least, to carry that conspiracy into execution, and that you were the hand that administered the Poison, and that you must have known it was Poison, were proved by two witnesses independent of the declaration made by you before the Coroner—and from the artful manner in which the Cake was divided by giving that part of it which was unmixured with Poison to some of your own friends, who were present, and the Cake which was mixed with a very large quantity of Arsenick to Veerasawmy, on pretence that it was sacred Cake, with a desire that he should eat a part of it and take the remainder home to his wife and family—no doubt can be entertained that

that you were privy to the plot and intended his and their destruction—for if it was intended as a medicine to cure Veerasawmy of a complaint in the head as you alleged before the Governor—it could have been natural for you to have told him so—and there would have been no occasion to send it to his family to eat, as it was not pretended they had any complaint in the head, which was to be cured,—and I fear this is a species of murder which is too often committed among the Natives with impunity, from the facility with which it is perpetrated, and the difficulty of detecting it—Prisoners,—it is too painful to me to dwell longer on a subject so black and dreadful—you are about to make the only atonement in your power to the offended Laws of your Country, and short is now the period allotted for your existence in this world.

It is with much more satisfaction that I can remind you—that though from the present Tribunal before which you now stand you can receive nothing but strict and equal justice, yet you are soon to appear before an Almighty Judge whose unfathomable wisdom is able by means incomprehensible to our narrow capacities to reconcile Justice with mercy—and who has declared in holy writ that though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be white as snow, though as crimson they shall be as wool. But you must remember that such divine beneficence can only be obtained by deep contrition—sound, undivided

and substantial repentance, and I most sincerely hope that you may be enabled by sincere contrition for your crimes, to obtain that mercy in the next world which it is impossible, consistent with the good of human society, and the safety of mankind, to extend to you in this.

It may be also some consolation to you in your present unhappy condition, to reflect that the sacrifice which you are about to make on the altar of public Justice, may be, and I trust it will be the means of saving the lives of hundreds, who I trust will be warned by the example of your fate to abstain from the repetition of those crimes which have brought you all to this unhappy end,—example and precautions against future crimes of a similar kind being the sole object of all severe punishment, lamenting therefore that I cannot hold out to you any of the smallest hope of mercy—and exhorting you as I most earnestly do, to employ the little time you have to remain in the World with the aid of religious instructions—for making with Heaven the Peace which this world can no longer give you—Nothing now remains for me but to perform the distressing office of passing the dreadful sentence of the Law upon you—which is that you and each of you be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, and there you and each of you are to be hanged by the neck till you are dead—and the Lord have mercy upon your souls. *Govt. Gazt. May 17.*

MADRAS OCCURRENCES,

For June, 1821.

Thursday evening the Farewell Dinner was given to His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop at Oakes's Garden. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated; and the Company which consisted nearly of 200 persons, assembled and met His Excellency in the first instance in the house. The dinner was laid in Superb Tents at the back of the Building—and whether we view the Entertainment as relates to the arrangements, or as regards the Viands or excellence of the Wines, it will be found equal if not superior to any that has been given at Madras on a like occasion.

The following are among the Toasts from the Chair, which was ably filled by General Forbes—an appropriate Tune having been played by the Band after each Toast.

The King.

Sir T. Hislop and a pleasant voyage to Old England.

The Duke of York, and the Army.

The Duke of Clarence, and the Navy.

The East India Company.

The Marquis of Hastings.

Sir T. Munro.

Honorable M. Elphinstone, and the Bombay Government.

Lady Munro.

Sir H. Blackwood.

The Bench in India.

The Merchants of Madras.

Many other Toasts followed, proposed by different individuals—the greatest harmony and good humour prevailed—and the Company did not separate until early on Friday morning.

On Friday afternoon, His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop embarked for England—The Troops at the Presidency were drawn out and formed a Street to the Beach. His Excellency was accompanied by The Honorable The Chief Justice, The Honorable George Stratton, Esq. the Staff, and others of the principal Gentlemen of the Presidency; and upon stepping into the Boat, received three hearty Cheers. His Excellency Sir Henry Blackwood accompanied Sir Thomas Hislop on board the Flag Ship (the Leander)—where Sir Thomas remains the guest of the Admiral for some days. The customary Salutes were fired on this occasion. The Leander and Alligator did not leave the Roads until the forenoon of Saturday.

Govt. Gazt. June 7.

MADRAS OCCURRENCES,

For July, 1821.

*Head Quarters, Choultry Plain,
16th June, 1821.*

G. O. BY HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, BARONET & K. C. B.
His Excellency General Sir

Alexander Campbell, Bart. and K. C. B. need scarcely express the pride and gratification he feels, in assuming his appointment to be Commander in Chief of so distinguished a portion of the

the British Force, as the Madras Army, with which it has been his good fortune to serve for a long period of his life—His Excellency's mind is so strongly impressed with the brilliant exploits it has achieved, as well as the perfection of its discipline and subordination, that he has only to assure the Army at large; it will be the leading feature of his ambition to support its long established character, and if possible, to add to the just renown it has on all occasions claimed, and to which title the Madras Army added so brilliant an example, under its late gallant Commander in Chief, Sir THOMAS HISLOP, during the late Campaigns in the Deccan.

The General's intimate knowledge of the professional talent and merits of a great part of the Officers, now holding high official stations, as well as the general character of the Officers of the Army; for zeal and well directed experience, is a sufficient pledge, that he will meet their cordial support in preserving its character and well established fame.

General Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL profits by the occasion of immediately succeeding Lieutenant General BOWSER in the Command of the Army, to express his sentiments of high respect for his character and Services.

All orders and general Regulations established by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir THOMAS HISLOP, Bart. and G. C. M. to be considered in full force.

B. R. HITCHINS, A. A. G. D.

Public Department. The Honorable the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in publishing for general information the following Extract of a Report received from the Board of Su-

perintendence for the College of Fort St. George.

Extract of a Report from the Board of Superintendence for the College of Fort St. George, dated 6th July, 1821.

"It now remains for us to state to the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, which of the Students have qualified themselves for quitting the College, and entering on the discharge of public duties.

"Of these, the first in every respect is Mr. Goldingham—His attainments in Tamil, we have stated, are of a very high order, and his knowledge of Telugoo is not far inferior—These acquirements have been attained in one year from his admission into the Madras College—In reference therefore to the extent of his knowledge, and to the diligent use of his time, Mr. Goldingham merits a high place among the most distinguished of the Gentlemen, who have studied at this Institution—It will also be in the recollection of the Governor in Council, that Mr. Goldingham on his admission to the College, passed a very satisfactory examination in Persian and in Sanscrit. Thus grounded he will have no difficulty to contend with, in mastering any language or dialect, which, in the course of his official duties, he may hereafter find it desirable to acquire; and in reporting Mr. Goldingham fully qualified to enter on the Public Service, we add, with great satisfaction, that we consider him eminently entitled to the honorary reward of Rupees 3,600.

"We have also great pleasure in reporting Mr. Stevenson as fully qualified to enter on the duties of the Public Service—He has attained a very high proficiency both in the Telugoo and Hindoostanee languages, and we consider him to have fully established

established his claim to the honorary reward of Rupees 3,500, and beg leave to recommend that it may be conferred upon him accordingly."

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
D. HILL, Sec. to Govt.
Fort St. George.
17th July, 1821.

On Monday the 16th, *The Honorable* the Governor attended the College for the purpose of addressing the Students on the result of the half yearly Examination which has lately been held.—He was received on his entrance by the Members of the Board of Superintendence, and conducted into the Hall, where the Gentlemen who have been reported qualified to enter on the duties of the Public Service, with the Students still attached to the College were assembled. The Governor addressed them in the following impressive speech:—

*Gentlemen of the College;—*I am happy to observe from the Report of the College Board, that two more of your number have now qualified themselves for entering upon the duties of the Public Service, and that their acquirements have not been inferior to those of the most distinguished Students upon any former examination—that Mr. Goldingham, besides his skill in other languages, has shown a knowledge of Tamil which has never been surpassed—and perhaps never equalled—and that Mr. Stevenson has attained a high degree of proficiency both in Teloo-goo and Hindoostanee.

You must all be sensible of how much consequence it is to yourselves that you should pursue your studies successfully; you are not here like young men in a College at home, who often

learn languages merely as an accomplishment; your studies have a much higher object—that of making yourselves, by learning the Native language, masters of the instrument by which alone you can become acquainted with the people, or render yourselves useful Servants of the State—your progress therefore is a matter in which the Public interests are no less concerned than your own, for unless you can transact business in a Native language, you can be placed in no situation in which the affairs of Government will not suffer in your hands, and when this is the case, those who are more competent must be employed in preference to you, however much they may be younger in the Service—Your future fortunes and your public character will probably in a great measure be determined by your early exertions here;—but I anticipate with confidence, that you will not disappoint the expectations which have been formed of you. Govt. Gaz.

It appears from a Register published in the Madras Gazette that between the 19th and 30th of June, the least height of the Thermometer in a hut on the Nilgherry Mountains was 59½, and the greatest height in the same interval, also under cover, was 66: the greatest height exposed to the Sun having been 78. Below the Mountains, during the first 18 days of June, the Thermometer in a hut was at 72½, and rose to 86½—the greatest height when exposed to the Sun was 113.

According to a Register sent us by a Correspondent at Nagpore, the least height of the Thermometer at 8 A. M. during the month of May last at that place was 77½, but this was only for a very short interval, the general height

height having been 88, 90 and as high as 94. The greatest height at noon was 97, and at 4 p. m. 98. In June, the Thermometer once fell to 79 at 8 a. m. but was for the most part above 90. At noon the greatest height during the month was 100; and at 4 p. m. 98. The Thermometer was placed in an enclosed Verandah facing the North, and was under the influence of wet Tatties during May and to the 24th of June. The Barometer in May when lowest was at 28,636 inches, and did not rise higher during the month than 28,026. In June the extremes of the Barometer were 28,644 and 28,900. A good deal of Rain appears to have fallen towards the latter part of June.

In January the Thermometer at noon at Nagpore varied from 68 to 79. In February from 68½ to 86½—while at 8 a. m. it was sometimes as low as 62½. In March at noon it was from 76 to 89; and at 8 a. m. from 69½ to 81. In April the height was from 84 to 94 at noon; and from 77 to 90½ at 8 in the morning. The Barometer during these months varied from 28,89 to 29,19.

Govt. Gaz. July 12.

Dreadful Catastrophe. Letter to the Courier. "During the whole period of your labours, it has, probably never fallen to your lot, to relate an event, so melancholy in all its circumstances as the following. I shall feel much obliged by your giving it a place in your paper.

On the morning of the 16th Instant, some Officers of the 2d Bat. 14th N. I. stationed at Chittledroog, proceeded on an intended party of pleasure to the hills on which the Fort is partly situated—meaning to spend the day there, breakfast was prepared under a tent pit-

ched for that purpose. Having eaten this meal, (the last, poor fellows, which two of them were destined to eat in this world,) they all set out together on a ramble among the rocks. They soon separated however, and two of them, Captain Nelthropp and Ensign Powell, with their servants, shortly after returned towards the tent. Their path lay by a magazine which had been recently emptied of some damaged powder. Near this was a cavern, into which the lascars, from idleness I suppose, and thinking, perhaps, that no harm was likely to arise from it, had thrown part of the powder, instead of depositing the whole in a well, situated a little farther off, and appropriated solely to that purpose. The latter Officer is said to have been smoking a segar at the time, and, on passing the cave, to have thrown the lighted remains into it, little dreaming, poor fellow, of the dreadful consequences that ensued. The whole exploded, and these two unfortunate Officers, with one of their servants, were in an instant hurled into eternity; and a native boy so shockingly mangled that he followed them in a few hours.

Thus, Sir, have the negligence and indolence of a few wretches, in a moment deprived the service of two valuable Officers; the one a tried and approved servant of the Company, and the other a young lad who promised to become an ornament to his profession.

Poor fellows! they rose in the morning with all the happy glee of happy mortals, anticipating a day of pleasure. We all intended to join them in the course of the day, and to partake of their happiness. Join them indeed we did; but, Oh God! under what cruel circumstances! Instead of seeing the cheerful

cheerful and joyous countenances of all present, we beheld the mutilated and disfigured bodies of departed friends. Instead of returning home with them, as we were wont to do, to close the day in cheerfulness and conviviality, Providence ordained that we should follow them to their graves. Their day of pleasure had ended in death, and ours was changed to one of tears and sorrow.

Those who best knew Captain Nelthropp, can best appreciate his many amiable and endearing qualities. In the various relations of husband and father, friend and soldier, many may be

his equals, but few his superiors. He has left a widow to bewail his loss, and an infant to learn in after years, the fate of its unfortunate Parent—The friends of poor Powell have to lament his short but merry career. Heaven, in its wisdom, has deemed fit to deny him the time which would have nourished and brought to maturity, the talents and excellent qualities with which he was gifted.

Peace to their remains! Their memories will be cherished with sorrow and affection by their brother Officers, to the last hour of their lives." J. C. Chittledroog, 25th July, 1821.

MADRAS OCCURRENCES,

For August, 1821.

Fort St. George, Friday, 3d August, 1821.

Dispatches of which the following are Copy and Extract, have been received at this Presidency from St. Helena via Bombay.

St. Helena, 10th May, 1821.

SIR,

I beg leave to inform you, that Napoleon Bonaparte expired on the 5th of this month, at about 10 minutes before 6 o'clock in the evening, after an illness, which had confined him to his apartments, since the 17th March last.

He was attended during the early part of his indisposition by his own Medical Assistant, Professor Antommarchi, alone.

During the latter and greater part of the time, he received the daily visits of Dr. Arnott of His Majesty's 20th Regiment, in

conjunction generally with Professor Antommarchi.

His body was opened, with the concurrence of the persons of his Family on the day after his decease, in the presence of the five principal Medical Gentlemen on the Island.

Professor Antommarchi also attended and was the principal operator.

The stomach was discovered to be the seat of extensive disease, there being a schirrous and cancer near the Pylorus, which had penetrated the coats of the stomach, the internal surface of which to nearly its whole extent, was represented to be a mass of cancerous disease, or of schirrous portions advancing to cancer.

His Father had died, as mentioned by the persons of his Family here, at an early age of this disorder,

His body has been interred with

with the honors due a General Officer of the highest rank.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
(Signed) H. LOWE,

Lieut. General.

The Honorable Major-General

SIR THOS. MUNRO, K. C. B.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

EXTRACT from a dispatch from the Government of St. Helena to the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, dated 9th June 1821,

"We do ourselves the honor to acquaint you that in consequence of the event which His Excellency Lieutenant General

SIR HUDSON LOWE has had the honor to announce to you in his letter of the 10th May—the Port of this Island will be open to British Vessels and those of all nations in amity with Great Britain, in the same manner as formerly used to be,—all Vessels on approaching the Island as was heretofore the practice, sending a boat to the shore to make known their desire to anchor and waiting the reply before they pass any of the batteries, which command the Port."

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. WOOD,

Chief Sec.

MADRAS OCCURRENCES,

For September, 1821.

We learn from a private letter from Mangalore that on the night of the 21st. ult. at about half past 9 o'clock, a Meteor passed over that station, the light of which during its passage was most brilliant, and continued a fixed steady light for about 5 or 6 seconds—In about 3 minutes afterwards a most tremendous report was heard which shook every house in the place. [Cour. Sept. 4.]

PROCLAMATION.

Fort St. George, 14th Sept. 1821.

Para. 1.—The Honorable the Governor being about to visit the interior, is pleased to declare in Council, that the Administration at the Presidency will, in his absence, be conducted by the remaining Members of the Government,—His Excel-

lency General Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart. and K. C. B. Officiating as President, and exercising as such the accustomed Military Command of the Garrison, and all the powers and authorities appertaining to the office of Acting President in Council.—All official correspondence is to be carried on, and the resolutions of the Government will continue to be passed, in the name of the Governor in Council.

2.—The Honorable the Governor, during his absence from the seat of Government will exercise all the powers which are vested in him by Law when in Council at the Presidency; and the several authorities in the Provinces, Civil and Military, are hereby required to yield ready and implicit obedience to all

all such orders and instructions as the Honorable the Governor may deem proper to issue.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

B. WOOD,
CHIEF SECRETARY.

The Flag Staff of Fort St. George was struck on Monday last the 15th, according to annual custom. The weather of late has been uncommonly fine—notwithstanding the prevailing wind has been from the Monsoon quarter. Yesterday however appearances were more Monsoon like.—Most of the small craft as well as the larger Vessels have quitted the Roads.

The Weather at the Presidency has continued unusual for the season—a good deal of Rain has fallen since our last report, accompanied with Thunder and Lightning, and latterly a fresh Land Wind. The Weather along the Coast seems to have been pretty much the same as at the Presidency—an awful and an unusual visitation of Thunder and Lightning took place at Negapatam on the 21st

instant, as appears from the Letter of a Correspondent which we have published.

The height of the Thermometer on the Nilgheery Mountains during last month was as follows.

Maximum in the Test.....	75
Do. in the Sun.....	79
Minimum.....	55
Mean at 6 A. M.....	59
Mean at Noon.....	68
Mean at 8 P. M.....	59
Mean Temperature.....	62

Supreme Court—At the sitting of the Court on Wednesday last, The Honorable Sir *Charles E. Grey*, took his seat on the Bench and produced His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing Sir Chas Edward Grey a puisne Justice on the Madras Bench. The Letters Patent having been read by the Registrar, the several oaths of Office were administered to Mr. *Justice Grey* by His Lordship the Chief Justice Sir *E. Stanley*; upon which occasion a Royal Salute was fired from the Fort Batteries. *Cour, Sept. 25,*

MADRAS OCCURRENCES,

For October, 1821.

Supreme Court.

The Sessions of Oyer and Terminer finished on Friday. Perhaps no former Criminal Session held at this Presidency was ever distinguished by a more remarkable trial than the one by which the Court was occupied on Monday and Tuesday last. We refer to the case of, the King on the prosecution of Colonel Josiah Marshall, versus James Patterson, a Surgeon in the Hon. Company's Service on

this establishment, in which he stands very high on the list, and who was tried for a forgery of a very peculiar and uncommon nature, dangerous to the safety of property, and fortunately for its security, of rare occurrence. The false making consisted of having by means of the application of a chemical process expunged from a paper, the writing that had preceded or stood above the signature of the late Lieut. Colonel S. Macdouall, and

and substituting in its place a form of a promissory note in favor of the prisoner for 8,749 pagodas 7 fanams and cash 50, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent, which the seal signature was thus made to appear to authenticate. The prisoner had pleaded not guilty to the charge, and traversed it over from the July Sessions. From the great importance and local interest of the trial, and the situation and rank of the parties concerned, we were induced to endeavor to take notes of it for publication as we have been in the habit of doing on former occasions, when the interest of society seemed to require it. We were however this time only partially successful, for the Court was so extremely crowded during the whole of the trial, that we were literally unable to obtain standing room in the body of the Court, and were obliged to take our station in places, not the most favorable for note taking. Thus situated we could only take a very imperfect sketch of the leading features of the case, but as we have a complete recollection of all that passed it is not improbable that these notes with a little dressing up may enable us hereafter to give a perfect and faithful report of the Trial.

The Correspondents who have addressed us on the subject may be assured we will do all that is possible to meet their wishes, being fully aware how greatly the character and interests of British Society in India are involved in this unfortunate trial; but the task is not one of easy accomplishment.

In the meantime we can only state that the prosecution was most ably conducted by Mr. Ryne, the Counsel for Col. Mar-

shall, and that the unfortunate Defendant derived every advantage his situation was capable of receiving from the legal acuteness and eloquence of Mr. Staveloy. The case for the prosecution however was too strong to be shaken, and indeed if it had not been so, the complete breaking down of the one set up by the Defendant would have ensured his conviction.

The Chief Justice summed up the evidence with his usual astuteness, by which he cleared away all the difficulties that could possibly arise in coming to a just conclusion. His Lordship was followed by Mr. Justice Grey, who also delivered a most pertinent and impressive charge to the Jury.

The Jury retired from the box, but they were not absent more than three minutes when they returned with a verdict of Guilty. The Prisoner, who had conducted himself with great patience and apparent confidence during the trial, seemed overwhelmed with grief when the verdict was recorded.

The Prisoners were all brought up for sentence on Friday.

The first Prisoners put to the Bar were Michael Mosely, William Taylor, and Robt. Hughes, who had been convicted of a very aggravated robbery. On their being asked why sentence of death should not be passed upon them according to law, an objection was taken by Mr. Staveloy to the indictment, on the ground of some informality in the laying of the property stolen, occasioned by an alteration which was made by the Grand Jury previous to their finding the Bill. The Court, desirous of giving every advantage to Prisoners in their unfortunate situation, respited judgement until

until the opinion of the Judges of Calcutta can be obtained on the objection taken.

James Patterson was next put to the Bar. The unfortunate Prisoner appeared deeply humiliated, and his distress was so great that he was scarcely able to support himself in the Dock. He offered no address to the Court. The painful duty of passing sentence upon him was performed in a very impressive manner by the Chief Justice, Sir E. Stanley. We are fortunately able to give a pretty correct report of the substance of the Address of the learned Judge, which we are sure will be read with attention and interest by both British and Native subjects. His Lordship expressed himself nearly in the following words:—

James Patterson ;

I can truly say and with the most unaffected sincerity, that since I have sat in this place I have never performed so painful a duty as that which I am now called upon to discharge.

British Gentlemen and subjects in this country, and particularly those in the service of the Company, have in general heretofore maintained a pre-eminence and superiority of character which has elevated them above the common class of mankind here, and inspired the Natives of this country with a respect and veneration for their persons and for the country from whence they emanated—and therefore it is peculiarly distressing to see a British subject bred to a respectable profession and admitted to an honorable service, whose education it might be supposed would have restrained him from mean and vulgar offences, standing at the bar convicted by a Jury of his countrymen, and about to receive the judgment of the

law for the crime of Forgery; one of the most dangerous to Society in the catalogue of human offences—and for a species of Forgery too the most difficult to be detected—against which human prudence and caution are hardly sufficient to guard, and which tends to destroy all confidence between man and man—all safety of correspondence—and the credit and circulation of paper currency which is so necessary to be maintained inviolate in a commercial country—a crime indeed of which if you had been found guilty in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, your life would most certainly have paid the forfeit of your offence.

You have been convicted after a long and patient trial, during the course of which, you had every advantage of Counsel and every benefit that the nicety, caution and vigilance of the Criminal Law could extend to you or to any person on his trial for a similar offence.—Your accusers were brought face to face before you—they were cross-examined by your Counsel, and several witnesses were produced in your defence; though I am sorry to observe not one was examined to your general character—and we have the satisfaction to reflect that not a tittle of questionable or even doubtful evidence was admitted against you upon your trial—but notwithstanding all these advantages, a well connected chain of circumstances (the only evidence which a crime so secretly conducted and so artfully planned in general admits of)—together with the circumstances of improbability appearing upon the face of the written documents themselves—and the evidence of your endeavour to suborn witnesses to swear that the

notes

notes were genuine and delivered to you by the late Colonel Sutherland Macdonall, fortified by the corroborating circumstance of the written instructions for the witnesses in your own hand-writing, and other papers and circumstances, which convinced an intelligent and humane Jury of your guilt, and induced them to convict you without the smallest hesitation—Indeed a fairer trial I may say no man ever had—and you have nothing to complain of but your own infatuation and insatiable avarice that tempted you to deviate from the paths of rectitude, and to endeavor to acquire wealth by such dishonest and dishonorable means.

The Court upon the fullest consideration sees no ground to impeach the justice of that verdict—and we cannot but feel the great and injurious effects that must result from the bad example and influence, which such a crime, committed by a British subject and by a person of your understanding, education, and profession, must have upon the low and unimproved classes of the Natives, who are already too much addicted to the crimes of Forgery and subornation of Perjury. If such crimes are committed by persons of your description, what must be expected from the uncontrolled passions—the unimproved intellects, and habitual vices of the low multitude.

—If indeed the Natives should see or conceive that the sword of justice passes lightly over the heads of the higher classes, and falls with weight and severity only on their own, I fear it would very much lessen their respect for our laws and the impartiality of a British tribunal. It is necessary and proper, therefore in this and in all cases to convince them that a Bri-

tish Court of justice in the administration of the laws makes no distinction of persons—but that high and low, rich and poor, British and Native, are equally under its protecting care, and equally punished by its vindictive justice.

Prisoner, I do not wish to wound your feelings by dwelling any longer on the enormity and dangerous tendency of your offence, and I trust it is not necessary for me to describe it in colours more hideous than have already presented themselves to your own conscience—but I am sorry to say that the usual palliation and incentive which sometimes has tempted men to commit the crime of forgery to relieve them from necessity or the sudden pressure of distress, did not exist in your case, as you were in a service in which the Company give liberal allowances to their servants, and you were a member of a profession the profits of which might have yielded you a comfortable and respectable independence. It is too I think an additional circumstance of aggravation that this crime was committed by some chemical process by a person in the Medical line, whose profession furnishes (to one viciously inclined) such easy modes and materials for doing mischief.

But although the Sentence of the Law, as it exists in this country, does not affect your life—you must pass some years of it in exile. In that exile I hope you will conduct yourself more correctly and acquire a better character than I am afraid you maintained here—and I trust that you will one day feel it to be merciful to you, not only that we have not sentenced you to long imprisonment in this place, and to those infamous and other punishments which are ordained

governed by the common Law for the crime of Forgery—but that we have availed ourselves of the power conferred on the Court by the Act of the 53d George the Third c. 166 sec. 116, to send you forth from this Society, where you must have borne a perpetual brand, and read your condemnation in the eyes and countenance of every man whoever heard of your crime, and that you will have reason to be thankful that you are to become a member of that new and singular Community where alone you may hope to pass some years of usefulness and tranquillity, and where by changing your

habits and course of life, you may by possibility acquire a new character, and thereby ever perhaps look to some degree of future esteem. At all events I hope it will produce in your case the only object of all human punishment, reformation and example,—that others will be deterred from committing similar offences, and that all will be convinced of the truth of that golden rule “that honesty is the best policy.”

The Sentence of the Court is that you James Patterson, for the crime aforesaid, be transported to New South Wales during the term of fourteen years.
Cour. Oct. 30.

MADRAS OCCURRENCES,

For November, 1821.

No news, foreign or local, have transpired during the last very gloomy and unproductive week. The rain has fallen almost incessantly and in torrents, so that the inland communication is greatly interrupted, and in particular the Mails from Bengal are again a few days in arrear. At the date of our latest advices from Calcutta no arrival from England direct had taken place.

Supreme Court.—On Friday last the 2d of November, the Court sat to hear the remainder of a Cause of great importance and interest in the Commercial world, which had stood over from the last Term. As the decision pronounced in this case will probably affect the mode of dealing that has obtained in India between Merchants and Captains of Ships, and other carriers of goods, we think it essentially

necessary that the opinions of the Court on this branch of Commercial Law should be generally known.

The case to which we refer was an action of Trover and Conversion, brought by the plaintiff to recover the value of a certain Cargo of Wines and other articles consigned to Messrs. Bourhillon (*Freres*) at Coringa, in trust and for the use of the plaintiff, by Messrs. Sanders and Weicke at the Isle of France in the year 1817, which goods were fraudulently sold by the Captain of the Vessel on his own account at Madras to the Defendants.

A great body of evidence was given in on both sides; and Counsel, M^r. *Byrne* for the plaintiff, and Mr. *Staveley* for the defendant, were heard at considerable length.

The decision of the Court was, that

E o

that the Bill of Lading of the cargo signed by the Captain of the Ship *Helen*, on which the cargo was shipped, for the use and at the risk of the plaintiff the Consignee, and one part of which was duly transmitted to the plaintiff, vested the absolute property of the cargo in the plaintiff, the Consignee, or his Assigns, (subject to the Consignor's right of stopping the Goods in transit, in the event of the insolvency of the Consignee before the actual delivery) and that the Captain or Master of the Ship who put into Madras had no right to sell the cargo or any part of it to the defendants, who purchased upon the credit of the Captain, without taking the precaution of requiring to see the Bill of Lading, the Invoice, or other papers, by which it would have appeared that the property belonged to the plaintiff, and was shipped and consigned for his use and at his risk, to be delivered at the Port of Coringa; and that the Captain under those circumstances was nothing more than a mere carrier of Freight, and had no colour of title to sell or pledge any part of the cargo: and that the defendants who claimed under him had no lien on the cargo for the advances made to him: the Captain not having been Factor, Agent, or Broker, either for the Consignor or Consignee. *Cour. Nov. 6.*

The least height of the Thermometer during last month on

the Nelliperry Mountains at 6 o'clock in the morning in a hut was 50 degrees of Fahrenheit; the greatest height at the same hour was 63. At noon in the hut, the variations were from 61 to 68: and at 8 P. M. from 54 to 66: in the air, at the same hour, the least height appears to have been 53, and the greatest 62. The average height in the shade during the month was therefore about 60. Exposed to the Sun at noon, the Thermometer appears to have risen on two days as high as 98—it was however on one day as low as 53, when so exposed—and the average did not much exceed 76. About the time of the unusually cold mornings at the Presidency, after the middle of last month, the Thermometer at Hyderabad was also uncommonly low it appears—we have understood that early in the morning and exposed to a free current of air, it was down to 56. The mornings at the Presidency have again become cold and the weather pleasant—nearly two-thirds of the average Monsoon supply of Rain have already fallen. The Barometer generally remains very high, but an unusual fall has taken place these two or three days past in the afternoon—The mercury however resuming its former elevation about 8 or 9 o'clock at night.

Gaz. Nov. 15.

MADRAS OCCURRENCES,

For December, 1821.

Literary Society.—The Madras Literary Society held a special General Meeting at the College Hall on Saturday the 1st Instant, for the purpose of receiving from the Committee of management a report on the state of the funds at the death of their lamented Secretary the late Peter Scott, M. D. and of electing a successor to that Gentleman.—The following Members were present.

The Hon. Sir Edmond Stanley, R. Clarke, Esq. J. Gwatkin, Esq. H. Hodgson, Esq. D. Hill, Esq. J. M. Heath, Esq. The Ven. Archdeacon Vaughan, Rev. W. Thomas, G. Hyne, M. D. Major De Havilland, Major Hanson, E. Lake, Esq. Major Macdonald, J. Minchin, Esq. Lieutenant Mountford, W. Oliver, Esq. T. Parry, Esq. E. R. Sullivan, Esq. J. Strachan, Esq.

The report having satisfactorily exhibited the state of the funds, the Meeting proceeded to the election of the Secretary, when Lieutenant Mountford, Assistant Surveyor General, was unanimously chosen to fill the vacant office.

The following Members were stated to have been admitted since the last meeting.—The Honorable Sir Charles Edward Grey, H. Chamier, Esq. H. Cotes, Esq. E. Lake, Esq. A. E. Angelo, Esq. and Major Hanson, to which number were added John Macleod, M. D. and T. S. Fanning, Esq.

The Society having had no local President since the departure of their highly respected founder, Sir John Newbolt, who previously to his quitting the Presidency had been chosen

Honorary perpetual President, the Meeting resolved to solicit of the Honorable Sir Charles Edward Grey, that he would honor them by the acceptance of that office, and a deputation of Members accompanied by the Secretary were requested to wait upon Sir Charles Grey to communicate the Society's wishes.

The following interesting papers, partly on new subjects, and partly in continuations of former valuable communications by a Member residing in the interior, to whose learning and ingenuity the Society are already indebted for several essays of great merit, were laid before the Meeting.

1 Paper and Supplement, on the Musical Chord, and the vibration of tense strings.

1 Summary of the rise and progress of Theology in India.

1 Second part of an Essay on the Hindo quadrature of the circle.

1 Supplement to the paper on the origin of the Hindu Zodiac.

It was resolved at the Meeting that, a report should be prepared of the proceedings of the Society from its foundation to the present period, to be published with such papers of interest as the Society has been favored with; and that the Managing Committee do immediately take measures to have the whole put in a form proper for submission to the next General Meeting.

We learn that Sir Charles Grey has been pleased to accept the Office of President of the Society. *Govt. Gaz. Dec. 6. Appointment.*

Appointment.—Mr. James Graham, Sheriff of Madras.

The weather lately at the Presidency, has at times assumed a threatening appearance, as if about to afford an additional supply of Rain which is required, and to give a breaking up of the monsoon season.—the wind has been very fresh in the day, but these appearances have gone off without producing the expected consequences.—While we were preparing this article for the Press the atmosphere has assumed the same threatening indication, which however will probably go off as before. The Flag Staff according to annual custom will be re-hoisted on Saturday the 15th of December; when it is considered safe for Ships to approach the Coast.

Govt. Gaz. Dec. 13.

SUTTEE AT KENNEDY, 1821.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

SIR,

On the 1st December a Warrior died, and was burnt in a well about 6 feet deep,—the same day his wife, prior to his death, told him she would go with him, and the same night, dreamt her husband came to her when asleep, and bit her upon the shoulder, saying, “are you asleep; are you not coming?” Upon this she immediately rose, and gave her child to the family, saying, take it, I shall have nothing more to do with it, and desired things might be prepared as she was determined to burn herself at 4 o'clock in the afternoon,—all the offers of money, &c. &c. and persuasions of her brother and family were of no avail, the Rajah and Tesseeldar, did all in

their power to dissuade her from committing the rash act, but she replied, why trouble yourselves about me, or my life, as she had promised to burn herself where her husband had been burnt, and she was determined to do it. As it was utterly impossible to prohibit the poor girl making away with herself, she at a little after 4 o'clock left her dwelling in company with her family, and proceeded to a Tank, near the village where her husband had been burnt, and after making the usual ceremonies, walked three times round the well—her brother and other relations laid hold of her hand, when she quitted their hold, and plunged into the well and sat down, when dreadful to relate, Wood, Oil, and Ghee, were thrown upon her by a few people,—she was quite composed, and requested the people not to throw any more upon her as she was with her husband, and in the course of a few minutes she was consumed to ashes without a groan or shriek—not a Tom Tom was beat, nor did the Natives shout as generally is the case,—all seemed horror struck at what they had witnessed. On the forenoon of the day she was to burn herself, she bathed, put on clean linen, eat beetle, and held in her hand a small looking glass, upon which she continually kept looking. The poor creature was only 13 years of age, and had one child. Mr. Editor, may we not ere long cherish a hope, that this barbarous custom will soon be abolished? I believe some few years ago, the Government called upon the Magistrates and Criminal Judges for certain reports on the subject of Suttees, and I trust this may prove a preparatory step to abolishing

boiling in toto, this most horrid and barbarous custom.

I am, Mr. Editor,

Your's obediently,

T. MOORE.

Kennedy, 5th Dec. 1831.

The Flag Staff in the Fort was re-boisted on Saturday last to indicate the period when the boisterous Season is considered to have passed over. The weather for the last month has been much too fine for the Season, for till within the last two days scarcely a drop of rain has fallen in that interval; and at present appearances do not indicate any considerable fall, but the new moon on Monday next may bring a change.

Cour. Dec. 18.

Letters from China give the following particulars of the quarrels between the Americans and Chinese.

The interruptions to commercial intercourse, which have occurred latterly, arose, it appears, from the circumstance of a Chinese woman and child having lost their lives alongside of an American ship lying at Whampoa. The woman was in a boat alongside, with a child at her back, as is the usual practice in that country, when one of the seamen struck her on the head (for what cause we do not find stated) with a broken jar or some such vessel, and she, falling overboard, was drowned together with the innocent little one. The news of this reached Canton soon after, and coming to the ears of the Viceroy, he directed a due investigation to be made into all the circumstances by the Chinese authorities, who conducted their examinations with all sorts of formalities and a vast deal of gravity. We are not acquainted with the particulars of what

followed, being only informed of the general result as already stated. It is mentioned in one letter, that the Americans were greatly alarmed while the inquest was pending, and the unfortunate culprit, apprehending that he must be given up to be strangled, had become perfectly reconciled to the fate that seemed to await him.

Other letters add that the "Spasmodic Cholera" continued very prevalent at Canton and Macao. The American Frigate *Constitution* had lost a great number of her crew by this cruel disease on her homeward voyage. Some severe Typhoons have been experienced in the China seas. The following describes one of them, "It appears that one happened on the 29th and 30th of June, and another on the 10th of October. To the fury of the latter, on the coast of Cochin China, we find that the *Lady Barlow*, *Duke of Bedford* and *Nerbuddah* were exposed, as well as the *Hero of Malwa*." Cour. Dec. 25.

Christmas Day, was observed at the Presidency during the early part with the customary Solemnities; and in the Evening with that cheerful social intercourse suited to this great and joyous Festival.

On Saturday the 22d Instant was held the second annual examination of the Vepery Mission School of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.—The Boys and Girls of the English and Tamil Schools were first assembled in the Vepery Church, where they were examined in their religious exercises, the former by the Revd. W. Thomas, Senior Chaplain, who obligingly presided at this part of the duty of the day, and the latter by the Revd. Dr. Retzler and the Revd. L. P. Haubroe.—The correctness of

of the English classes, both of boys and girls, in answering the questions of the Church Catechism, and the distinctness and good emphasis with which they read, were particularly remarked; as were likewise the fluency with which the Tamil girls read the elementary books prepared in their own language for progressive learning, according to the system of the National School Society.

The children then adjourned to their several stations in the School rooms.—The girls in the English school exhibited to the Visitors their reading and writing lessons, and their needle work, which was observed to be all of the plain and useful kind.—The different classes were inspected in their tasks of writing on sand, and spelling, reading and writing, Dr. Bell's system having been introduced as well in the Tamil as the English school, and cards and books printed for their use. Particular notice was attracted by the industrious class of Tamil girls employed in cleaning cotton, spinning thread and knitting.—Samples of their work were laid on a table, with

specimens of books bound at the institution.—The printing press was found actively engaged.

The examination was attended by several families who were highly gratified with the interesting scene they witnessed.—The children were all remarkably clean and healthy; and their rapid progress in useful acquisitions,—their orderly behaviour, reflected the highest credit on their venerable pastor the Reverend Dr. Rottler, and his able and indefatigable co-adjutor the Reverend Mr. Haubroe.

The revival of this late neglected institution, with the great improvements in the system of tuition and the increase of the school in the course of two years from about forty children to nearly three hundred, cannot fail to prove a blessing of the most important kind to the populous neighbourhood in which it is situated.

Govt. Gaz. Dec. 27.

Appointment.—Mr. Herbert Compton to officiate as Advocate General to the Honorable Company.

Gaz. Dec. 20.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY OCCURRENCES.

For January, 1821.

Bussorah.—Letters from Bussorah dated 21st November, represent that city to be in a very disturbed state, a body of Arabs of Zobeir threatened it without, whilst the soldiery within were plundering the unarmed inhabitants. Some misunderstanding had arisen between the Government and the British Resident, and the latter was about to leave Bussora and retire to Muhammarch, the place where General Malcolm's mission once retired to from Persia.

Accounts from Muscat dated 29th December, announce the arrival there of Lieut. Col. Warren. This officer had had an interview with the Imaum, and our relations with that Prince continue on the best footing; his Highness being ready to aid us to the utmost of his power in our future operations against the tribe of Beni-Boo-Ali.

We are happy also to learn that the failure of the late expedition under Captain Thomp-

son has not been followed by any unfavourable result; the Imaum's troops and subjects remain firm to their allegiance, and he preserves his frontiers. The enemy, after the defeat of our troops, made an irruption into the Imaum's territories and levied some small contributions, but soon retired again, and have since remained quiet.

To the northward indeed the Joassmees have attempted to annoy the Imaum. Sultan ben Saggar with the chief of Aigmaum, marched the moment they heard Captain Thompson's force had set off, across the country towards Braymee; but their progress was stopped by this fort, and the Imaum is under no apprehension of their being able to advance further.

Our troops have removed from Deristan to Kishme.

The expedition for the coast of Arabia and Persian Gulph, under the command of Major General Lionel Smith, C. B. sailed hence on Thursday morning.

Cour. 13th Jan.

BOMBAY OCCURRENCES.

For February, 1821.

Bombay Races, Feb. 6th.

This being the commencement of our races, the course was crowded with equestrians at an early hour, and the Booth graced with all the beauty and fashion of our island, and hon-

ored by the presence of Lady Colville, who arrived only yesterday from the Deekan.

FIRST RACE.

The Guycowar Cup, value 200 guineas, for Arab Horses that have never won Purse, Plate, Match, or

or Sweepstakes, heat 2 miles, 9 stone 2 lbs. Mares and Geldings.

Col. Wilson's g. a. h. York, aged.

Mr. Clarke's g. a. h. Lancaster, 6 years.

Mr. Crawford's b. s. h. Wahoo, 6 ditto, White Black Cap.

Mr. Malcolm's g. a. h. No Go, 5 ditto.

Mr. Hunter's g. a. h. Selim, aged.

Major Moore's c. a. h. Sir Richard, 6 do. Black.

Mr. Vibart's g. a. h. Marquis, 5, Yellow Black.

Captain Spiller's g. a. h. Benningborough, 5, Blue Red Cap.

Mr. Elliott's g. a. h. Charley, aged.

Won with great ease by Benningborough.

SECOND RACE.

A Plate for Colts that have never started for Plate, Purse, Match, or Sweepstakes, of 800 Rupees from the fund, and ten Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, *one two Mile Heat.*

Major Moore's g. a. c. Radical, 4 years, Black.

Mr. Franco's c. a. c. Symmetry, 4 do. Harlequin.

Won by Symmetry.

The following is the description of the Guycowar Cups.

Two of the Gold Cups presented by his Highness Syajee Row Guycowar have been received by the Hyperion, each of the value of 200 guineas. They are magnificent specimens of the arts, and of the classical taste of the accomplished gentleman, to whom the execution of the commission was entrusted. Orator is the holder of one, and on yesterday the destiny of the other was decided.

The Cup (for the two resemble each other in all respects) is a highly ornamented campanular vase, supported by a circular plinth or pedestal; the foot of the vase consisting of a fillet of oak leaves and acorns. The upper compartment of the

body of the Cup is enriched on one side, with a group of race-horses and their riders in eager contention, executed to the life; on the other side is an inscription commemorative of the alliance subsisting between the British and Guycowar governments. The lower compartment represents the national garland in relief, of the rose, the thistle and the shamrock, connected at the bottom, by a band or moulding in the Ionic style. The rim is surmounted by a festoon of the leaves, fruit, and tendrils of the vine. The height of this beautiful vase is eleven inches and a half to the rim, and twelve including the festoon. It is fourteen inches in diameter, and in depth eight. The maker is Hamlet. The inscription is as follows.

"BOMBAY RACES.

1821.

GUYCOWAR CUP

Presented on the 1st of March 1819, by his Highness Syajee Row Guycowar.

Treaty of Baroda dated the 21st of April 1806, negotiated by Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Walker.

Supplemental Treaty dated the 6th of November, 1817, negotiated by Captain James Retvet Carnac."

We are persuaded that the society of Bombay will not permit this donation on the part of Syajee Row, contributive as it so substantially is to its annual recreation in the noblest of all amusements, to be received, without affording his Highness an adequate proof of the sense entertained of his liberality, which extends to three years yet to come; and we are confident that, after the expiration of that period, the Guycowar Cup will be continued to be annually presented as long as the alliance subsists between the two states. It is not for us to suggest the nature of the present that

that should be returned, a thorough bred race horse would not be prized probably so highly as one of our noble Dray-horses, which the Nawaub of Oude characterised as the English Elephant. We think however that the present ought to be of a substance as permanent, as we trust, the donation will prove to be.

Gaz. Feb. 7.

Bussorah.—The news brought from Bussorah by the Angelica, is by no means favorable to our commercial relations in that quarter. In addition to the disturbances in the city caused by the late measures of Government, the Turks were at war with some of the tribes on the desert, and had been forced to take into their service a tribe of Curds to enable them to repel their inroads. In consequence of these disturbances and some other circumstances that have taken place at Bagdad, an almost total stagnation of trade, has taken place.

We rejoice to find that all our Invalids, who have visited the shores of the Persian Gulph in search of health, have found benefit from the change.

A violent storm of hail, wind and rain occurred at Ellichpore on the 20th January; it came on from S. W. and first caused such clouds of dust, that nothing could be distinguished around us in any direction: the gale then increased to a violent storm, and the hail fell as large as a Pigeon's Egg in immense quantities; most of the houses in the cantonments have had part of their roofs carried off, and the largest tents blown away and buried in the mass of hail. Some of the largest sized trees were broken down, and falling on some tents crushed them to pieces; much damage was done in the Lines and ba-

zar, and some natives are said to have lost their lives, and many much hurt. Rain fell for 2 days afterwards all about the country; the storm was chiefly confined to Ellichpore, there being none 30 miles to the southward.

The hail covered the ground in many places a foot and half thick, and remained all next day before it thawed.

Gaz. 7th Feb.

Arabia.—By private accounts from Mocha that have reached Bombay via Muscat, we learn that Captain Bruce has opened his negotiations with the Dola, demanding the reconstruction of what is called the Molna's Jetty, and the rebuilding of the Factory. What his other demands were we have not heard. The Dola referred the matter to the Imaum of Senna, and His Highness having acknowledged his dependance on the Pacha of Egypt, Captain Bruce has, it is said, preferred his application to the latter. With the Pacha of Egypt we should hope that such an arrangement may be effected as shall place our factory at Mocha in a more respectable footing and less liable to insult from the local authorities than it has hitherto been.

The expedition under General Smith landed at Zoor on the 29th January. On a comparison of dates the decision and activity with which this armament has been equipped and dispatched is highly creditable to the resources and the energetic character of this Presidency.

On the 9th of December the official account of the disastrous affair of Al Askaria was received; on the 9th of January a force exceeding five thousand fighting men sails from the harbour, and we hear of its disembarkation in the first week in

February.

February. The facility with which an efficient force can be dispatched to either Gulf, must operate in keeping down the turbulent spirit of the Arab tribes which have so long carried on a destructive warfare against the trade of all Nations, affords a practical point of the resources of the British Government which cannot fail of impressing the Arabs with a conviction of the danger of pursuing a system, which we are resolved on annihilating; we feel therefore persuaded that though the local and immediate effect of the armament may be unimportant, its permanent influence will abundantly compensate for the limited extent of its operation and the comparative weakness of the Enemy who has provoked these hostilities.

Woollen Blankets or Kumties.

—Are manufactured all over Western India: the narrow ones, known by the name of *Keish* or *Sash*, and which come from Kandeish and Malwa are sometimes very fine, selling from 3 to 10 Rupees each. In Bombay the manufacture of a coarse kind is carried on to a great extent, perhaps not less than 40,000 annually; they sell in general from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees each.

The Manufacturers are chiefly Maharatas of the Coonby tribe, for the art is very simple, and many labourers when in a want of a day's work occupy themselves, if not in weaving, in cleaning the wool. The wool is chiefly black, though there are some threads of dirty white occasionally introduced.

The process of shearing, is performed very slovenly, and it appears there is more dead wool used, than live; it however goes through many washings, and is cleaned with the

bow before it is spun. The spinners use the same wheel that they spin cotton thread with; the Loom often in the open air before their houses. The whole operation of extending the warp, and weaving in the wool is accomplished, in less than a day; they use a size made of the common gums of the country, with a little congee.

The materials cost them about half a rupee for each Blanket, and a man and his wife can finish four, in six days, by which they clear but little more than enough to live on, say half a rupee on each.

The Wool of this country, the Deccan, (few sheep are bred in the Konkan,) is not so harsh as is generally imagined, it is readily pressed or beat into a kind of felt, which is used for door mats, &c.

The sheep themselves are the most stupid and unsightly of their race, generally want horns and are sullen and indocile; their head is more curved than in the other varieties.

They are brought down the Ghauts in droves of from 500 to 1000, and generally sold lean for 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees each, and to Ships for about 4; a good quarter of mutton however costs $1\frac{1}{2}$ and a superior one 2 rupees.

Notwithstanding the immense flocks of these animals, good mutton is still not always to be obtained in Bombay, and in the rains is often not to be procured at all; the kid and goat mutton are however excellent substitutes.

Bengal, Europe or African Sheep, therefore, are still considered, as acceptable presents.

Considerable shipments of their skins have been occasionally made to America and Foreign Europe, but we believe without much advantage.

Gaz. Feb. 14.
Accounts

Accounts from Mooha to the middle of Oct. have been received here by way of Muscat, and Capt. Bruce had commenced a correspondence with the present Dola, demanding ample reparation for the insults and injuries we had received from his predecessor. Nothing definitive had been acceded to, but there was every reason to expect, from the disposition which the present Dola or Mooha evinced towards us that our just demands would be complied with, and our friendly relations reestablished with the Imaum of Senna, without our having recourse to farther offensive operations.

The report brought down by the trankey from Muscat, at the arrival of the expedition at Zoor, has been confirmed. Our troops landed there on the 29th January,

Bombay Education Society.—

On Monday last the Education Society held their annual meeting, at which His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Charles Colville, G. C. B. presided.

The annual report was read, giving a very satisfactory account of the proceedings for the last year. In the boys' central school there are 93 children maintained by the Society, and 68 day-scholars; in the girls' central school there are 66 children maintained and educated by the Society. The total receipts, including the Company's donation of 5,200 rupees, have been rs. 27,323, and the total disbursements rs. 20,701. The report gives also a general account of the regimental schools within this Government, and states that a plan has been adopted, on the model of the Poonamallee Asylum near Madras, for obtaining a fixed subscription from soldiers, on the Society's securing the benefits of the institution to the children of all

subscribers who die or are removed to Europe.

The report then details the proceedings relative to the formation of the "Native School and School Book Committee," of which we gave an account at the time in August last: in the short period which subsequently elapsed before the close of the year, this committee had not found opportunities of furthering their designs to any great extent.

The annual examination of the children of the two Central Schools was postponed until after the arrival of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, who is daily expected in Bombay.

Cour. Feb. 17.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, landed from the Susan, Monday morning, under the salute due to his rank. We are happy in stating that his Lordship and Mrs. Middleton are in perfect health.

The Cornwallis sailed from Muscat on the 16th inst. and left there some of our Transports from Zoor, completing their water; our troops were still encamped near Zoor, waiting for the Imaum's supply of Camels, in order to remove to the interior. Zoor is stated to be a most miserable place, destitute of every thing in the shape of supplies. Some skirmishing had taken place and on the night of the 10th inst. a party of the enemy, after having driven in the Picquet on the left of the Camp, succeeded in getting into the rear of the lines of the European Regiment, and committed much serious injury before the Regiment could get under arms; but the moment that an array was formed against them, they fled in all directions. Our loss in this affair is however great, Captain Parr, of the European

ropean Regt. a Sergeant and 15 Men being killed, and Col. Cox, and Lieutenants Watkins and Burnet, with 23 rank and file wounded. Total killed 17, total wounded 26—grand total 43.

Gaz. Feb. 28.

H. M. Brig Curlew came in on Sunday last from the Gulf of Persia, bringing us accounts from both Bussorah and Zoar; the following are extracts of Letters.

Zoar,—February 7th; some times called and written Soor, is a Town in Arabia, situated in Latitude 22 37 N. and Longitude 59 38 East.

It is subject to the Imaum of Muscat, but is surrounded with hostile tribes who are much oftener at war with their neighbours, than at peace.

The Roadstead is open, and the anchorage in 7 fathoms, is on a hard bottom; the landing we found difficult enough; several boats have been upset in the Surf, the N. Westers make the anchorage very unsafe; our Carriage Cattle are not all arrived. Beni buallee is situated about 60 miles West of this place, and is represented as a strong position, and we are told they are determined on making a bold resistance.

Some spies were executed in the Imaum's camp the other day.

Bussorah—The restrictions on trade still continue; the Cornwallis and Byramgore have in consequence remained at Bussorah.

Kishme.—The H. C. Surveying Ship Discovery is actively

employed in surveying the Coast between Cape Mussendoom and Romps. A young native has been sent here from Muscat, who has been three years among the Wahabees.

Gaz. Feb. 21.

We understand that Government, ever alive to the health and welfare of the troops, have issued orders for the hutting of H. M. 67th Regiment.—The work is already in progress; every exertion is making to accelerate its completion:—but the great scarcity of materials and the almost insurmountable difficulty of procuring bricklayers is severely felt.—Sholapore is represented as peculiarly well calculated for a military station—and from its open situation, and being perfectly free of jungle, very dry, and without vegetation, there is every reason to believe it will prove particularly healthy. Considerable taste is displayed in the construction of the huts.—The lines already assume a cheerful appearance—and whilst the men's habitations are rising to the north, the officers' bungalows keep pace to the south. To British soldiers under the direction of experienced officers nothing is difficult.—The importance of these labors, and the advantages resulting therefrom will be sufficiently felt during the ensuing rains.—Wells are sinking thro' the solid rock, and we believe it is in contemplation to erect an hospital on a rising ground to the left.

Cour. Feb. 24.

BOMBAY OCCURRENCES.

For March, 1821.

The Honorable the Governor was expected to arrive at the residency by the tenth instant.

Gaz. Mar. 7.

On Saturday last the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta held a Confirmation at St. Thomas's Church. We were happy to observe, notwithstanding the absence of almost all the European Troops from the Presidency, that not less than 120 persons were Confirmed. After the Ceremony, the Lord Bishop delivered a most impressive address, 200 copies of which having been printed a few days previous, was presented to each individual present at this interesting and solemn rite.

It is truly delightful in a Heathen land to witness such a spectacle as that presented to our notice on this occasion, and we doubt not that the seriousness and attention with which all who were in the Church, regarded the interesting Ceremony, will be productive of the best and most salutary effects upon the heart and mind.

The public examination of the Children educated in the two Central Schools being about to take place to-morrow in the presence of His Excellency Sir Charles and Lady Colville and of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, we confidently hope that the witnesses to so interesting an occurrence will be many, and that none will depart, without being convinced of the utility and humanity of this excellent institution.

We are assured that the *Comet* has been seen by many respec-

table persons in Bombay; that it has been seen at sea, and we observe by the papers of to-day, that it has been also seen at Madras.

One of the Twenty Gun Ships built at Cochin, has been launched under the name of the Alligator.

The Honorable the Governor is expected at Surat by the end of the month, so that he cannot possibly be looked for here so soon as it was said.

Gaz. 14th March.

Captain Sadlier left Hyderabad on the 17th ultimo on his return to the Presidency, the objects of his mission being accomplished in the removal of all grounds of difference between us and the Scindeans, and the placing of our relations with them on a firmer basis.

The following curious swindling transaction lately occurred at Ahmudabad.

Early in the month of May 1820, two Armenians came to that city and employed two brokers to raise cash upon some diamonds; the brokers introduced the Armenians to Wuktshah, the most opulent merchant of the city, and immediately a negotiation commenced. After some bargaining, Wuktshah agreed to take up the diamonds valued at 12,000 rupees, for rupees 8500, and to give a hoondce on Palee for that amount. The diamonds were in a small tin box, similar to, but much flatter than, a common wafer box. On the arrangement being concluded, wax was brought, and the Armenians

menians wrapping up the box in cloth, sealed it with much ceremony. It was agreed that the box was not to be opened for six months, when the Armenians would return from their journey, and repay the money taken up, with interest. A short time since, a person came from Baroda, and as a piece of information told the brokers that a jeweller of Baroda had been imposed upon some time ago, by two Persians, who had given him some diamonds in pledge. The brokers on this immediately went to Wuktsah, who instantly became alarmed, and determined upon opening the box in their presence; when doing so, he found carefully wrapped up in cotton—seven pice!

It is concluded that Armenians, whilst the operation of sealing was going on, contrived, though ten persons were present, by means of their long sleeves, to change the box, substituting for it the one of pice, the appearance of which was exactly similar to that containing the diamonds.

The Armenians entered into a regular bond in which the value of the diamonds was carefully noted, and provision made that, in the event of their not returning within six months, the diamonds were to be sold through the two brokers by whose acts the Armenians agreed to abide. In short there was nothing in the apparent conduct of the two men to excite the least suspicion. The money was taken up at Palee one and twenty days after the bond was drawn.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta held a confirmation in St. Thomas's church on Saturday last. Upwards of 120 persons were confirmed. After the confirmation, His Lordship delivered an appropriate and impressive

address, a printed copy of which was presented to each individual present.

On Thursday last, the annual public examination of the children belonging to the two central schools of the Education Society took place at the boy's school house before His Excellency Lieut. General the Hon'ble Sir Chas. Colville, the Hon'ble Lady Colville, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and a very numerous and highly respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.

The two schools having been previously arranged in separate rooms, presented a spectacle truly interesting. The girls neatly dressed in bonnets lately given them by the kindness of Lady Colville, exhibited to the ladies their different attainments, and shewed very well executed specimens of plain needle work. The girls of the greatest merit were then selected and presented by the Lady Patroness, in the name of the Society, with silver medals, or a reward of books.

The boys were at the same time examined by the Bishop, who leaving some of the junior classes for another day, very minutely and strictly tried the abilities and attainments of the 1st and 2d classes, particularly in spelling, writing, and arithmetic. His Lordship highly complimented some of the children, who indeed proved themselves deserving of his commendation. The boys of the highest merit were then presented by the Bishop, in the name of the Society, with medals, or books, according to their several proficiencies. The whole of the two schools were then brought together, and passed before Sir Charles Colville and the other ladies and gentlemen present.

We are confident, the public exhibition of these children must

must have been gratifying in the highest degree to all the subscribers to this excellent institution who were present. It is a most affecting and delightful sight, to behold so many boys and girls supported by the charity and benevolence of the highly respectable community of this presidency, and brought up by their means in religious habits and useful knowledge.

We understand that the Lord Bishop has signified his intention of delivering his lectures on the Lord's prayer every Sunday evening, during his stay here, as well on the Friday evenings of the present Lent.

Cour. March 17.

A letter from Beni boo Hassan dated the 3d of March, details the attack at Beni Boo Ali as follows.

The Enemy opened from the 18 pounders which they had taken from the detachment of Captain Thomson, the third shot killed a Corporal of the European Regiment, and shot off the arm of a Pioneer; at about half past one, they began to assemble in the *Topo*, on the left in great force. The 12 lbs. opened against them; the line formed and moved down, the right Brigade under Colonel Warren, in advance; the Arabs kept up a smart fire, and succeeded in driving in the Skirmishers, after which they came out and made an impetuous charge on this Brigade; they were received by a volley and charged, but their numbers outflanked ours and they turned the left Flank 1st 7th and got in the rear of that Corps, which was thrown into a temporary confusion, on which three Companies of the 66th, formed in the rear, fired and again charged.

The enemy soon after were completely routed and attempt-

ed to cut their way through the Brigade to the *Topo*, some few succeeded, the remainder fell: shortly after two women came out with a Flag of Truce, and the firing ceased, but as the enemy were evidently escaping, it was renewed with great vigor, and we succeeded in making prisoners of two chiefs and 270 men, who are safe in the Fort.

No men could have fought more nobly, five hundred have been killed and wounded, out of a thousand.

Our loss has been rather severe, but we have taught them a lesson that they will not soon forget. The prisoners, men, women and children amount to 1200.

Dr. Gordon was cut to pieces; Captain Steward, severely wounded in the head; Lieut. Thorman wounded but not dangerously; he cut down four and behaved excellently; Lieutenants Cuppage, Madden, and Mulkern, 66th, are slightly wounded.

We are informed that measures are taking to re-embark the Troops from Soor, and that the whole force may be expected to be here by the end of the present month or the first week in April.

We now turn to the other side of the Arabian Peninsula, and contemplate with pleasure the success of our arms in that Quarter.

Mocha.—Thinking a few lines detailing some particulars of our operations in this quarter might be acceptable, I shall not apologize for giving you a brief outline of them, as they have appeared to me; we had a very pleasant Voyage across from Bombay of fourteen days to this place, where our Squadron anchored on the 8d December. Captain Bruce who was charged with

with the political part of the business, was on board the Carron Transport; he had been residing on shore for a few days, but had found it necessary to embark again, as the Natives evinced no disposition to comply with our demands; in fact they could not believe that a Force was coming to Blockade their ports; no sooner had we anchored, but the Signal was displayed on board H. M. Ship *Topaze* to "*prepare for Battle*" and "*to take up proper positions for Bombarding the North Fort.*" The Frigate moved into 20 feet water, the *Antelope* and *Benares* were laying within her, in little more than their draft, at the distance of about six or seven hundred yards from the North Fort, and the Thames Mortar Boat was placed close in shore, opposite Town between the two Forts; and every thing was ready for opening a heavy fire on following morning, and expectation was high, as to the effect it would produce.

At 8 A. M. on the 4th December the business was begun by a Broadside from the Frigate and followed by the same from the two Cruisers, the fire was at first smartly returned by the Enemy from all the cannon in their five Batteries, but with little effect, and shortly after, began to slacken. The effect of our Guns was good, considering the distance, for in the course of an hour the North Battery was silenced and a party of Arabs who were stationed therein (finding our fire particularly directed to that part of the defences) quitted their post and made a precipitate retreat across the Isthmus, towards the Mecca Gate of the Town. The fight had now become a chase, and I observed one of them knocked down by a cannon Shot which overtook him in the race.

The North Fort was now thought to be entirely abandoned by the Enemy and the *Antelope* made a Telegraph signal to that effect. In the mean time the Thames Mortar Boat threw her 13 inch shells, into the Town, to the great dismay and consternation of the terrified inhabitants! who had never believed things would be brought to such a pass; the people were quitting the Town, and the old *Dolah* (beset by the principal Merchants and others on every side) trembling with fear and apprehension, held his aged sides and exclaimed with tears, "Oh, that I should live to see this; who would ever have supposed that I should have to fight"!!! at 10 A. M. the *Antelope* got under weigh, and worked up in beautiful style (under double reefed top-sails and courses) to attack the South Fort, but in taking close under the lee of this Fort her heel touched and missing stays she lay aground at the distance of 500 yards, but in an excellent position for cannonading it; the Fort immediately opened their Guns on the *Antelope*, but was soon silenced by the superior fire of that Cruiser, whose precision and execution was particularly noticed. The Frigate had still continued a heavy and well directed cannonade on the North Battery, and the shot which missed it, passed over into the Town; the effect was considerable and manifest, yet it was to be regretted that her draft of water prevented her getting close enough to make a practicable breach; by noon the *Benares* had also got up to the Southward and taken up a position for supporting the *Antelope* and covering the Bomb vessel from the fire of the centre Battery; when a Flag of Truce came off; and a general Truce was displayed by the Squadron. The
Topaze

Topaze now made Telegraph Signal, "great many killed on Shore, they want eight days Truce, I have granted one hour and half."—We now learnt that the Dolah had sent off four 32 Pound Shot to the Imaum of Senna, by an express, with a doleful lamentation that he should have had the hardihood to decline compliance with our wishes, and thus subject him to receive such uncourteous and indigestible Balls of Iron.

At 2 P. M. Finding our proposals not answer'd, the firing was recommenced on the North Fort by the Frigate, and on the Town by the two Cruizers and the Mortar Boat, and was continued during the afternoon; at a quarter past 2 P. M. the Boats of the squadron manned and armed with a party of marines and artillery under command of Lieutenants Moriarty, Wright and Atkinson, of the Topaze, Lieuts. Wilson, and MacDowall, of the Benares and Antelope, and Lieut. Jacob, of artillery, having been assembled round the Frigate by signal, pushed off with view of taking possession of the North Fort. They effected a landing about half past 2 o'clock under cover of the guns of the Topaze, but on getting to the Fort the door was barricaded, and the party having no means of escalading the wall, and being unable to force the gate-way, the assailants were at length reluctantly compelled to retreat to their Boats under a galling fire from matchlocks of the Arabs, and with a heavy loss of killed and wounded; altho' foiled in their object, no words can do justice to the merits of the party employed on this enterprize; the coolness and determined spirit of Gallantry which actuated every individual was never more conspicuous than on this

trying occasion; both Officers and men were observed going round, and about every side of the Fort, seeking in vain for a hole to creep through, or in any way to gain access to the area of the work, while many were falling by a murderous fire from the matchlocks of the enemy, who unseen and in security, took deliberate aim at their victims thro' loop holes in the walls and by hurling shot, stones and quick lime on their heads from above. This is one of the melancholy instances which occasionally occur on expeditions of this nature, and while we regret the loss of those brave men who fell in this affair, no blame can be attached to any party. That experienced and gallant Officer Capt. Lumley who commands the force, had doubtless very strong reason to believe that the Fort was abandoned, and from the circumstances of no men having been seen in, and not a gun having been fired from it since 9 o'clock, it was but reasonable to conclude so, and in his zeal for the acquisition of an important part of the service, namely the destruction of the North Fort, he directed it to be taken possession of as the best means of terminating hostilities, and securing the British interests by a speedy acquiescence with our reasonable and just demands; a correct list of the Killed and Wounded is inclosed.

The Shells from the Bomb Ketch were thrown into the Town with admirable effect during the night, and (at a 1200 yard range) penetrated the flat roofs of the houses and through two floors, and exploded in the lower apartments, destroying whole families; the explosion of some Shells in the early part of the night caused two extensive conflagrations in the Town, which destroyed the Prison and

G 2

Governor's

Governor's Stables, &c: There was a singular circumstance of a Shell falling into the Shop of a petty Merchant who had been notorious for his derision and abuse of the English on all occasions. He was shattered to atoms among the ruined fragments of his warehouse.

On the morning of 5th a Truce was entered into for fourteen days, and we were assured, that all our Demands would be granted on a reference to the King of Senna, the capital of Yemen, and two men of Rank were put on board the H. C. Ship *Ernaad* as hostages for the fulfilment of this condition.

I regret to add that Captain Arthur of the Marine who was on his return to England by Egypt, died on board the *Ernaad*, this morning, after a short illness. *Gaz. Mar. 21,*

The following Treaty, negotiated by Captain William Bruce, between His Highness the Imaum of Senna and the British Government, dated the 15th of January 1821, is published for general information. The blockade of the port of Mocha and all the other ports and places belonging to the Imaum of Senna in the Arabian Gulph, as announced by the Proclamation dated the 9th of August 1820, terminated on the conclusion of the Treaty in question, viz. the 15th of January, 1821.

Article 1st. That the Resident shall have a guard of the same strength as is allowed at Bagdad, Bussora and Bushire, of thirty men, to support his respectability.

Article 2d. That the Resident shall be exempt from all compliances degrading to the character of the representative of the British Government; that he shall have full liberty to ride on

Horseback when and where he pleases; have free ingress and egress to all the gates of Mocha, amongst others of Shaik Shadeley, from which Europeans have hitherto been excluded for some years past; and shall have all the same liberty and freedom they have at Bushire, Bussora, Bagdad and Muscat.

Article 3d. A piece of ground to be allotted for a cometry; and none of those under the British Government and flag to be spoken to or insulted on account of their religion.

Article 4th. The Resident to have free permission to proceed to Senna and communicate with His Highness the Imam, whenever he may deem it necessary to do so; the Dola on these occasions furnishing a guard or escort if it should be deemed requisite.

Article 5th. That the anchorage duty of (400 o. c.) four hundred german crowns shall henceforth cease on British Ships, which has hitherto been levied on all merchant ships when they landed cargoes. Hereafter no duty on this account shall be paid, whether cargo is landed or not, the same as His Majesty's Ships and the Honorable Company's Vessels of War.

Article 6th. All subjects of the British Government trading to Mocha, and particularly the merchants of Surat, shall do so under the protection of the British flag (if of the Islam faith, and wish to settle their disputes according to the Mahomedan Sharah, they shall be at liberty to do so, a person on the part of the Resident attending), and all differences among themselves shall be decided by the Resident; in the event of any of the Imam's subjects being concerned in the dispute, by an agent on the part of the Resident

dent (or himself if he pleases) and the Governor conjointly; if the Imam's subject is wrong, the Governor shall punish him, if on the contrary, the Resident. Also that all the dependants of the Factory of every denomination from broker downwards shall be wholly under the protection of the British flag, and control of the Resident, who shall alone possess the power of punishing them and redressing all complaints against them.

This Sixth Article has been expressly admitted by separate grant to Captain Bruce by His Highness the Imam.

Article 7th. That the Export duty on the British trade shall be hereafter 2½ per cent. the same as the French, and not 3½ as hitherto, and that the Import

duty shall be the same to the English and all their subjects, and no more shall be levied than 2½ per cent. upon Imports and Exports.

This Article is expressly granted by separate firman from his Highness, as a particular mark of his friendship to the British nation.

WM. BRUCE,
Govt. Agent.

MOCHA,
15th January, 1821.

TRUE COPY,
WM. BRUCE,
Govt. Agent.

Signed and sealed by Ameer Fathullah and all the Members of the Mocha Council to each separate Article, as also by Captain Bruce. *Cour. Mar. 31.*

BOMBAY OCCURRENCES,

For April, 1821.

Bhoj.—On Saturday the 17th of March, St. Patrick's day, the Sons of Hibernia in Kutch gave an entertainment to the Resident Mr. Williams, and the Gentlemen of the Cantonment; the utmost hilarity and unanimity prevailed and every honor was done the Saint of the Emerald Isle.

Captain Sadlier and Suite arrived at Bhoj this morning, from Scind; they have been nearly a month from Hyderabad, they are all well and leave this to-morrow for Mandavie, from which place they are to take shipping for Bombay.

On Sunday last, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta preached his last sermon, taking his text from the 20th Verse of the 5th Chap-

ter of the 2d Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians; "Now then we are ambassadors for Christ;" after which his Lordship administered the Lord's Supper to a numerous body of communicants.

During this last week his Lordship has consecrated the several Burying grounds, at Matoonga, Choupatee and Colabah.

We are informed that his Lordship will embark on the Susan, for Ceylon, either this evening or to-morrow morning, carrying with him the esteem and reverence of our little Society.

Yesterday was the most gloomy day we ever recollect at this time of the year; it rained gently throughout the day, and the

total want of wind caused a very unusual closeness. H. M. Ship *Topaze* got under weigh in the afternoon, but was obliged to anchor again, and a Ship (the *Samdany* from Bengal) was forced to anchor outside, from a total want of wind. In the evening the wind was light from the Southward, with small rain; the Barometer varied however but little from its usual standard, so that our fears of an April Gale, were soon set at rest.

Gaz. April 4.

The foundation stone of the Monument destined to perpetuate the defence of Korygaum was laid by Colonel Huskisson, on behalf of Major General Smith, on Monday the 26th ultimo. This interesting ceremony took place at half past 5 o'clock in the evening, in presence of the chief civil and military authorities in the Deccan. The party assembled in an adjoining suite of tents and marched in procession to the spot, where they were received under a general salute by a detachment of Artillery, two companies of Grenadiers from the 1st or Korygaum Regiment, and the band of H. M.'s 47th Regiment. A brass plate with the following inscription :

This foundation stone was laid

Anno Domini 1821 :

The Most Noble the

MARQUESS OF HASTINGS,
Governor General of India ;

And the Hon'ble

MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE.

Governor of Bombay :

was then deposited in the foundation stone with a few British coins, and a scroll of parchment containing the names of the persons present at the ceremony. The Colonel then ascertained with true masonic precision, the correctness of the level, when three volleys of musquetry, and a roal salute from the Artillery

announced the termination of the proceeding. The party subsequently retired to an entertainment provided by Captain Nut of the Engineers (the officer under whose superintendence the Monument is erecting), where mirth and conviviality detained them till a late hour. There were many excellent songs sung, and the Band of His Majesty's 47th Regiment was obligingly spared for the occasion.

Gaz. April 11.

Poonah.—The Mess House built by the Officers of His Majesty's 47th Regt. in the Cantonments at Poona, was opened on Friday last; Mr. Chaplin the Commissioner, and all the Military and Civil Officers of the Station dined with the Corps, which was kept up, with the greatest harmony, till a late hour.

The building reflects great credit on the Committee of management both as to comfort and conveniences; it is capable of dining a hundred people, besides an extensive Music and Billiard Room.

The whole quantity of Northern Cotton imported during the present season amounted yesterday to 17,848 Bales.

Salt. This necessary article is manufactured on all the Coasts of Western India, but Malabar and Kanara have been always, more or less dependant on Bombay, as have the Laccadiva and Maldiva Islands. This last year more than a double quantity has been sent to Malabar, and shipments have been made to Bengal and to Java, as the Salt pans on the Coromandel coast, owing to damage done them by Gales of wind, have been unable to supply the usual quantity.

Large

Large quantities are made at Goa and more or less in all the principal villages in the Southern Koncan.

The grand depot is however at Bombay and the adjoining Islands.

In no part of the known world is salt made as cheap as it is in Bombay, or with such facility. The Salt mines in Pelano yield with the labour of 1000 persons about 8000 Tons annually, which is sold for about 260 English money per quintal, of 130lb. The Salt from the mines at Nantwich in Cheshire is sold for about 1 shilling per cwt. on the spot.

The Salt pans*, Aggar, on the Island of Bombay commence on the Eastern side at Suree, and extend as far as Sion, and are so extensive that the grand harvest in April and May will yield as much as 7 or 8000 tons; it is collected as it is made and heaped up in large pyramids, and covered with matts which resist even the monsoon rain.

In quality it resembles the Bay salt of Europe, and Bombay and the adjoining Islands

* Aggar, the Salt pans, are so called in the Mahratta language, and a tribe who are employed in the manufacture of Salt as well as in Husbandry, are denominated Aggrees, and on some occasions, the Coconut and Bettlenut Gardens are also called Aggar.

The annual importation of Salt into Bengal is stated as 4,800,000, Maunds of 72lb each, or 140,000 Tons; this appears to be a very large consumption, yet it does not exceed that of Canton, and it is said that the duties levied on Salt, at Canton, exceed that of all the Foreign trade.

could perhaps, export 40,000 Tons, without much inconvenience; as this year without any previous knowledge that such a demand was probable, the export, besides furnishing 4000 Tons to Malabar, has been 3000 Tons to Bengal and 3500 to Batavia.

The four principal Salt pans belong to the Company, viz. Rowlee, Shaik Misseree, Wudalla, and Suree, who keep the Sluices, &c. in repair and divide the produce with the manufacturers; the others, twelve in number, are the property of individuals.

A considerable quantity is also made on Caranja, and at Tull, on Salsette at Bassein, and Demann, from all of which places it has been brought this year for the purpose of exportation.

In common years the price of this article rarely exceeds 2 Rupees per Ton; this year it has been as high as 6 and even 7 at the Pans, and the charge for lading is about a Rupee more.

It is sold in Bombay by the following measure: 100 Paraahs of 56 lb. each 1 Anna. 1600 Pars. or 16 Ans. 1 Rash 40 Tons.

It is however not 40 Tons, for the wastage in the Shipment, with all the care that can be taken, is very great; the Rash must therefore be not called more than 36 Tons.

Gaz. April 18.

The quantity of Northern Cotton imported from the commencement of the season, brought up to Monday last, amount to 22,934 Bales.

Gaz. Apr. 25.

BOMBAY OCCURRENCES,

For May, 1821.

The Hon'ble the Governor has been delayed on the road, and we understand, is not expected for some days.

The wind has been Southerly for these some days past, but a considerable quantity of Cotton has nevertheless come down. We think about 40,000 Bales of Northern Cotton are now in hand, besides the 10,000 of Southern; the Prices demanded are however so much above our *maximum*, that is about Rs. 170 per Candy, that we can see nothing beneficial in the result.

On Wednesday the 2d instant, at eleven o'clock, was floated from the upper Bombay dock, a new frigate of 24 guns, built for the Hon'ble Company's Marine. This vessel, on quitting the dock in which she was built, received the name of "HASTINGS," in honor of the Most Noble the Governor General, and passed into the harbour under a royal salute from the battery.

The Hastings is of somewhat less dimensions than the naval class of 28 gun frigates. And to speak of the beauty of her form, the goodness of her materials, and the excellence of her workmanship, we have only to say she was constructed under the immediate superintendence of the venerable Jamsetjee Bomanjee, the best eulogium that can be pronounced on her excellence and qualifications.

Gaz. May 9.

The Hon'ble the Governor returned to the presidency on Thursday evening, and we are happy to find that his travels have neither injured his health or spirits.

Gaz. May 11.

Bhooj, 10th May.—Yesterday Evening the Officers of the Bhooj Brigade gave a farewell Dinner to the Resident Mr. Williams, on his departure for Baroda. After the usual Toasts the Health of Mr. Williams, and success to him wherever he goes, was drank with universal applause, 3 times 3.

Tune over the Hills and far away.

Mr. Williams after returning thanks for the honour done him, gave the Health of Lieutenant Colonel Prother, C. B. and the Bhooj Brigade, 3 times 3.

Tune British Grenadiers.

The Marchioness of Hastings, and Ladies of the three Presidencies, 4 times 4.

Tune Here's a Health to all Good Lasses.

Several excellent Songs were sung on the occasion, and the party separated at a late hour, highly gratified with the Entertainment.

The whole quantity of Cotton imported made up to Monday, including that belonging to the H. Company is, 69,346 Bales.

Gaz. May 23.

Commercial.—Our abundant crop of Cotton has turned out to be nothing unusual, at least not more than 65,000 Bales have found their way to Bombay, the greatest part of which will however go to China by the regular route. Many of our Ships are unemployed in consequence of this reduced quantity, and some of them about to sail are by no means so full as usual. Some Cotton will remain no doubt to go by an Eastern route, but

but as larger quantities than usual, have been sent to the adjoining provinces, and reserved for the manufactories, it is not

very easy to ascertain any thing like the real quantity, that remains to the Northward.

Gaz. May 30.

BOMBAY OCCURRENCES,

For June, 1821.

We are sorry to observe that the Epidemic Cholera has considerably increased since our last publication, but it is not so generally prevalent as in the months of August and September 1818, when it first made its appearance on this Island, and judging from past experience we have reason to hope that its present violence will speedily begin to subside. *Cour. June 2.*

During this last week we have had arrivals from the Red Sea, from the Isle of France and Batavia, but have not been able to elicit much interesting news, from either place.

From Mocha, we only learn that the Dola insists that the clause in the Treaty respecting British Ships, does not extend to Native vessels wearing the British Flag.

From the Isle of France we learn that a scarcity of Rice prevails, and the Ship that arrived from thence is Chartered by Government for its conveyance to that place.

A few cases of Cholera still occur, but the casualties are less every day.

The Monsoon has been as yet very mild, and yesterday was as fine a day as we ever recollect.

Gaz. June 27.

BOMBAY OCCURRENCES,

For July, 1821.

We are indebted to a friend for the following extract of a letter from on board the Kent, Captain Kemp, which ship arrived here from Muscat on Friday last, having experienced bad weather in the short run from Muscat to this place. "On her passage from Muscat, the Kent experienced violent weather with a tremendous sea, lost her Main and Mizzen Topmasts when twenty leagues to the Eastward of Russel Had, and

for most of the passage was reduced to only her courses. The Cholera was raging with violence at Muscat and making rapid progress to the westward, its effects at Muscat appeared to be more fatally expeditious than in any part of India,—scarce ten minutes elapsed in innumerable cases before life terminated. On board the Conde de Rio Pardo, a Jew Merchant was in the act of closing a bargain for some

some tubs of sugar candy ; the Merchant to whom he was talking was suddenly seized, vomited only twice, and expired. So many fell victims to this scourge, that they did not even take the trouble to bury them, but sewed the bodies up in a mat and turned them adrift in the Cove. Several of the Arab ships lost some of their crew, and were frequently passing the Kent, towing their dead bodies fast by the neck in deep water. The Hindoos for some time entertained a superstitious idea, that the Cholera was a judgement only on the Arabs, for their eating animal food, but before the Kent sailed, they were convinced that the pestilence was no respecter of persons. The heat was almost unsupportable, the wind like a flame of fire; at midnight the Thermometer stood at 104. The Kent lost only one man from the Cholera.

"On the forecastle of the Kent the heat was so intense that the tube of a Thermometer graduated only to 120, was completely filled by the expansion of the Mercury and, consequently left them at a loss for the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere; but so scorching was the Sun that no European could expose himself to it with impunity."

Gaz. July 11.

Letters from Muscat Cove da-

ted 9th July, mention the arrival there of the Francis Warden, after a long, tedious and boisterous passage of 53 days from this port. The H. C. cruiser Ternate arrived at the same time, having suffered some little damage in her masts and yards from the bad weather. The H. C. cruiser Teignmouth was to be dispatched with Packets, &c. to Beshire.

On the 8th July, a very superb sword from the Governor General, was presented to the Imaum of Muscat by Mr. Jukes, our envoy to the Persian Court. His Highness expressed himself much gratified with the present and the manner of its presentation.

The Cholera has nearly subsided in that part of Arabia after having committed dreadful ravages. The Imaum says he has lost 10,000 of his subjects by it. We regret to hear this fatal disease has extended itself to Persia, and carried off many persons at Linga.

Mirza Mahomed Banker, a Persian messenger or ambassador proceeding to Bombay, is said to have reached Bunder Abassee.

At Kishme all was quiet, but we are sorry to learn that most of our officers were sickly, and the majority of them at sea on board the H. C. cruisers.

Cour. July 21.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY OCCURRENCES,

For August, 1821.

Accounts from Dharwar dated the 21st July, mention the murder of the Rajah of Kolapoor, who was shot in his palace with a pistol on the 16th July by a Silledar of the name of Syajee Bajee Mohile. His highness was shot about 3 o'clock and died about 9 in the evening, in the 23d year of his age.

The perpetration of this atrocious act is ascribed to motives of private revenge, altho' it is not improbable the murderer may have been urged on to the completion of his purpose by the instigations of several disaffected characters in the neighbourhood of Kolapoor. It appears that about 15 years ago the village of Sampgan was

granted to the Silledar on service tenure. This grant was resumed some months ago. The Silledar, in order to get his village restored, and to obtain also some arrears of pay, had been for some time an unsuccessful suitor at the Rajah's durbar. Upon the rejection of his claims, he seems to have resolved to murder the Rajah, and he accomplished his design with the assistance of his relations. The Rajah has left a son, an infant of 2½ years, and the Government is now carried on under the superintendence of the late Rajah's mother and the High Priest, who formerly ruled the country during the late Rajah's minority.

Cour. Aug. 4.

BOMBAY OCCURRENCES,

For September, 1821.

Major General Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B. &c. arrived at this Presidency on Saturday last, on his way to Europe by the route of Egypt.

The gallant General will on Friday morning next be invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the most honorable military order of the Bath. The ceremony will be performed at Government house by H. E. the Hon'ble Sir C. Colville, G. C. B. &c.

Cour. Sept. 9.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock the Commander in Chief held a Dress Levee at Govern-

ment House; immediately after which the ceremony of investing Major General Sir John Malcolm with the Grand Cross of the Bath took place.

H. E. Sir C. Colville, decorated with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and attended by his staff, having taken his station in the centre of the state apartment, in which were assembled all the principal Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency, Sir John Malcolm, supported by the Governor, Lieut. Colonel Warren, H. M. 65th, and Lieut. Colonel Houston, C. B. of the Bengal Establishment, &c. &c. entered the

H h

the room, and was introduced by Major Jackson, A. D. C. to Sir Charles Colville,—His Excellency then addressed the Major General in the following words :

“Major-Genl. Sir John Malcolm,

“It not having been within your convenience to receive them from the hands of the Most Noble the Governor General, and Commander in Chief, in the capital of British India, the honor has been deputed to me, by his Lordship, of investing you, in the name and on the behalf of the King, with the Insignia of a Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, of which you are already a Knight Commander.”

Colonel Hunter Blair having here read a letter from the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, communicating the honor conferred by His Majesty and directing the Investiture, Sir Chas. proceeded—*“Myself by the favor of the same most gracious Sovereign, a Member of this Institution, an honor I cannot but most highly prize, many circumstances combine to make the present a most gratifying office to me.*

“In your person, Sir John, I can, without fear of imputation of flattery, say, that in Europe, as in Asia, and in every branch of the Public service, it will be freely admitted that the distinction is most richly, and in every way earned, which has been long and will, I hope, much longer be held up, and appreciated, as the proud reward, alike of Diplomatic and Ministerial, as of Military Merit.

“From the situation I have the honor to hold in this Presidency, it is highly satisfactory to me, that this ceremony has taken place here; for, although not properly belonging to its Establishment, your services

have been of that more than ordinary general nature, as to have connected you much with both the Government and Army of Bombay.

“Even among those who now hear me, are many who feel, I am sure, proud of having shared with you, in your political labours, as well as in your Military achievements, and who, in this high meed of approbation, accorded to your deserts in each, have a participation gratifying to personal feelings, and a stimulus to their further exertions in the same career.

“Having received the honor of Knighthood, I have now but to invest you in the name and on the behalf of His Most Gracious Majesty, King George the Fourth, with the Insignia of a Grand Cross of The Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, of which you were already a Knight Commander.”

Sir John Malcolm then knelt down, and having received the Star and other decorations, he replied with great feeling in the following terms.

“Lieut. Genl. Sir Chas. Colville,
I shall attempt no expression of the gratitude I owe a Gracious Sovereign for the high honor which I have this day received. It shall be the effort of my future life to justify his royal favor. It would certainly have been very flattering to me to have received the Insignia of the Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath from that illustrious nobleman, to whose good opinion and partiality I stand immediately indebted for those opportunities of serving my country, which have enabled me to attain this great and valued distinction. But as circumstances rendered this impossible, the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings has added to the obligations I already

already owe him, by devolving the duty of investing me upon an eminent Commander of that Army, whose glorious achievements on the continent of Europe, brought such an addition of claim upon their King, that the ordinary means of reward for military service were found inadequate, and to whom therefore is chiefly to be attributed the extension of that order, the highest honors of which have this day reached me, and caused my name to be enrolled with those whose fame will live for ever in the annals of their country.

"The gratification which I have felt at an officer of your rank and character being the medium through which I receive my investiture, is greatly increased by the ceremony taking place at Bombay. For more than twenty years my duties have led to constant communication and connection with the Government of this Presidency, and I have throughout that period been honored by its marked confidence and consideration. It has been my good fortune also to have served at different times with its distinguished army, and to have shared public labors with those who hold the first rank in its administration. If persons now present with whom I have been thus associated in efforts to promote the interests of the Indian empire are (as your Excellency has stated them to be) gratified to see me receive this meed of approbation, how much more must I be to have had it bestowed in the manner it has been, before such witnesses. I have ever felt that strong ties of friendship and personal attachment, while they formed the ground of private happiness, were most conducive to the successful performance of public duty, and I experience at this

moment in how great a degree they heighten the value of reward. I am indeed proud at heart to have such participators in the feelings which the honor conferred upon me by you in the name of my Sovereign, has excited in my mind, from which no time can erase the impressions made by the ceremonial of this day.

As soon as the ceremony was concluded, a royal salute was fired from the battery.

Cour. Sept. 15.

The Ogle Castle came in on Saturday morning, having left England on the 18th of May.

It is said, that the late shock from the earthquake, was strongest felt in Scind, where it caused the Indus to rise, and overflowed some cultivated lands.

Gaz. Sept. 19.

H. M. Ship *Liverpool* from *Bushire* the 31st of August and last from *Muscát*, anchored in the Harbour on Thursday last; she has brought us no intelligence of a public nature; but the following extract of a letter from *Bushire*, exhibits a dreadful picture of the ravages of the Epidemic Cholera in that quarter.

"The Cholera has made and continues to make most dreadful and alarming ravages, at *Bussorah*; in 16 days 14,000 people were carried off; here 20 per. day are dying and the number increasing; it has extended to *Kozroom*, and will no doubt soon make its progress all over *Persia*; the consequence is numerous families have quitted their houses, some gone to one place and some to another; no business is done, the Bazaars remain closed and unsupplied; a gloom the most dismal pervades throughout.

The crew of the *Liverpool* who are

are sorry to observe have suffered severely, from the excessive heat that pervades the Gulf of Persia at this season of the year, but which have been this year much more intense than usual; in addition to several seamen who have died, we are sorry to include, no less than three of her Lieutenants and the Surgeon; the names as follows, Lieutenants Fenwick, Gerrido and Bell, with Mr. Alexander the Surgeon.

Several of the young Officers attached to the troops at Kishme have also died, viz. Lieut. Le Blanc of the 1—12th, Lieutenant Forbes and Dr. Rind of the European Regiment.

Gaz. Sept. 26.

Coasting trade of Western India.

We now come to Kutch, the trade of which since the putting down of the Pirates of Bate and Dwarka, had considerably increased; the principal Sea port is Mandavie,* from which place the greatest part of the Cotton is collected for exportation; about 80,000 Docras or 30,000 Candies is said to be the quantity usually exported, about 4,000 of this goes to Scind, 3,000 to Muacat and about 5,000 to all other parts of Arabia and Africa; the remainder finds its way to Bombay, and from thence to China, with the exception of a few bales, about 600, which find a sale on the Malabar Coast.

Kutch is also a country of Ghee and Oil, if not of Milk and Honey, and if the art of governing had been understood, might have been as fine as any under the Sun; the men are stout and athletic, and many of them are good Sailors; the Merchants are clever and well versed in every thing relating to commerce, and many of them rich. In no nation is the *A mor Patria* more strongly im-

* Quere—Is not this a word of Portuguese derivation.

pressed; a labourer that emigrates, goes back in a year or two, with his earnings, and if possible remains in his native country. The major part of the Inhabitants are Hindoos, though the Government has been Mahomedan, until the Company took into their own hands, a year or two ago.

Kutch has suffered much from pestilence and famine, and lately from Earthquakes, the consequence has been an increased emigration; not only merchants, but labourers of all descriptions, now resort to Bombay. Tent makers and Tailors of all sorts are found among them, with traders in the Ghee, Oil and Grain, and even husbandmen with their families. Many of the small boats that ply about the harbour, have been managed by a low tribe of Kutch Hindoos, for a great many years.

The native vessel of Kutch is evidently the Dingee, though we find occasional deviation from them in the more Southern Batella and Arab Bugalow and Dow.

As yet we have been speaking of the Hindoo population of Kutch, the Mahomedans being not so numerous, are seldom found in any number out of their own country.

We mentioned in a former paper that the Kutch navigators were most esteemed, and this we find corroborated in a great degree, from very recent observation, and conversation with some of the best informed amongst them.

The Navigators both Mahomedans and Hindoos, use the solar year, on all their nautical calculations, commencing at the Now Roze of the autumnal Equinox,* and reckoning by days.

Both.

* Thus they say, we sailed from Mecha on the 330th day. After the

Both the Backstaff and Forestaff are in general use among them; many of them are made

the 200th day you must not expect to make a direct passage to Muscat or Mocha.

See a description of both these Instruments in Hutton's Mathematical Dictionary. The latter is stated to have been invented by a Captain Davis, in or about the year 1590, a description of them is also inserted in the Mariner's Calendar for 1779, printed by Mount and Page, Tower hill, by which it would appear that the use of Hadley's Quadrant was by no means general at that time.

at Kutch and Surat, but the one in question was of European make and had the name of Martin James, 10th April, 1747, on it.

Many of the Mooolims, or Navigators, are intelligent, and have a smattering of Geography out of the line of their own observation. Thus Jewa, an old man, of this description, the owner of the Backstaff before alluded to, could talk familiarly, of Room (Greece or Turkey) and of Mun Tulou and Mun Sarwan the Caspian and Black Sea.

Gaz. Sept. 26.

BOMBAY OCCURRENCES,

For October, 1821.

Goa. We have nothing more concerning the revolution at Goa, but a friend has kindly given us a sketch of the European Inhabitants of this once celebrated city and territory.

Civil servants including the Law Officers, 300

Priests and other Religious, 500

Military, 2 Regiments of Infantry,

1 of Artillery,

2 Troops of Cavalry, 3200

Marine Establishment. 300

These however are not all Europeans, a great part are Creoles born in the Colonies, many of them Brazilians.

The following are translations of documents received relative to the late revolution at Goa.

"Goa, September 16. In the year of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, on the sixteenth of September, at the Palace of the Government

in Pangim, present the Councillor Manoel Joze Gomes Loureiro, the Field Marshal* Manoel Godinho de Mira, the Field Marshal Joaquim Manoel Correa da Silveira Gama, the Desembargador Gonsalvo de Magalhães Texeira Pinto, and the Desembargador Manoel Duarte Leitao: it was stated by the latter, that the will of the people and of the troops of this Government to adhere without the least delay to the constitution of Portugal, having been made manifest, and these sentiments having become more apparent, since the assent which His Majesty gave to the constitution by the decree of the 24th February of the present year, had been promulgated thro' so many channels; at day break on the said 16th, the troops of the different Corps, that were stationed

* Marshal do Campo, a rank corresponding with Major General we believe,

ed at the Island of Goa, were drawn up in the square of the Government Palace in Pangim, and there proclaiming the Portuguese constitution, they deputed the Field Marshal Manoel Godinho de Mira, the Field Marshal Joaquim Manoel Correa de Silveira Gama, the Desembargador Joao Maria de Abreo, the Chief Physician of the state Antonio Joze de Leitao, the Desembargador Manoel Duarte Leitao, and many other Officers of the different corps, to declare to His Excellency the Viceroy and Captain-General, the Count de Rio-Pardo, these sentiments, and the cessation of his Government; which being done, and having intimated to him, that it was necessary for him to proceed to Cabo, in order to avoid any disturbance, or even the appearance of any disrespect, which in such cases is so very possible, and which by every means they meant to prevent, the said Count of Rio Pardo assented, and proceeded to Cabo with a competent guard of honor. This being done, the troops proclaimed unanimously the said Field Marshal Manoel Godinho de Mira, the Field Marshal Joaquim Manoel Correa da Silveira Gama, the Councillor Manoel Joze Gomes Loureiro, the Desembargador Gonsalo de Magalhaens Teixeira Pinto, and the Desembargador Manoel Duarte Leitao, to form the provisional Junta of the Government of India; and having convoked the members who were not present at the Council, the Councillor Manoel Joze Gomes Loureiro, and the Desembargador Gonsalo de Magalhaens Teixeira Pinto, these declared their adhesion and sincere wishes to acquit themselves of the trust which the people reposed in

them. And that it may so appear, this act was made by me Ignacio Sebastiao de Silva, Chief Officer of the Secretary of State. Manoel Duarte ordered it to be written.

(Signed)

*Manoel Joze Gomes Loureiro.
Manoel Godinho de Mira.
Joaquim Manoel Correa
de Silveira Gama.
Gonsalves de Madalga-
ens Teixeira Pinto.
Manuel Duarte Leitao.*

Soldiers of the Portuguese Army in India. Our beloved King, Don John the 6th, assenting to the wishes of the Nation and of your brothers in arms in the old and new world, deigned by his decree of the 24th February of the present year, to approve of the constitution of Portugal throughout all the dominions of the Portuguese crown. From that day forward, the Portuguese in whatever obscure corner of the earth they may reside are no longer vassals of an absolute Monarchy, but the citizens of a constitutional Monarchy and of a representative and free Government. This royal order, the most exuberant proof that a King could give to his people that he loved them, and that at the expense of his dearest rights and prerogatives, he labored for their good and prosperity, this sacred decree, known here for many days, and made public thro' many channels, had not been yet carried into effect, nor was such measure intended. It seemed as if those golden expressions of our beloved King were carried up by the winds like the sands of the desert. It became necessary to break the chains, and you were the instruments. Till now you were soldiers of the Conde do Rio Pardo, now you are soldiers of the Portuguese nation in India. Till now you were the support of despotism,

despotism, now you are that of liberty. How great a difference in one and other state !

Soldiers—Your pay and accoutrements shall be discharged as soon as possible. Rely on the constitutional Government which has been elected, and be obedient to your chiefs and superiors, Without subordination, there is no discipline, the greatest bravery and courage are useless where the military force turns so fatally on itself. Follow the example of your brethren in Portugal, where not one drop of blood was shed. Nothing is changed except a tyrannical and absolute Government, for a constitutional and free one, and consequently your situation from the most deplorable to the most happy. Long live the Portuguese nation, Long live the Cortes, Long live the Constitution, Long live the King Don John the 6th and the royal House of Braganza.

Inhabitants of Portuguese India,

Tyranny is at an end in Goa.

In the course of 316 years, 95 Governors, all despotic, and the greater part ignorant and fanatic, have nearly annihilated the political existence of our establishments, formerly the most flourishing in Asia, and have reduced them to decay and misery apparent to all the world. A new Epoch now dawns, and the splendour of electric fire which has for many months enlivened our fellow citizens of Europe and America, now illumines the Konkan.

Don John the 6th, the most amiable of Monarchs, without the ruin, oppression or blood of his people (the ordinary scourges of political revolt) by a decree of the 24th Feb. of the present year, has yielded to the rational wishes and approved the constitution of Portugal throughout all the possessions

and dominions of the Lusitania empire. The satisfaction which every one feels who is not a disgrace to human nature, the happiness which results from so beneficial an order, ought not to be retarded an instant. Our wishes however, sufficiently manifest and apparent, were not complied by the old Government. The chains with which despotism kept down liberty, became every day heavier. It was necessary to break them and erect a constitutional government, the palladium of a free people, which might provisionally rule and govern us, until new orders from the national states. You yourselves chose it ; you yourselves elected its members.

Inhabitants of Portuguese India,

From henceforward there will not exist in the office of the Secretary of State those iron coffers, in which were hid the tricks and snares of Governors. To none in future shall be denied the knowledge and reason of the result of their petitions and pretensions. Copies of all orders and dispatches shall be put in possession of all who wish to know them. None of you shall go to sickness or expire in the infernal dungeons of Mormugao : the packets of the maritime post shall no longer be loaded with venomous and calumnious intrigues against those who endeavour to live quietly under the shade of the laws. The public revenues shall not in future be dissipated by pride and indecent caprices in useless wars and in unfortunate projects, conceived and executed without calculation, without advice and without motives ; projects from which no good but enormous evils have resulted. The military situations and offices which are at the disposal of Government shall be no longer conferred on unworthy profaners of the honor

honor of their own and other families; there shall be no privileges of rank or church government; merit and virtue shall be the only road to office.

Inhabitants of India. In the depressed state in which this country is, great and sudden ameliorations are impossible.

It costs more to mend a state which is going to ruin, than to rebuild one: it will not be a trifle to replace what has fallen off.

I hope, however, to see all the good which is possible effected, and you yourselves may add such projects of reform as you conceive conducive to it.

To this end, however, it is necessary to have confidence in the Government, and to execute the existing laws and orders which the circumstances of the country and of the present time require. Without these, there is no government nor civil society. All is disorder and anarchy a hundred times worse than despotism.

Inhabitants of Goa. We swear to be faithful to the King, to the Constitution, to the National Cortes. Long live the Portuguese Nation, Long live the King Don John the 6th and the royal dynasty of the House of Braganza.

MANIFESTO.

Some time had elapsed, since from the account received of the Declaration of the will of the Portuguese Nation, the convocation of the Cortes, and of their Union, wishes of adhering to the liberal system of Government adopted in Portugal, had been manifested at this capital; and 3 or 4 months ago the change of Government that had its effect on the 16th September, would have taken place here, were it not for certain obstacles, amongst others, chiefly the invincible reluctance of His Excellency

the Conde do Rio Pardo, Ex-Governor of Goa, to any thing like liberty and a constitutional Government, and his inflexible obstinacy and mania of despotism. However the torrent of opinion carried all away, when on the morning of the 16th September the 4 companies of Grenadiers that were stationed at Pangim, the greater part of the Regiment of Artillery, one Batt. of Rifle Corps, and a Detachment of the Legion of Ponda, having assembled near the Government House, proclaimed the Constitution, and the liberty of the Portuguese, and deputed, in order to convey their sentiments to His Excellency the Conde do Rio Pardo, the Field Marshals Manoel Godinho de Mira, Joaquim Maqoel Correa da Silveira Gama, the Judges Manoel Duarte Leitao, Joao Maria de Abreu, and the superintending Surgeon, Antonio Jose de Lima Leitao, who were then there, together with the following Officers, Joaquim Pereira Marinho, Francisco Antonio Pimenta, Agostinho Jose Lopes, Dionizio de Mello San Paio, and others who had principally concurred to so glorious an achievement. Among these Deputies, Manoel Duarte Leitao was chosen to address the Ex-Governor Conde do Rio Pardo, and he executed the commission, declaring to his excellency with moderation and proper respect, the will of the people, and army, their adherence to the public cause of the nation, and consequently the cession of his Government, and the necessity of his retiring to *Cabo*, where he should have a guard of honour corresponding to his dignity, and compatible with public safety. This was accordingly done, and then in order to form the Junta

Junto of the provisional Government till the arrival of competent orders, the under-mentioned Gentlemen were by unanimous votes of the army and people, elected, viz. the Coun-
cillor Manoel Jose Gomes Lou-
reiro, the Field Marshals Go-
dinho de Mira. Joaquim Mano-
el Correa da Silveira Gama, the
Judges Gonçalo de Magalha-
ens Teixeira Pinto, and Manoel
Duarto Leitao. Those who
were formerly the Senate of
Goa, the Archbishop, and all
the authorities both Civil and
Ecclesiastical, swore to the
Portuguese Constitution, the
Cortes, and to the King Don
João the 6th, and in the same
morning the Archbishop Pri-
mate, and all the authorities ha-
ving also sworn, the Portuguese
liberty in the provinces was pro-
claimed and acknowledged, as
also by the corps there stationed.
It was declared that the Ex-Gov-
ernor was at liberty, and that
the present circumstances alone
and his own safety demanded
his being kept for the present
in the district of Cabo; for in-
deed the odium and the public
hatred against his person, are
very manifest. The members
of the Provisional Junta are
working with the greatest ener-
gy possible, but the injuries are
so very serious that a celestial
power would be required to put
in order the ruins, in which des-
potism has involved the estab-
lishment. *Gaz. Oct. 10.*

Government, in conformity
with the liberal and enlight-
ened spirit which pervades all
its acts, has sanctioned the es-
tablishment of a Hindo College
at Poona.

The Dussera (6th Oct.) hav-
ing been fixed on by the natives
as a peculiarly fortunate day
in their estimation for the cere-
mony of founding the College,

the Commissioner held a public
Durbar at the Visram palace,
at which all the principal inha-
bitants attended. The Com-
missioner having verbally ex-
plained to the meeting the bene-
ficient intentions of government,
a Mahratta translation of the
principles on which the College
was instituted and the general
outline of its plan was read, and
honorary dresses were then pre-
sented to the Shastries who had
been selected for professors.

The plan states that a College
is instituted at Poona for the
preservation and advancement of
Hindoo literature, and the edu-
cation of youngmen of the caste
of Brahmins in the several
branches of science and know-
ledge which usually constitute
the objects of study of the lear-
ned of India: that from amongst
the natives of talents and ac-
quirements in the Deccan, ten
professors had been appointed,
in the following branches—viz.
seven Shasters

Vyakum	(Grammar)
Alunkar	(Belles Lettres)
Nyaijee	(Logick)
Dhur- shaster	(Religion, Justice)
Jyotish	(Mathematics, As- tronomy)
Vedant	(Divinity)
Vydijic	(Medicine)

and three Wyedikis, one for the
Roogved and two for the Ye-
joorved. Ragooba Acharry Ra-
manojee had been appointed
the Principal (Mookhyee Shas-
tree) of the ten Professors, and
assistants had been added. All
young men of respectability are
admitted to attend the College
gratis: but with the view of en-
couraging useful learning, Go-
vernment has allowed 5 rupees
each per month for the mainte-
nance of 100 scholars, ten in
each branch. The plan then
details the qualifications and
duties of the students and pro-
fessors,

fessors, with the institution of periodical examinations, and honorary marks of distinction and pecuniary rewards for those who distinguish themselves by their diligence and acquirements. Larger prizes are to be awarded to those students who evince their proficiency in the study of Law, Mathematics and Medicine, on account of the greater general utility of these

branches. The books at present in the possession of Government are appropriated to the use of the College, and others are to be procured from Calcutta. The Visram palace is made over by government for the purposes of the College, and the accommodation of the professors and students.

Cour. Oct. 20.

BOMBAY OCCURRENCES.

For November, 1821.

The accounts from Persia exhibit a distressing picture of the effects of the epidemic cholera. Mr. Jukes arrived at Kazaroon on the 17th September on his march from Bushire to Shirauz. The disease had indeed almost entirely ceased at every place thro' which he had then passed; but it was raging with great violence in Shirauz, and had spread dismay and consternation amongst the inhabitants of that city. The family of the Prince was amongst the first to feel its dreadful effects. On the 16th one of his wives with several Georgian females fell victims to the disease, and in less than 24 hours, his mother, one of his children, and several others of less note were numbered with the dead. The greatest possible alarm was necessarily excited, and this was increased by the Prince and his remaining family quitting the city on the 17th. All authority seemed to cease, the bazars were shut, and all who could command the means fled the city. From the most authentic accounts that could be collected, it appears that nearly 1800

deaths occurred within the first nine days. The latest accounts state that the disease was on the decline at Shirauz, that the Prince intended to set out for the city early in October, and the people were slowly and fearfully returning home. It was reported, that the disease had reached Isphahan, and it was feared that this fatal disorder was still progressive thro' Persia.

Cour. Nov. 10.

The hauling the 84 Gun Ship out of Dock took place on Saturday night last. The ceremony of Christening her was performed by Mr. Elphinstone, and she received the name of the Ganges amidst repeated huzzas!! The night was resplendent, and the business of undocking her was performed with that ease and alacrity so conspicuous on all occasions in the Master attendant's department, at this place.

The science displayed in the building of this Ship, *unique* in her construction and the largest Ship ever built in India, reflect the utmost credit on Mr. Seaton, the superintendent, as well

as on the Venerable Jamsetjee, and his son Nowrojee the present head builder.

The crowds of Natives that continually visited this ship for the last week before she was floated, is quite wonderful; she was absolutely filled every day, and all day.

The dimensions not having been so correctly ascertained as is desirable, are omitted until our next publication.

This Ship is entirely built on Mr. Seppings' plan and her stern of that description termed round.

It is remarkable that the Lighter fixed on for assisting the Ganges out of dock, should be called the Thames, and she bears about the same proportion to the Ship Ganges as the Rivers do to each other, namely 1 to 25. The Lighter Thames being of the burthen of 100 Tons, while the Lordly Ganges is about 2500.

Gaz. Nov. 14.

BOMBAY OCCURRENCES,

For. December, 1821.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Literary Society of Bombay was held at their Rooms on Monday last, when the following Office Bearers and Committeees were elected for the ensuing year.

President.—The Hon'ble M. Elphinstone.

Vice-Presidents.—His Excellency Lieut. Gen. the Honorable Sir C. Colville.

The Hon'ble Sir William D. Evans, Kt.

Olyett Woodhouse, Esq.

The Venerable Archdeacon George Barnes, D. D.

Secretary.—Major Vans Kennedy.—Committee of Papers, The President and Vice Presidents,—William Erskine Esq.—John Taylor, M. D.—Richard Woodhouse, Esq.—William Milburn, Esq.—Major Kennedy, *Secretary*.

Committee for the Superintendence of the Library, Museum, and Accounts:

The Venerable the Archdeacon, *President*.—William Erskine Esq.—John Taylor M. D.—John Wedderburn, Esq.—

James Farish Esq.—Benjamin Noten Esq.—Captain Miller.—Major Kennedy, *Secretary*.

It may be generally acceptable to the Members of the Society to be informed that the following Papers were transmitted to London in last August, in order to be published as the third Volume of the Society's Transactions.

Remarks on the state of Persia, from the battle of Arbela in A. C. 331. to the rise of Ardashire Babegan in A. D. 226, by Major Vans Kennedy.

Account of a bed of native Sub-Carbonate of Soda found in Malwa, by Capt. John Stewart.

Notes respecting the principal Remains in the ruined city of Beejapoor, by Captain W. H. Sykes.

An account of the living God at the village of Chinchoor near Poonah, by Captain W. H. Sykes.

On the Institution and ceremonies of the Hindoo Festival of the Dussarah, with a short account of the Kurradce Brahmins,

mins, by Major General Sir John Malcolm.

Papers relating to the Earthquake which occurred in India in 1819, by Captain McMurdo, Captain Ellwood, Major Ballantyne, Mr. McAdam and Mr. Stewart.

Remarks on the 6th and 7th Chapters of Mills' History of British India, respecting the religion and manners of the Hindoos, by Major Vans Kennedy.

Account of the present state of the Township of Lony, in illustration of the institution, resources, &c. of the Mahratta cultivators, by Thomas Coats, Esq.

An account of the caves of Ellora, by Captain W. H. Sykes, with fourteen Drawings.

Drawings and Description of the Pandoo coolies in Malabar, by I. Babington, Esq.

A statistical account of the Pergunna of Jamboosier, by Thomas Marshall, Esq.

Fac-Simile and Translation of a Grant for a village in the Concan by a Rajah who reigned at Panalla in the twelfth century, by Captain James Grant.

Remarks on the character of Muhammud, suggested by Voltaire's Tragedy of Mahomet, by Major Vans Kennedy.

An account of a Journey from Katif on the Persian Gulph to Yamboo on the Red Sea, by Captain G. F. Sadlier H. M. 47th Regiment, with a map of the route.

Observations on the Remains of the Bouddhists in India, by William Erskine Esq.

Geological notes on the strata between Malwa and Guzerat, by Capt. John Stewart.

Biographical Sketch of Capt. McMurdo, by Mr. McAdam.

The Papers contained in the second Volume were transmitted to London for publication in May 1819, and it is, there-

fore, peculiarly gratifying to observe that, in so short a period, the Society have been favored with so many communications of such variety and interest. It may hence be hoped that the Members and other Gentlemen will continue to enable the Society to publish their Transactions at short intervals, and to render them the valuable repository of much amusing and useful information.

Since the printing of the last catalogue the Library has been very considerably increased by the donation of several valuable works, and by the regular receipt of new publications. The arrival of the next ships from England will, also, furnish it with a large and choice selection of books which will render it complete in classical Literature, and in all the principal works in English, French, Italian, and Spanish, on Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics, History, and the Belles Lettres.

The Museum has been likewise presented with several rare and curious donations; particularly with a valuable collection of Syrian, Parthian, Sassanian, Roman, Greek, and Arabian Coins, by Captain Bruce, Resident at Bushire; and by Captain Grant of the H. C. Marine, with several singular leaden coins, apparently containing Inscriptions in the Nagari character, which were found in some ruins near Somnath. One of Mawe's largest cabinets of Minerals may be expected from England by the first ship.

The erection of the Town Hall will soon furnish the Society with rooms excellently adapted for their meeting, and for the reception of their Museum, and their extensive and continually increasing Library. The Society may, therefore, congratulate themselves that the object of their

Their Institution has been fully attained; and that, while they contribute in no inconsiderable degree by their Transactions to extend a knowledge of the ancient and present state of Western Asia, they still further promote a love of literature and the means of research by the establishment of an ample library, to which the most free and liberal access is permitted.

Cour. Dec. 1.

Mr. Rich. By a recent arrival from the Gulph of Persia we have the painful intelligence that Mr. Claudius James Rich, late Resident at Bagdad, died at Sheraz on the 5th of October.

The life of this remarkable man will, we trust, be the subject of a memoir from the pen of some person competent to do justice to his memory. Our information only extends to a few facts, but these are sufficient to make us deeply deplore his loss both on public and private grounds. Mr. Rich was appointed to the East India Company's Civil service in 1803; and, young as he then was, from his singular proficiency in the oriental languages, and to afford him an opportunity of perfecting himself in the knowledge, was named assistant to Mr. Lock, who was at that time proceeding as Consul General to the Mediterranean. In the company of this elegant scholar and accomplished gentleman, he visited some parts of Spain and Italy, and on Mr. Lock's premature death at Malta, proceeded to Constantinople. He soon left that capital for Smyrna, where he made some stay, till appointed to act as assistant to Colonel Misset, the Company's Consul in Egypt. In Alexandria and Cairo he completed his knowledge of the Arabic; and thence finally proceeded, through

Syria, by way of Damascus, Aleppo and Bagdad, to his destination at Bombay. He arrived in 1807, and was in a few months nominated by Government, on account of his superior acquirements (particularly his knowledge of the Turkish and Arabic languages), to the station of Resident of Bagdad. This appointment the Court of Directors not only confirmed, but added to it the Residency of Bussora. Never was trust committed to a person more qualified for the judicious exercise of it. Mr. Rich quite understood the character of those amongst whom he resided, and on many occasions, but particularly on one that occurred immediately before he left Bagdad, he supported the reputation of the country he represented, with a spirit and firmness that taught both the Prince of that place and his subjects, that an Englishman is not to be intimidated because he is alone. Such conduct is calculated to make an impression that will be found in times of emergency of more real utility to our interest than all the treaties that can be negotiated with ignorant and half barbarous nations.

Mr. Rich was lately appointed to one of the best situations which a Civil Servant of his rank could hold at Bombay; but he believed, and with reason, that his temporary services might be required at Bagdad, and under this expectation delayed his departure and remained in a country where the Epidemic Cholera was making dreadful ravages, until he fell a sacrifice to his zeal, his death being caused by a violent attack of that fatal disorder. Mr. Rich was indefatigable in his researches and collections as a scholar and antiquarian. We have reason

to believe that his collection of oriental manuscripts, and that of his coins and antiquities (particularly those found during his numerous visits to antient Babylon), are very extensive and select. We anxiously hope that these, as well as his own manuscripts, which are, we understand, very valuable, will be brought to public notice. He had made considerable investigations, on the spot, for an account of the remains of Nineveh, Ctesiphons, and Seleucia, the ancient capitals of Asia. But the work on which he most valued himself was an account of Kurdistan, for which he collected materials during a residence he was compelled to make in that little known country, to escape the heats of Bagdad. Besides the literary and local information common to such works, he had in readiness materials for a map constructed from astronomical observation made to ascertain the position of the chief towns and highest mountains of the country, which have been most erroneously laid down in our best maps. The merit which belong to every man who, placed by duty in remote and almost unknown countries, seizes the opportunities he enjoys, to promote general knowledge, was greatly enhanced in his case by the liberal manner in which he communicated, not only with his own countrymen, but with foreigners of learning and reputation. Several of his essays have been published in the most celebrated Journals of the continent, and we are gratified to find a Catalogue of a part of his oriental library in some of the late numbers of *Les mines de l'Orient*, a work edited at Vienna. We attach importance to such communications from the libera-

lity of their character, and from their tendency to remove an impression, very common regarding Englishmen in the East, who are accused of being indifferent in the cause of literature and of science. Amongst other names which may be brought forward to refute this unjust charge, that of Mr. Rich will, we trust, when his efforts are made known, stand prominent.

Such are the claims which the late Mr. Rich had established on his country and on society as a public servant and a man of literature and liberal pursuits. This may hardly be deemed a fit place to dwell on his passionate cultivation of the fine arts, the elegance of his manners and address, or his various personal accomplishments; but we may safely add of him, that his virtues were equal to his talents. His seclusion at Bagdad from all European Society except that of a single medical Gentleman and of his Lady (the eldest daughter of Sir James Mackintosh) who for near fourteen years was the companion of his solitude, caused him to be intimately known to few; but the ties were stronger from being limited, and render his loss to those nearly connected with him the greater and the more afflicting.

Cour. Dec. 1.

On Tuesday night at half past ten o'clock, the Hon'ble Sir William David Evans, Recorder of Bombay, departed this life, aged 54 years. The complaint which terminated his existence had been of long standing, though its fatal effects were perhaps accelerated by the climate of India, and it was only within two days of his death that it assumed an alarming appearance.

His funeral, which took place the following day at 5 o'clock,

was

was attended by the Hon'ble the Governor and Members of Council, the Mayor and Aldermen of the Recorder's Court, and by a numerous body of the most respectable inhabitants of the place. The flag at the Castle was hoisted half staff high, and minute guns corresponding to his age were fired whilst the procession moved from the Court House to the place of interment, accompanied by the Bombay European Regiment.

In announcing the loss of this truly excellent and valuable character, we are sorry our tribute to his memory must be so short and unsatisfactory. As a man he was open-hearted, generous and friendly. His attachments when once formed, were firm and lasting, and proof against interruption by time or misfortune.

In his legal character he was distinguished for his great knowledge; for the soundness and at the same time quickness of his perception, and for the justness of his application of the law.

Some years ago when it was deemed necessary to appoint a Magistrate to preside over the police in the great manufacturing town of Manchester, he was selected from the resident Barristers there to fill that responsible and arduous situation, which he continued to hold with the highest credit until he left the town in April, 1817. He was, about the same time, appointed to the situation of Vice Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, by the Hon'ble Mr.

Bathurst, who knew and valued his great legal abilities—and on his relinquishing that situation to accept the high and honorable one of Recorder of this Presidency, his recommendation was attended to, in the appointment of his successor.

His very extensive legal knowledge, added to a great natural acuteness of mind, and a memory of extraordinary retentiveness, peculiarly fitted him for the dignified station he filled here. He was well known to the English Bar as the author of several legal works, amongst which was his very useful edition of the collection of the statutes, a laborious work which few others would have had the courage to undertake, or the patience to execute. He was employed at the time of his death in preparing for the press a work on civil law, which, from its perspicuity and fullness, promised to be a valuable addition to the literature of English law. The composition of this work had been to him during his residence here a source of amusement, and he looked on it more in the light of a relaxation from the cares and business of his Office, than of the labor of an author.

Cour. Dec. 8.

His Excellency The Hon'ble Sir C. Colville, G. C. B. &c. Commander in Chief, returned to the presidency in good health on Saturday morning on board the H. C. Cruiser Aurora, and landed the same forenoon under the salute due to his rank.

Cour. Dec. 15.

CEYLON

CEYLON OCCURRENCES,

For 1821.

The free Trader *Scallow*, Captain Ross, touched at Galle on the 2d inst. from London the 29th of August—she is bound to Bombay.

By this opportunity, letters have been received from Sir Robert Brownrigg, who arrived with his suite in London on the 24th of June. We learn that he had been presented to His Majesty, on his return to England, and had been most graciously received. Since which however, a neglected cold had produced a severe fever from which he was only beginning to recover, when our accounts were dated.

Jan. 7.

On the 21st instant, a dispatch was received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, from J. W. Campbell Esq. Commander of H. M. Ship *Dauntless*, reporting the circumstances relative to the dreadful and atrocious massacre, which has taken place at Manilla. It has been published already in the continental papers, and we now give publicity to the event in our own, with greater confidence, as the detail has reached us through the most respectable Official channel.

It appears that on Captain Campbell's arrival at Manilla in H. M. Ship *Dauntless* on the 9th Nov. he perceived even before he landed, that some dreadful catastrophe had marked that place with desolation, and produced a stagnation in the commercial operations on the river, and in the port.

The following is the narrative of the facts which gave rise to the appearance alluded to.

Early in October, an Epidemic disease broke out amongst the native population of the city of Manilla and the neighbouring villages, committing great devastation amongst them; and bidding defiance to all medical aid.

The distemper continued with unabated fury on the 7th and 8th of October.

Discontent began to prevail, which was fomented by some artful and designing people, under the color of certain absurd prejudices against strangers, and with the view of exciting the natives to the commission of the most barbarous atrocities.

A report was propagated amongst the ignorant multitude, that the waters of the lake and rivers had been poisoned, by foreigners who had recently arrived—and who consisted of some French gentlemen holding commissions from their government, and sent for the purpose of making scientific researches amongst these islands.

On the 9th of October, the Epidemic appears to have attained its height, confining its ravages almost entirely to the natives, without affecting the Spaniards or Portuguese. Soon after 12 o'clock on this fatal day, a general rising of the people took place, with the express purpose of exterminating all foreigners (Spaniards or Portuguese excepted.)

Houses

Houses afforded no protection against the incensed Indians, who proceeded in their design, and slaughtered all the English, French, Danes, or Americans whom they could find. By sunset 26 Europeans, a large proportion of whom were British, had fallen victims to these ferocious savages even under the guns of the Citadel of Manilla, and in presence of three thousand troops under arms!!

The peaceable and industrious Chinese have suffered in a still larger proportion. Upwards of eighty have perished, and their property, as well as that of the Europeans, plundered.

It is unnecessary for us to attempt to offer a reflection upon an event of such horrid barbarity, altho' it must be manifest to every one that the Spanish government is bound to make restitution to the nations aggrieved, for such an unparalleled breach of national good faith, and social security, committed under the walls of their City, and in sight of that military power, by which they held the Colony in subjection.

The following is a list of the Europeans assassinated at Manilla on the 9th of October 1820.

We also reprint the list of the wounded from the Madras Government Gazette.

A List of the Names of the Europeans assassinated at Manilla on the 9th Oct. 1820.

Mr. Nicholls, English, Commander of the Ship Merope of Calcutta; Eleven English seamen formerly belonging to the Argentine Privateer of Buenos Ayres; Mr. Estoup, French Commander of the Alexander of Bourdeaux; Mr. Arnaud, French Officer of Do.; Messrs. Martin & Justus, French Apprentices of Do.; Mr. Joseph,

French Cook of Do.; Mr. Guillot, French Supercargo of the Eglantine of Bourdeaux; Mr. Debar, French, Commander of the Cultivator of Nantz; Mr. Godefroi, French Naturalist; Mr. Foulon, half-pay officer, French Guards; Mr. Dupeyrat, French Agriculturist; a French Sailmaker of the Ship L'Orient; Messrs. Schaffalitzky, & Daubzfelt, Danes, Merchants and partners in the house of Stevenson and Co.; Mr. Wilson, American, Midshipman U. S. Navy, on sick certificate from U. S. Frigate Macedonian.

Wounded. — Mr. Godefroi, French Physician, and Brother of Mr. Godefroi, the Naturalist, wounded in the street leading to the Police Office.

N. B. This Gentleman was the first person attacked, and that while administering medicine to an Indian suffering from the effects of the Epidemical complaint, and after being beat and cut in the most barbarous manner, he was taken to the Police Office, where he was put in the stocks and thrown into a dungeon for the purpose of shewing the mob, that Government were ready to give every satisfaction to the public for the supposed offence of having poisoned the water.

Mr. Gautrin, French, Commander of the Esperance of Bourdeaux.

N. B. Wounded at the Tavern, after seeing Mr. Foulon assassinated by his side, he made his way unarmed through an immense crowd and escaped by a miracle to the guard house, where he was put in Irons by the soldiers for the purpose as above described.

Mr. D'Arbelles, French Agriculturist, formerly of the Isle of France, and latterly from Calcutta.

K k

N. B.

N. B. Wounded at his Plantation of Santa Mesa and on the road from it to Manilla, from which it is about two miles distant. It was attacked by a ferocious mob before the soldiers could arrive to protect it, and he was all but murdered by them, having a fractured skull and many other wounds, on different parts of his body. The Godowns of the House were plundered, and the Crop of Coffee and Sugar ravaged and destroyed in the most savage and deliberate manner.

Mr. Hantleman, German,—Tavern Keeper and Officer in the Colonial Marine.

N. B. Dreadfully wounded and bruised at his own house, having gone in uniform to open the door to the mob, thinking by that means to pacify the infuriated Indians.

Mr. Baptist, of Madras, Translator of the Spanish and English languages.

N. B. Severely cut in the head and otherwise maimed at—**Mr. Guillot**, and others of his family were bleeding under the murdering hands of the assassins, who had in presence of the Guard taken possession of his house. *Gaz. Jan. 27.*

A grand dinner was given by Lieutenant Colonel Smelt and the Officers of H. M. 2d Ceylon Regiment, to Sir Edward Barnes on the 1st instant, the anniversary of the Major-General's assuming the Government of this colony. *Feb. 3.*

Colombo.—The Ship *Susan*, J. C. Collingwood, Master, anchored in the roads on Thursday evening last, having on board the LORD BISHOP of Calcutta, and Mrs. Middleton, and the Reverend Mr. Hawtayne. His Lordship landed the follow-

ing morning, under a salute of 15 guns, and just in time to fulfil the notice previously given, of holding a Visitation of the Clergy on the 27th. After divine Service an able and appropriate Sermon was preached by the Hon'ble and Venerable the Archdeacon, from the following text, taken from the 2d Chap. of the 2d Epistle to Timothy, 15th verse: "Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." This being ended, an impressive and luminous charge was delivered by the BISHOP.

HIS LORDSHIP confirmed, this forenoon, above 100 persons of both sexes, and delivered an address to those confirmed, in which were comprehended the most essential duties of a real Christian. The whole was so appropriate and energetic, and made such an appeal to the reasonable soul, that we are convinced it will produce much good in the hearts of those that heard it.

We are glad to add, that above 100 copies of this fine composition were printed and distributed on the occasion.

On the 25th instant, **Isabella Fernando** a native inhabitant of Pitipana, was struck dead by lightning, on the road between Pitipana, and Doeve, in the district of Negombo. Her daughter who accompanied her, received no injury from the electric fluid, but another relation named **Cornelis** who was also with her, was slightly scorched. *Gaz. April 28.*

Ceylon Literary Society.

A general meeting of the Ceylon Literary Society was held yesterday at the Chambers of the

the Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court, at which the Lord Bishop of Calcutta was unanimously elected an honorary Member of the Society; and the following resolution was passed, which it is to be hoped will contribute in some degree to the improvement of Horticulture in Ceylon, of which, (it is unfortunately but a too general and just observation,) the settlement stands in great need.

“Resolved,—That this Society will give an honorary medal for the best Essay on gardening in Ceylon, which shall be sent to G. Turnour, Esq. the Secretary, on or before the fifth day of October next.

“A sealed note containing the name of the Author should accompany the Essay, in order to facilitate a reference to him upon its being approved.”

We have been supplied with a copy of one of the papers read at the meeting, for which we gladly find a place in our columns.—It was presented to the Society by Mr. Moon, and treats of a subject well worthy of attention in Ceylon.

Maranta.—Science when it enables us to add to the means of human subsistence, is most obviously useful. This has been done, I trust, in a very considerable degree by the introduction of the *Maranta Arundinacea* or Indian Arrow-root to the Island of Ceylon.

The fine and amylaceous powder, or farina obtained by washing the bruised roots in water, has been long a general article of food in South America. It derives its vulgar name from a notion that it was of use to extract poison from wounds made by the arrows of the Indians—How it may deserve this reputation is not very clear, but as a mild gelatinous food, natural-

ly palatable to infants, and sick persons, it is highly valuable, as experience has successfully established.

It is originally a native of Spanish America, being found in great plenty about La Vera Cruz, and is very extensively cultivated both for domestic consumption, and for exportation in the West Indian islands.

Many species of Scitamineous plants are found in the East Indies, several are natives of Ceylon; although from them (as indeed from most vegetables) a farina may be obtained, and some are actually used for the purpose; it is inferior to that made from the *Maranta Arundinacea*, as it retains some acid or other unpleasant flavour, and can be seldom made of the snowy whiteness, which distinguishes genuine arrow-root.

The *Maranta Arundinacea*, or West Indian arrow-root was introduced into the Royal Botanic Gardens of Ceylon, about the latter end of the year 1816.

A few plants were transplanted in the month of April 1817, into a small piece of ground, three feet by four, composed of rich light soil, in which they soon assumed a very healthy appearance, increased so much by offsets and roots, that in the month of November following, on being dug up, the replanted suckers occupied six times their former space.

The climate of Ceylon is particularly favourable to the growth of the arrow-root, so much so, that it is found to produce an abundant crop every six months; there are now as many plants in the garden of Colombo, as would furnish two acres of land.

A low open situation, exposed to the influence of the sun's rays, is found to be best adapted for

for the cultivation of the *Maranta Arundinacea*, and it will not thrive if the soil is subject to inundation, or if planted under the shade of trees.

The ground allotted for this purpose, should be divided into beds, four feet and a half broad, and of any convenient length, with a path eighteen inches wide between each.

Beds of this size will afford room for four rows of plants length-ways, leaving each plant about nine inches apart in the row.

A sandy soil enriched with vegetable mould or manure of any sort, will answer extremely well; the *Maranta Arundinacea* will also grow in yellow, or red loam, unless it is very stiff; in that case a considerable portion of sand, and well rotted dung should be added, and well mixed.

One crop of this arrow-root arrives at maturity about the latter end of April, and the other about the same time in October, when it is to be dug up, and prepared. The new plantation should be completed about the middle of each succeeding month, to give the young plants the benefit of the rains, which fall in those seasons.

It is necessary to trim the suckers of the outside leaves and long fibrous roots, to render the operation of planting more easy, and in case there should be a scarcity of plants, cuttings of the flower-stem will answer the purpose.

If the weather should be dry and hot, or sunny, the new crop ought to be covered in the middle of the day, for the first week or two after its being planted and watered profusely early in the morning, or late in the evening, until young leaves appear from the centre of the plant;

when that is the case, covering will be no longer required, and water only occasionally in very dry weather.

It is almost unnecessary to mention that the ground ought to be kept clear of large weeds, but low grass is not injurious.

The powder is prepared by beating the roots in a wooden mortar, macerating them in water for a day or two, and straining them through a fine cloth or sieve, then allowed to subside; when the water is poured off, and the sediment dried in the sun, it becomes a fine white powder.

It may be added, that the preparation made in Ceylon, is far superior to any imported from England, or the Malabar Coast, the former being often adulterated with starch, and the latter being made from different species of plants.

To prepare arrow-root very delicately on a small scale,—the roots being carefully washed,—are grated into a vessel of water, well stirred, and the fibrous roots taken out, then poured into shallow pans, or dishes, in which the flower will subside. The water being drained off, it is dried in the sun.

I beg leave to subjoin a short description of another species of *Maranta*, which I have discovered wild in Ceylon, a short distance above Kakuree-galle Wihare or Temple, in the 3 Korles among large loose stones in light rich soil.

I have also the satisfaction to present a dried specimen of this plant, which has not, I believe, been hitherto described; and the name by which I would venture to distinguish it is *Maranta Paniculata*.

The Singhalese chew the root and sometimes use it in medicine; but it does not possess, in

a great degree, the farinaceous property of the *Arundinacca*.

Gaz. May 12.

We are informed from Galle, that on the 21st ultimo, a young man named Polliewellagey Ding Appoo, was killed by a *Tiger*, near the village Labodowe, in the district of Galle, and on the 22d, a similar fate attended a Girl named Gandembegay Nat-cha, of the village Etteligodde in the same district.

A report was made to the Collector of Galle, on the 10th inst. that on the preceding Monday, a boy of the name of Galle-gamegey Andria, had been also killed by a *Tiger*, at Etteligoddo which lies within the four gravets of Galle. Mr. Bletterman gave immediate directions for the villagers to be called out, for the purpose of clearing the jungle of the ravenous animals, which had concealed themselves within it, and from whence their attacks were made upon the people of the neighbourhood; and it is hoped the united efforts of the inhabitants, to rid themselves of such noxious intruders, will be attended with the success to be desired. *Gaz. May 19.*

During the past week The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has exercised several of the peculiar duties of his sacred office at Colombo. On Monday last, a second Confirmation was held, when a numerous body of English, Dutch, Portuguese and Singhalese offered itself for Confirmation.

On Tuesday, the Fort Church, now called *St. Peter*, was consecrated. The ceremony began by the Lord Bishop receiving (from some of those who signed their names) the Petition of Consecration, at the principal entrance. The Bishop and the

Clergy then retired to the vestry, and soon again made their appearance, the Bishop taking the lead, and His Lordship and the Clergy, proceeded slowly along the body of the Church, reciting alternately the 24th Psalm. When the Bishop was arrived within the rails of the Altar, the deeds of donation to Trustees of the Church and the burying ground on the South Esplanade being presented by the Chief Secretary on the part of the Government, His Lordship commenced the prayers of Dedication and consecration, after which he handed to the Arch-deacon, who acted as Chancellor, the decree of consecration, which he read aloud.

Morning prayers then commenced by the officiating Minister, but during the prayers and Communion service, the Bishop offered up occasional prayers. An excellent Sermon was then delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hawtayne, Chaplain to the Bishop, after which the Lord's Supper was administered. The Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Justice, and a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen were present; and the Lieutenant Governor, and Commandant and others, afterwards accompanied the Bishop to consecrate the burying-ground, on the South Esplanade.

At the Pettah Church, now called *St. Paul's*, similar proceedings took place—the Sermon was preached by the Reverend James Glenie, who happily introduced much matter applicable to that Church, and the Inhabitants of the Pettah, and the other parts of his sermon were of the best description.

The Lieutenant Governor was present throughout the whole, and the Church was literally full. The burying ground round the

the Church being too confined, an additional burying ground has been bestowed by the Lieutenant Governor, near the Wolfendal Church, which is to be consecrated on Tuesday next after Divine Service at St. Paul's.

Divine Service will, we understand, be in future performed every Sunday in St. Paul's Church, in three Languages--The English who reside outside the Fort, and the numerous other inhabitants of Colombo, understanding the English language, will thus have the opportunity on the Lord's day, to hear our admirable Liturgy read in English, and a Sermon preached on the same language, by a regular Minister of the united Church of England and Ireland.

Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Colombo District Committee of the above Society, called by direction of the President, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, at the request of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and held at the King's House on Wednesday, 23d May, 1821.

The President having intimated to the Committee the purpose of their meeting, the Bishop entered upon a very luminous and satisfactory statement of the general objects of the Society, and took a cursory view of its proceedings since its foundation, in the year 1699. His Lordship observed that, though it had never made a great noise or display in the world, it had all along been silently and effectively promoting the cause of Religion both at home and abroad: at home, by the formation of Schools, and the distribution of useful books; and

abroad, by translations into foreign languages, and the support of Christian Missions, particularly in the southern part of the continent of India; and more recently, by its Committees established in every part of this Diocese. After this statement, which we regret our inability to give more in detail, the following Resolutions were unanimously passed.

1. **RESOLVED**, that experience has strongly proved the usefulness of the system upon which the Society for promoting Christian knowledge is founded, and that a wider extension of the system, particularly in Ceylon, would be highly beneficial to the cause of Christianity.

2. **RESOLVED**, therefore, that it is essential that the Committee do adhere in all respects to the standing Rules and Orders of the Society.

3. **RESOLVED**, that the quarterly Meetings of this Committee be held at the King's House on the third— in January, April, July, and October.

4. **RESOLVED**, that members of the District Committee be such Gentlemen as have been recommended according to the Society's prescribed form, and elected by ballot; each member to pay a benefaction of twelve Rixdollars on admission and the same sum annually, in advance, the latter being due at Christmas.

5. **RESOLVED**, that a Select Committee be formed, consisting of the President and other members, including the Secretary, any four of whom may be competent to act; and that they meet on the second of every month, at the King's House to receive applications for books, to consider in what way the designs of the Society

Society may be best promoted, and to recommend such measures as may be approved by them to the next quarterly meeting of the general Committee.

6. **RESOLVED**, that members may of right purchase annually to the amount of their subscription, and moreover to any further amount with the sanction of the Select Committee, or even have books, gratuitously, without any limitation, subject to the same sanction.

7. **RESOLVED**, that all persons shall be permitted to subscribe (though not members of the Society) and shall be allowed to purchase books to the amount of their subscription: the Select Committee being empowered to object, when they apprehend that the views of the subscribers are incompatible with the objects of the Society.

8. **RESOLVED**, that the meetings of the General and Select Committees commence and terminate with devotions prescribed by the Society.

9. **RESOLVED**, that printed forms of recommendation be sent to every member throughout the Island, with a request that he will use them in recommending new members, as any fit opportunity may offer.

10. **RESOLVED**, that it be an especial object of the Committee to take care that the poorer members of the Church of England throughout Ceylon, and especially the Soldiers of H. M. Regiments be constantly supplied with Prayer books: and that Bibles, Prayer books, and other books be supplied to poor persons of any religious denomination, who are well recommended as likely to make a proper use of them.

11. **RESOLVED**, that whereas the Society for promoting Christian knowledge has upon its list

a very large collection of approved tracts upon every subject connected with the doctrines and duties of Christianity, the education and religious instruction of youth, and the evidences of our Holy Religion, many of which are especially applicable to the exigencies of this Island, it is highly expedient that this Committee do henceforward direct its attention to this department of the Society's designs; and that a subscription be raised among its members and others, as a separate fund, to defray the expences of translating into Singalese or Malabar such of those tracts as the Bishop of the Diocese, or the Select Committee, shall recommend as adapted to that purpose.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Bishop observing that the Committee appeared to be most favorably disposed to the proposition of translating the Society's tracts into the native languages of the Island, intimated his intention of recommending to the Society at home to send out a printing press to the Committee at Colombo, for their temporary use at least, until the new College at Calcutta should be enabled to supply all such Singalese or Malabar tracts as the Committee might require.

His Lordship at the same time desired it might be entered on the minutes of this day's proceeding that he gives to the Committee the three hundred pounds sterling, liberally granted to him by His Majesty on each visit to the Island, for "founding, or contributing to, institutions for the advancement of religious instruction;" and desires that this sum may be applied to the general purposes of the printing department of

of the Committee. The Bishop further subscribed the sum of 300 Rds. to the same fund.

After which, upon the motion of the Lieutenant Governor, seconded by Sir Hardinge Giffard, it was,

12. RESOLVED, that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta be requested to accept the cordial thanks of the Committee for the very valuable information he has been pleased to communicate, respecting the advantages to be derived from forwarding the objects of this Society; for the great zeal he has manifested in furtherance of these objects; and for the very splendid and liberal assistance he has so generously contributed. And that his Lordship be requested to communicate a copy of his excellent address delivered this day, in order to its more general diffusion.

Signed by order of the Committee,

CHAS. J. LYON,
Secretary.
Gaz. May 26.

The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor left Colombo on Sunday last, attended by his suite, on a tour of inspection of the new line of road that has lately been formed from hence to Kandy.

The LORD BISHOP of Calcutta, Mrs. Middleton, and the Reverend Mr. Hawtayne embarked on board the *Susan* at Galle, on the 3d instant, for Calcutta.

We regret to state, that the country ship *Fattalvadood*, of 400 tons, commanded by Mr. William Richardson, had foundered off the eastern coast of the Island, near Ambelapokene, a village in the Wanny—The only particulars that have reach-

ed us of this occurrence are contained in a report of the circumstance made to the Collector of Trincomalie, by the Sitting Magistrate at Molletivee who proceeded to the spot as soon as he heard of the wreck, with the view of rendering every assistance to the unfortunate sufferers, and of saving as much as was practicable, of the vessel, and the cargo she had on board.

The *Fattalvadood* is stated to have sailed from Bombay on the 3d instant, bound to Madras—and that when she had passed Trincomalie, she sprung a leak, which admitted water into the vessel so freely, as to leave no chance of keeping her afloat, until she could be brought into Trincomalie, the nearest harbour. Her commander consequently determined to run the ship on shore, in order to save the crew, and in the expectation of preserving a part of her cargo—the wind, however, veering round soon after and blowing off the land, with some violence, this object was not effected, and the ship sunk at 11 A. M. on the 25th instant, in six fathoms water, and about six miles from the shore, off Ambelapokene, where she remains in nearly an erect position, with the water almost over her lower masts' heads. Every soul on board was safely landed at the village in the boats belonging to the ship, but at the time this report was made, no part of her cargo had been saved.

Gaz. June 30.

A second fire appears to have broken out at Port Louis, on the 24th April, four days only after the one mentioned in our last number, occasioned it is supposed, by some goods stored in a state of humidity, taking fire. The extent of property destroyed is not mentioned, but a rumour

moor current at the time of the conflagration, that a large quantity of gun powder was deposited in the building in flames, had excited great consternation among the neighbouring inhabitants.

The exertions of the garrison there, in this and the former occasion, in extinguishing the fire, had called forth complimentary orders. *Gaz. Aug.*

Ceylon Literary Society.

The following is a paper presented to the Ceylon Literary Society by Lieut. Col. Wright, Commanding the Royal Engineers in this Colony—the highly useful and value information it contains will, we trust, receive a more extensive circulation and publicity than our paper alone can procure it.

Observations on the dangerous Rock usually called the "Drunken Sailor," lying off the Flag-Staff-Point, Colombo, Island of Ceylon.

The above rock usually called by the English the Drunken Sailor, and by the Dutch de Druke Matroos, lays in a direction by compass about *West South West* from the Flag Staff of Colombo, and distance from a bold projecting rock, usually named the Portuguese rock, on the sea shore directly in front of the Flag Staff, about three quarters of a mile.—Its situation is in a most dangerous position, being exactly in the track that a ship would make in trying to reach the anchorage in the roads of Colombo, during the North East monsoon, and at which time it may be considered as most dangerous from the circumstance of the sea not making any break upon it, which is the case during the South West monsoon, when breakers are distinctly seen at

intervals and which in general sufficiently mark its position; but even then it is not always visible, as at times only a small white surge scarcely discernible, can be perceived to rise over it, once in seven or eight minutes.

Upon the summit of the rock the greatest depth of water which has as yet been ascertained is about six feet, and the smallest about *three feet and a half*, that being the usual difference of the tides on this coast, or rather the difference of the level in the sea, caused by strong southerly winds and by the tides, which at Colombo do not reach two feet. The summit of the rock is very small, and appears to be of an oval shape of about twenty or thirty feet in circumference, and the sides of the rock exceedingly steep and abrupt, the depth of water at a few yards distance, from nine feet to twenty-five, and a little further off to about nine fathoms, which is the greatest depth of water between the rock and the shore. The rock itself appears to be of a sharp and hard kind, much indented and full of crevices, as small anchors or grapplings which have been made use of by boats to anchor on it, as well as the leads used in sounding the depth, have in general been extricated therefrom with much difficulty, and from the circumstances of the rock not appearing to increase in magnitude, it is most probably not of the description of Coral rock so frequent in the Indian sea.

Although alluded to and taken notice of in some old Dutch manuscript Charts and surveys, this rock appears to be but very little known in general, and few, if any, of the English Charts take notice of it at all. One of the

the latest editions of that valuable work of Captain Horaburgh, Hydrographer to the Honorable East India Company, mentions it, but as the same is contained in an appendix to the second volume of the work, the circumstance, there is no doubt, often escapes observation. A Transport with troops making the roads of Colombo in the year 1819, passed within a short distance of it, not aware of the danger, and some years since a large and valuable East Indiaman stood close in shore and tacked several times close to it, and passed between it and the shore without being aware that such a rock existed."

Supreme Court.

In announcing to the public the opening of the first criminal session of the Supreme Court for the year 1821, for the town, fort and District of Colombo, before the Honble Sir HARDINGE GIFFARD, Knight, L. L. D. Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Sir RICHARD OTTLEY, Knight, Puisne Justice, on Tuesday the 6th Instant; we feel a lively satisfaction in giving at the same time, publicity to the address delivered on that occasion by the Hon. the Chief Justice to the Magistrates of that province; and we cannot but persuade ourselves that every well disposed member of our community, from the highest to the lowest, will enhance to himself the picture it exhibits, in the conviction that its features have been correctly and faithfully delineated. These observations are happily illustrated by the termination of the session without a single conviction,—an occurrence we believe without example in the judicial records of the Supreme Courts

in India. The Session closed on the 8th Instant.

The Chief Justice, on the Magistrates of the District having been called over, addressed them in the following terms;—

Gentlemen, Magistrates of the District of Colombo.

When I had (now nearly twelve months since) the honour of first addressing you from the bench, I felt no little gratification, in being able to advert to the very small number of offences, contained in the criminal Calendar—There were then twelve cases for trial, and, with reference to the population of the district, the rarity of crimes was truly remarkable. Each of the three succeeding Sessions gave a reduced number, and we have now, but four cases, of any kind for trial, *one* of them and one only from the district of Colombo, and that too, a case of perjury, lying over from the last Session.

Such an instance; in a population of upwards of one hundred and thirty thousand persons,—(for such are the official returns of the district,) is, I believe, without example, and had not the Charter commanded us to hold four Sessions for the district in the course of each year, we might have had the satisfaction, of passing over these three months, without the necessity of calling you together.

But while we exult in this state of things, let us not forget the indispensable duty, which it seems to impose upon us, of enquiring to what source so much quiet and security may be traced, and endeavouring if possible, to seize and render permanent, the principles by which they have been produced.

Much is, as we have always thought, due to the naturally mild character of the natives, but

but it happens that the natives alone are not the whole population of Colombo, the district is crowded with strangers of every cast and colour, it contains two European Regiments, a Corps of European Artillery, and a Regiment of Sepoys, and it is visited by mariners, and travellers from every part of India.

Yet we have just passed some of those occasions, too often heretofore attended by excesses, the observance of Christmas and new-year's day, and one of the principal Mahomedan festivals, without a single instance of offence, of a nature requiring the interference of the Supreme Court.

This we cannot but ascribe in a great measure to the care and vigilance of those Magistrates who attend to the preservation of the public peace—and most especially to the active superintendence of the Sitting Magistrate of Colombo—his exemplary attention to the regulation of the patrol duty has given security to property and confidence to the well disposed—it has proved the value of a preventive police in diminishing crimes, and has probably saved many from disgrace and punishment, by rendering the perpetration of offences, without immediate discovery, almost impracticable.

Another great cause to which we may look is the employment afforded to the population—the public works which have been put into activity by the Lieutenant Governor—who has awakened so many useful undertakings from the torpor of years, and communicated to them a portion of his own energetic spirit ;—the roads he has opened, and the canals he has completed or restored, have given occupation to thousands ; and while men are oc-

cupied in useful employments and remunerated amply for their labour, they will feel no temptation to invade the repose or the property of others ; while plans of public improvement are prosecuted in this spirit, we cannot but anticipate in the quiet and security which they produce, the happiest results to the general prosperity of the Island.

It would be injustice, in considering the subject, not to advert to another cause which, with respect to one class of society at least, has had a powerful operation in producing these effects,—I mean the extraordinary good order of the Military on this Garrison,—which has equally operated to prevent offences among that very numerous body—or to provoke them in others,—for this their officers deserve the gratitude of the public, and the men under their command the respect to which good conduct must always be entitled.

To these four leading causes, I again, Gentlemen, refer your attention, as those upon which we may, I hope, rely for the continuance of the present very desirable state of public tranquillity—the disposition of the people—the vigilance of a preventive police—the due employment of the labouring population—and the good conduct of the Military.

The first will, I trust, be long cherished and protected by the mild administration of justice on British principles, the value of the second has been so clearly proved, that no Sitting Magistrate will, I trust, ever relax the system so happily enforced by Mr. FORBES—and Government, for its own sake, as well as from regard to the public, will doubtless, appreciate the necessity

necessity of proceeding in these improvements, which thus result in every way to the general advantage—while our Military fellow subjects, feeling the high exaltation of character which their excellent conduct has obtained for them, will, by continuing to deserve it, prove themselves worthy of being entrusted with the protection of their Sovereign and his dominions.

There is one point more in which I will for a moment detain you, the healthful state of our gaols. By the returns of Colombo, Galle and Matura, I find that the sum total of prisoners, civil as well as criminal, and of the latter for trial as well as under sentence, is three hundred and seven, and that the number of sick amounts to no more than twenty, and those, in general very slight cases.

There were four cases in the calendar for trial, including six Prisoners, which were thus disposed of.

1. For conspiracy—postponed in consequence of the illness of a material witness.

1. For Robbery in which the prosecution was withdrawn by the advocate Fiscal.

1. For Assault—with intent to ravish—acquitted.

1. For Assault and wounding—acquitted. [*Gaz. Feb. 10.*]

Fines for Non-attendance on Juries.

The Chief Justice.

It may be remembered that at the last criminal session, it was thought necessary to summon a jury of Europeans.

As the Europeans in this settlement are principally the gentlemen filling Offices under government, who have other highly important duties to dis-

charge, the Court (unless in cases where the charter imperatively requires such a jury,) has hitherto been very sparing in calling for their attendance.

Accordingly, in the course of ten years, which never occurred, since the establishment of juries in this island, there have been but two instances, in which such a jury has been summoned, unless for the trial of Europeans.

In the first of these instances, this course was adopted on the application of the public Prosecutor, in an instance where the Cutcherry of an outstation had been robbed to a great extent, under suspicious circumstances; and a very minute investigation by an intelligent and unbiassed jury was found to be necessary.

In the last case, the character of a Magistrate was at stake,—the secretary had made a charge against him, of disgraceful speculation, in consequence of which, he was deprived of his Office—the Secretary was in turn accused of conspiracy, and the prosecutor and prisoner were so extensively connected amongst all the Burgher inhabitants of Colombo, that it would have been impossible from that class to select a jury, of which the members would not be liable to imputation on the one side or the other—in such a case the Court felt it right to exercise its power, of appointing an European jury, as most likely to do strict justice between the parties.

The result was that the character of the Magistrate was, after a full and accurate investigation, by the verdict of a most respectable and highly intelligent jury, completely vindicated.

It is to show that the Court has

has not vexatiously, or wantonly required the attendance of these gentlemen, that these two cases, the only cases in which it has exercised this power, have been mentioned—but taking all the cases in which the services of Europeans have been required at Colombo, since the year 1811, they amount to fifteen in ten years, requiring at an average, an attendance of a few hours in one day, once in eight months.

Yet this is a service from which these gentlemen seem to shrink as from a labour, almost degrading to them—and narrow as is the number from which an European jury can be selected, still narrower would it be were all the evasions and excuses offered, to have effect.

The number of Europeans of Colombo, capable of serving on juries, appears by the official return to be thirty two, the accidental presence of two gentlemen from the outstations, increased it on the last occasion to thirty four.

Out of this number, ten gentlemen (nearly one third) failed to attend—the Court did not wish to exercise the power given to it by the charter of immediately fining them, but reserved the subject to this term, to give them opportunities of making such excuses as they might be able to offer.

There seems to be a remarkable anxiety in some of these gentlemen, to establish a title to exemption from this duty.—We can acknowledge none, the law does not sanction, nor do circumstances allow them; in the instance of Members of Council indeed, the courtesy of the Judges has hitherto prevented their being called upon, and in that of the Deputy Secretary of Government, a be-

coming attention to the convenience of the Governor, near whose person that officer is constantly required, has dispensed with his attendance.

But in no other instance, though various efforts have been made to establish them, have any exemptions been admitted, nor by law could they be admitted by the Court.

Reduced by these circumstances to the number of thirty-four, and by the neglect of attendance to twenty-four, there remained on the occasion of which I now speak but that number, out of whom thirteen jurors were to be elected by lot. Were this disinclination encouraged by the easiness of the Court, it is obvious, that the non-attendance of a few more, and the exercise of the prisoner's right of absolutely challenging five would fritter down the election by lot, into the mockery of putting in thirteen names (if so many were pleased to attend) into the urn to draw out the same names as the jurors to be sworn.

But it is not in the particular instance of Europeans themselves, that the inconvenience is most severely felt—it is in the very bad example which is thus set to the natives—it is in the eagerness with which that bad example is imitated—the natives see the exemption from juries sought as a privilege by these gentlemen, and instead of feeling as they ought—and as a proper and ready obedience to the law in their superiors, would shew them, that it is a privilege to be permitted to sit upon juries, they strain every nerve to escape this terrible duty, and we are wearied every session with excuses and applications, from the least occupied people in existence endeavouring to avoid

avoid this sacrifice of their precious time. Nay the very lounging idler who saunters all day in our varandas—disturbing the Court with his silly gabble—will, when called to exercise this duty, approach with all the earnestness of a person anxious to escape an heavy penalty, and if he can by any fraud or contrivance impose upon the Court so as to be spared his attendance, turn to his companions with the exultation of one who had established a valuable claim, and return to his idle uselessness with gratified vanity.

And why will English gentlemen set an example so unworthy of English feelings—why will they not rather uphold with anxious reverence this inestimable privilege—where else can they look with such unmixed confidence for protection and security to life or honour, as to the trial by jury.

It has been suggested, but I cannot believe it, that some of these gentlemen imagine that an attendance on this Court lessens the respect in which they wish to be held by the natives—if there be a person capable of such egregious folly, he is an object of pity—if there be one who would for such feelings surrender the right of trial by jury (and it may be destroyed by neglect or contempt as effectually as by violence) he is a wretched calculator,—miserable man,—who would sell his birth-right for the paltry mess administered to his vanity, in the stupid wonder of ignorance and servility.

I trust that we shall not again have to make observations of this kind, and that it is only necessary to awaken the more respectable feelings of our countrymen to put an end to this very bad practice; in the hope

that this may occur, and in proof of our anxiety to avoid harsh measures, as long as possible, we do now remit all the fines of the last criminal session.

July 9.

Deaths.—Died at Colombo, on the 7th Instant, ALEX. CADELL, Esquire, a senior servant on H. M. Ceylon Civil Establishment, who had held for many years the situations of Civil and Military Pay Master General of this Colony, and Deputy Pay Master General to the King's Forces.

The long and uninterrupted residence of 20 years in Ceylon during which time he filled some of the most important offices under this Government, had so impaired his constitution, that Mr. CADELL was forced at the commencement of this month to resign his office, with the view of returning to his native Country, on leave of absence—little aware that the symptoms which induced him to form this resolution proceeded from causes that were so speedily to bring about his dissolution. His disease, the liver complaint, began to assume an alarming appearance on the 3d Inst. and very soon afterwards it was ascertained that there was but little hope of his recovery. From the 3d Mr. Cadell lingered till the morning of the 7th Inst. when he expired.

The remains of this upright and meritorious servant of the Crown were conveyed to the grave with the Military honors due to his rank, as Deputy Paymaster General to the King's Forces—attended by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the Hon'ble the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Members of Council—the Civil servants of Government, the most respectable

pectable Merchants in Colombo, and a very large concourse of the Burgher & native population of this place. *Gaz. Feb. 10.*

At Kandy on the morning of the 9th ult. after a severe illness, in the 37th year of his age, EDWARD TOLFREY, Esq. of H. M. Civil Service in this island, and Judicial Commissioner for the Kandyan Provinces.

Mr. TOLFREY was one of those Gentlemen sent out to Ceylon on the first Establishment of the Civil Service in 1801, and in the several situations which he held under Government, performed his duties with credit to himself and utility to the public. In private life his amiable and friendly disposition secured to him general esteem, and his loss to those who were most intimately acquainted with him is proportionate to their means of appreciating the value of his friendship.

At Palteopani while on a shoot-

ing excursion on the 7th ult. of a bilious fever, aged 23, HENRY JOHN, Esq. third son of Lieutenant General the Honorable FREDERICK ST. JOHN, and nephew of Earl CRAVEN, and Lord Viscount BOLINGBROKE and SIR JOHN—Although Mr. ST. JOHN had but recently arrived in Ceylon, appointed to the Civil Service of the Colony, the many amiable traits in his character and disposition, untimely as has been his end, had already acquired him the good will and regard of all who knew him, and the friendship and attachment of his more immediate intimates—He can be remembered by the former but as the Gentleman in every act of his short career among them,—while his constant cheerfulness, great obligingness of disposition, and the liberal character of his sentiments and conduct will long preserve, in the recollection of the latter, the loss they have sustained in death.

PENANG OCCURRENCES,

For 1821.

THE accounts given of Singapore by the several arrivals lately are not so favourable as have been hitherto reported of this highly interesting Settlement; it is stated that there was a total stagnation of Trade, and the place had rather a gloomy and deserted appearance. Jan. 1.

The Editor of the Government Gazette of Prince of Wales' Island.

Sir,

Having read with surprise and concern a paragraph in your Paper of the 1st Instant, intimating that there was a total stagnation of Trade at Singapore, and that the place had rather a gloomy and deserted appearance, I am induced from a sense of the serious injury such idle and unfounded reports are calculated to occasion to an infant and rising Settlement, to request you will lose no time in acquainting the Public that you are enabled from unquestionable authority to state, that so far from there being any diminution of Trade at Singapore, the value of Imports and Exports during the seven months immediately preceding the period alluded to in your Paper, has been calculated to fall little short of two Millions of Dollars; a most convincing proof of the extraordinary rise and lasting prosperity of this interesting Colony, as well as of the total fallacy of your informants, who must, I presume, have been himself in a very gloomy

and bilious humour when he visited Singapore.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
A RESIDENT AT SINGAPORE.
Singapore, Jan. 28 1821.

On Monday evening last, July 2d, a Match of Cricket was played on the Esplanade, between eleven of the Members of the P. W. I. Cricket Club and the same number of the Officers of H. M. Vessels, *Leander* and *Curlew*, which terminated in favor of the latter, by 26 Notches. The skill and agility displayed by the Competitors on the occasion (tho' out of practice) warrants the assertion, that any future Match will afford real amusement and sport to the Amateurs of this noble and manly Game.

A tent containing a slight report was pitched on the ground, and the party was honored by the presence of The Hon'ble the Governor, Mrs. Phillips, and her amiable and accomplished Sisters; The Honorable J. Macalister, Esq. The Hon. The Recorder, Mr. and Mrs. Ibbetson, Miss Harrington, and many others of fashion and distinction.

Dreadful Accident.—On Saturday last a Chinese Blacksmith, named Aloke, was unfortunately killed by the accidental discharge of a Rantacker, a species of Swivel used in small Prows. It appears that the deceased was occupied in repairing an old Rantacker, and finding

finding the barrel filled with sand thought he would get it out more expeditiously by heating it in the fire, as, when the sand had got dry it would naturally fall out of itself. He accordingly directed his brother to hold the breach on the fire, while he was on the opposite side probing the sand out of its mouth with a stick, having no suspicion that it was loaded; when the instrument became heated, the powder suddenly exploded and drove the stick with great violence against the man, shattering it into pieces, and some of the splinters entering his side about six inches deep. He was immediately taken to the Dispensary, but assistance was found unavailable, as the unfortunate man died in about an hour after, apparently in great agony.

July 4.

We regret to announce that J. R. Lumley, Esq. late Captain of the *Topaze*, died at Sea on Tuesday last.

The Ship *Isabella*, Captain P. C. Foster, from Malacca the 22d July, came to an anchor shortly after.

Accounts received by this occasion confirm the intelligence recently received of the capture of Palembang by the Dutch, and that the Sultaun has been taken prisoner and sent to Java.

July 27.

The Funeral of the late Captain J. R. LUMLEY, R. N., whose death we announced in our last number, took place yesterday evening.

The Corpse was removed from H. M. S. *Topaze* precisely at a quarter after 5 o'clock, under a discharge of minute guns corresponding with the age of the Deceased, and accompanied by the Boats, with parties of Sea-

men and Marines, from His Majesty's Ships in the Harbour. The whole landed at the Navy Captain's House, where the Body was received by the whole of the Troops of the Station, not on duty, assembled on the occasion.

The procession moved at about half past five, attended by the Honorable The Governor, The Members of Council, The Honorable The Recorder, His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Naval Forces, The Commander of the Troops on the Station, The Governor's and Garrison Staff and the Gentlemen of the several Services on the Island, together with the principal Gentlemen of the Settlement and a large concourse of the Inhabitants. The solemnity of the occasion was increased by the effects of the Band belonging to the *Topaze*, which preceded the Corpse to the place of interment.

The Service was performed by the Chaplain of H. M. Ship *Leander*, and the Ceremony concluded with the discharge of three volleys from the Troops forming the Funeral Party.

The Gentlemen of the Military Mess, in testimony of their respect and attention on this melancholy occasion, have postponed a large Dinner Party, which was to have been given to the Settlement yesterday, to Thursday next the 2nd proximo.

July 28.

The Comedy of the "Rivals" was performed last Wednesday Evening at the Prince of Wales Island Theatre, and, we understand, with all the success that had been anticipated from the superior talents and accomplishments of the Performers. The amusements of the evening concluded with a Ball and Supper given

M m

given to the Settlement by the
Gentlemen of the Military Mess.
Augt. 11.

By a recent arrival we have received Batavia Courants to the end of March, and with the obliging assistance of a friend, we are enabled to submit the following particulars of the loss of the Dutch Ship *Arinus Marinus*, which melancholy event we had announced in a former Gazette :

Batavia, the 16th March, 1821,
By the Danish Brig *Sovereign* Captain C. Boyle, we received the sad account of the loss of the Dutch Ship *Arinus Marinus*, Capt. Langerveld, near Christmas Island, about 60 miles South of the Straits of Sunda. The Carpenter and three men, belonging to the crew of this Ship, were picked up from a large drift of wood and brought here by the above mentioned Brig. They have given the following particulars of this melancholy event :

The Ship left Batavia roads on the 28th January last, but came too again the same day. The following day got under way again, but had to struggle against wind and tide, so that on the 2d of February, they were still in the Straits of Sunda. At noon on that day the Ship grounded in 17 or 18 feet soft mud, from which by means of a warp she was got clear off, without having sustained any damage. The following day they found no more water by the pumps than before, and the Ship was as usual pumped dry. Sunday the 4th February they came to an anchor under Cracatas, and on Monday following got clear of the Straits. Wednesday the 7th, the whole day squally with strong winds ; running with double reefed top-

top-sails and foresail before the wind. In the evening about eight o'clock the wind increased to a violent gale—when the fore and mizen top-sails were furled ; kept her before the wind under close reefed main top sail and fore sail. The wind still continuing to blow with, if possible, additional violence in strong gusts, while the sea ran dreadfully high ; between 9 and 10 o'clock, the main top-sail and fore-sail were blown to pieces ; and at about half past ten she shipped a heavy sea which carried the long and jolly boats from their lashings against the larboard side of the Ships in such a manner, that the ringbolts were torn out of the deck ; at the same moment the Ship was thrown on her beam ends, so that the lee rigging was nearly six feet under water from the channel ; when her main top-mast went by the board. The rigging was then cut, in order to righten the Ship by the masts falling over board ; but altho' the masts parted at about a man's height above the deck, still the Ship would not rise.

In the mean time she had shipped so much water that, altho' all hands were at the pumps, their utmost endeavours were fruitless, and about twelve o'clock at night she began to sink forward bodily ; so that the stern rose to a great height, when suddenly she went down and was seen no more.

The above-mentioned four shipwrecked people saved themselves with another sailor, clinging to some spars. The latter however had his left hand jammed, so that he lost his four fingers, thro' which he was unable to keep his hold, and went down amongst the rest. The four others remained on the spars

spars for 14 hours, when they were fortunately picked up by the Brig *Sovereign*. They are in all probability the only people of the Crew and numerous Passengers that have been saved from a watery grave, at least nothing was seen by them on the following morning but a few pieces of wood drifting about.

Besides the Crew the following is a List of the Passengers:—

Colonel Boinons.

Captain and Mrs. J. Thesens.

Mr. J. Hommes and his son.

Mr. and Mrs. Matak with their two Children.

Lient. W. A. Ploem, of the 7th Regt. Hussars.

The Widow of Captain Van Heck, with her Sister Madam Griepman.

Misses M. Morin.

Misses E. C. W. Sack and L. A. F. Sack, Daughters of Mr. Sack, first Accountant.

Mr. H. Meylan, Son of Mr. G. F. Meylan, Inspector of Finance.

Master P. Van Heerd, Son of Mr. W. H. Van Heerd, President at Probolingó.

Mr. Clement, Assistant Surgeon, and forty European Soldiers with one Woman.

May 22.

On Monday the 13th Instant, the Anniversary of His Most GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY, was celebrated at the Hospitable Mansion of the Honorable the Governor, by one of the most numerous assemblages of Beauty and Fashion that had been seen at our Green Isle for several years past.

The Company consisting of all the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, with His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief, Capt. Richardson, C. B. and a large portion of the Officers

of H. M. Ship *Topaze* and the three Indianmen in the harbour, amounting to at least 120 persons, sat down to a splendid Dinner at seven o'clock.

The Ball was opened at half past 10 o'clock by Mrs. Paynes, who was led off by the Hon'ble the Governor; and after the sprightly Dance had been continued until nearly 2 o'clock, the Company returned to the Supper Room, where a few choice spirits continued tasting the fresh Claret just brought out by the ships of the Season, until the morning Gun startled and dispersed them. Capt. Richardson had obligingly ordered the attendance of the excellent Band belonging to H. M. Ship *Topaze*, which contributed much to enliven the amusements of evening, and favored the Gentlemen with the appropriate popular airs after their several bumper Toasts at Dinner.

Aug. 16.

On the morning of Saturday last, about 4 o'clock, 3 signal Guns from the Fort gave the alarming notice of a Fire of a dangerous and alarming nature having broke out in the suburbs of George Town, in the district adjoining the Penang Road, which we understand commenced about 3 o'clock; and although it had been raining almost the whole of the preceding day and night and the weather very damp with scarcely any wind, the flames spread with such rapidity that in the space of two hours about sixty houses constructed of Artaps were consumed, and we regret to add with the loss of one life; the body of a Caffree Lascar, who had been sleeping in an upper story of one these houses was found, most dreadfully burnt to cinders.

Oct. 3.

Manilla

M m 2

Manilla.—The accounts from Manilla are of an interesting nature. Private Letters received by the last arrival mention that the accounts from South America state, that a Convoy of upwards 6,000,000 Drs. coming down from the Capital to be embarked on the *Carmo* and *Paz* at Acapulco, under a guard of 1000 men commanded by a Colonel Yturvide, was seized by that Officer, who declared for the independents, and immediately distributed 120,000 Drs. among the Troops. The two abovementioned Vessels made their escape under the protection of two Spanish Frigates which were fortunately laying at Acapulco. The Insurgents, it is stated, have taken possession of that place.

We are happy to report the safe arrival at Manilla, of the *Seaflower*, Captain Spears, from the circumstance of her having been attacked and narrowly escaped being cut off at one of the Islands in the Solo Seas, where she had been trading. It appears that the Rajah and his people went on board and traded for several days, behaving in a very friendly manner until the last day of the vessel's departure, when having gone on board again with his armed followers, he suddenly drew his crease and made a thrust at Captain Spears, who, with great presence of mind evaded the blow, wrested the crease out of his hand and killed him on the spot with his own weapon. His followers then rushed on the Captain, Officers and Crew, and a furious battle ensued, and although the *Seaflower* was not armed and totally unprepared for an attack, these plunderers were defeated and driven away with the loss of 40 men in killed and wounded. The accounts

speak in the highest terms of the prompt and determined bravery displayed by the Captain, Officers and Crew on this perilous occasion.

Borneo.—Accounts from this place state, that great-frauds have lately been practised at Sambas and the other Ports of that Island in the delivery of Gold Dust as payment for Merchandize. It has been discovered that Silver filing coloured, and a species of yellow sand is mixed with the Gold Dust; very great precaution is therefore necessary in receiving this article at those places: we are assured that a loss of about 17½ per Cent. had been experienced in two instances lately. The Dutch, we understand, now levy a duty of 8 per Cent. on all Merchandize, and 100 Dollars on every Chest of Opium.

Nov. 14.

Having received the following authentic account of the accident which happened to the H. C. Ship *General Kyd*, on the night of the 16th September last, on her passage to Malacca, we lose no time in laying it before our readers.

On the 12th Sept. the H. C. Ships *General Kyd* and *Atlas*, left this, bound for China; and on the 16th about 10 P. M. the former Ship unfortunately grounded in crossing between the North and South Sands, having apparently drifted on the Northern extremity of the South Sand. After taking the ground the Ship floated, but was forged further on the shoal by the strength of the current, there being little or no wind at the time, where she lay until the night of the 23d. Captain Nairne and his Officers used every exertion to heave the Ship off, but it being near the dead of the neaps when this accident happened

happened, they did not succeed until the rise of the tides on the 23d.

On the 18th, Mr. Cannan the Purser was dispatched to Malacca in the *Gig*, distant upward of 70 miles, for assistance: in the afternoon of the same day, the Brig *Covelong*, on her passage to this Port, observing a large Ship on shore, stood for her and anchored as near as possible to the Sand. Captain Bresley went on board and offered Captain Nairne every assistance which his vessel or means could afford. On the following morning 200 Bales of Company's Cotton, 4 Guns and the following Passengers were safely put on board the Brig, she was then dispatched for Malacca, where she arrived on the 24th and landed all the Passengers in perfect safety.

Names of the Passengers on a Covelong to Malacca: Mrs. Salmon and 2 Children, Mrs. Magniac and Child, Miss Potts. W. O. Salmon, and L. Magniac, Esqrs. Bengal C. S.; George Cruttenden, Esq. and Major Johnstone, of H. M. 14th Foot.

The other Gentlemen. Captain Peach, Dr. Jackson and Mr. Kay, did not quit the Ship,

On the morning of the 23d, the H. C. Ship *General Harris*, on her passage down the Straights, observing the situation of the *General Kyd*, hauled in towards the sand, and anchored, sending all her Boats to her assistance, headed by Captain WELSTEAD and his Officers. The Schoal was then carefully examined by Captain W. and Mr. Davidson (Chief Officer of the *General Harris*;) prior to laying out anchors. Before night every arrangement was completed, and this fine Ship safely hauled off at high water, to the great and general satisfaction of every individual. To

Captain Nairne, how anxious and how trying must have been his situation, deprived of the able assistance of his Chief Officer, Mr. EGLINTON MAXWELL, who had been confined to his cot for some days previous, by a strong bilious fever? (his second Officer Mr. Watson, having died in Bengal also,) left thus with the assistance of only the Junior Officers, added to which the melancholy accident which occurred to Mr. MAXWELL, who in the height of the delirium brought on by his fever while his attendants in his Cabin were asleep, stared overboard thro' his Port, and was never seen to rise in the water. Boats were instantly lowered down, but after a long and we truly regret to say fruitless search, returned to the Ship. Mr. M. had been Chief of the Ship all her voyages, and was one of the oldest Chief Mates in the Company's Service, having held that situation for upwards of 20 years successively, distinguished alike for his abilities as an Officer, and manners as a Gentleman.

On the 26th, both Ships arrived in safety at Malacca; the *General Kyd* apparently not damaged, nor had she made any water. On the 27th, all the Passengers joined her, the Bales and Guns put on board the *Covelong* taken in again, and on the 28th they both sailed in prosecution of their voyage to China. By letters received yesterday from Singapore, we learn they arrived there, after a fine run of only 35 hours, and sailed again on the 1st instant; Captain Welstead having spared his third Officer Mr. Lygon, to Captain Nairne until his arrival in China.

On Mr. Cannan's arrival at Malacca in the *Gig*, every exertion was made and assistance rendered by order of the Honorable

morable the Governor there, to fit out two Vessels, a Ship and a Brig; both started on the day of the arrival of the *General Kyd* and *General Harris*, and finding their assistance was not required, returned into the Roads.

We also have the satisfaction to state, that when the Ships quitted Singapore, all the Passengers in the *General Kyd* were well and in good spirits, fully confident of the capability of the Ship to perform her voyage.

— Oct. 17.

Considerable sensation has been created in the Island during the last two days, from the sudden and unprecedented rise in the price of Grain in the market. There has been a scarcity of Rice experienced for some time to the Eastward, and during the last two months it has been gradually rising here; but on Monday the Bazaars were suddenly closed and three Gantens only could be obtained for a Dollar, which caused great tumult and consternation among the Natives.

The cause of the sudden rise in the price of this article is attributed to the report received here of an attack having been made by a body of Siamese, said to consist of 5000 Men, on the territories of the Rajah of Kedah, whence our supplies are obtained, who have pillaged, burnt and destroyed the principal Towns and Villages belonging to the Rajah, with the sacrifice of several lives on both sides. The people of Kedah are flying in every direction from the invaders, and some boats have come over here with several families for protection.

— Nov. 21.

Court of Judicature.—On Monday the 30th ultimo, commenced the First Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery of the present year.

Soon after 10 o'clock, The Honorable The GOVERNOR, accompanied by The Hon'ble Sir RALPH RICE, Recorder, and The Honorable J. J. ERSKINE, Esq. High Sheriff, &c. &c. repaired in procession to the Court House, took their Seats on the Bench, when the Session commenced by swearing the Grand Jury.

The Learned Recorder then rose and addressed the Grand Jury in an impressive charge of considerable length, on the state of the Calendar, and of the several cases to be considered by them.

The Grand Jury after retiring to consult and determine on the several Bills submitted to them, returned the following as true Bills:—

Sundial Sing, for *Grand Larceny*.

Ganda, for *Manslaughter*.

Mahomed, otherwise called Che Mahomed, for *Murder*.

Bhagoojee, Cannoojee, Hittagay, Hewagay, Sanchee, Mesenagay, Christian Pereyra, for *Burglary*.

Ignacio, for *Arson*, and

Jurbotee, for *Murder*.

— May 7.

Monday, May 7, 1821.—This day the Court having resumed its proceedings, Pangleema Mahomed and Bapoo were put to the bar and tried for the *Wilful Murder* of Naquedah Fakir. After the most minute and patient examination of the Evidence, which engaged the Court until half past 9 o'clock at night, they were found *Guilty*; and Sentence of *Death* was immediately passed on them.

Tuesday, May 8.—Juroobatoe was this day put to the bar and tried for the *Wilful Murder* of Malim, his Father-in-law—The trial lasted until half past 5 o'clock in the Evening;—Verdict *Guilty*, when Sentence of *Death* was passed. May 9.

CHAPTER III.

Public Documents.

CIVIL REGULATIONS,

Enacted by the Supreme Government in 1821.

A. D. 1821. REGULATION I.

A REGULATION for the appointment of a special Commission in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, for the investigation and decision of certain claims to recover possession of Land illegally or wrongfully disposed of by public Sale, or lost through private transfers effected by undue influence; and for the correction of the errors, or omissions of the Proceedings adopted by the Revenue Officers in regard to the record and recognition of proprietary rights, and the ascertainment of the tenures, interests and privileges of the agricultural community:—Passed by the Governor General in Council on the 13th of January 1821, corresponding with the 2d Maug 1227 Bengal era; the 25th Poose 1228 Fussily; the 3d Maug 1228 Willaity; the 10th Poose 1877 Sumbut; and the 8th Rubbius-Sanee 1236 Higeree.

It has appeared that in the first seven or eight years after the acquisition of the Ceded Provinces by the British Government, the Native Officers of Government, their relations, connections, and dependents, taking advantage of the novelty of the British rule, of the weakness and ignorance of the people, and (in some cases) of the culpable supineness and misconduct of the European functionaries under whose authority they were employed, contrived by fraudulent and iniquitous practices to acquire very extensive estates in several of the Provinces in question, more especially in the districts of Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Goruckpore—thus wrongfully depriving of their just rights a great number of the ancient land owners, and reducing them and their numerous dependents to ruin and misery. These abuses have been chiefly practised through the perversion to the purposes of chicanery and fraud, of the rules enacted for the collection of the Government Revenue, more especially the provisions relating to the public sale of land for arrears. Under cover of these rules, but contrary to the true intent and meaning of the law by which (though a considerable discretion was left to the revenue authorities) the measure of a public sale was principally designed for cases of embezzlement, contumacy, or fraud, many estates were sold from which no balance (or a very trifling balance) was due, or on which the arrear accrued without any embezzlement, or wilful on the part of the suddermalgoosar, and others were disposed of without an observance of the pre-

scribed

scribed forms. In several instances too a recourse was had to the measure of a public sale without any proper ascertainment of the liability of the proprietors, or the fact of their being under direct engagements to Government. Thus some estates would appear to have been brought to sale for arrears, although the parties responsible to Government for the revenue, held only a very limited interest in the mehal sold, or were persons possessing no fixed right of property therein, who had been recorded as proprietors and admitted to engagements on the faith of fraudulent and abusive statements; and some appear to have been sold of which the tehsildars had themselves retained the immediate management, the ostensible malgoozars being creatures of their own, or names purely fictitious being entered on the records. Under such circumstances sales were often effected through the misrepresentations of the tehsildars, made in collusion with the recorded malgoozars, for the purpose of acquiring for one or other of the parties an ostensible title to the property by purchase at public sale. In like manner there is reason to believe that persons erroneously recorded as the sole proprietors of mehals, in which they possessed either fixed property or a very limited interest, have in several instances been induced fraudulently to execute deeds of sale in favor of public officers of Government, their relations or dependants, purporting to convey the exclusive property of the lands comprized in the mehal for which they were under engagements, and that on the faith of such deeds the purchasers have been recorded as the sole proprietors thereof. In almost all these cases, the purchasers whether by public or private sale, taking an illicit advantage of the ignorance of the village occupants, and of their unacquaintance with the regulations, and the form of judicial practice, have effected an extensive usurpation of private rights and the consequent annihilation of institutions by which the village communities have immemorially been regulated. There is reason to believe, that the same evils have very generally occurred in all cases of sale for the recovery of arrears, even where the transfers of the estate held by the alleged defaulter was legal and valid: the purchasers having usually claimed to possess the whole of the lands comprized in the mehal sold, without being subject to any of the restrictions and conditions arising out of private rights, which attached to the estate of the defaulter, and having frequently succeeded in establishing such claims to an extent not warranted by law. Thus in almost every mehal sold in liquidation of arrears of revenue, many village zemindars, puttedars and other proprietors, though in no degree parties to the engagement of the defaulting malgoozar, and holding under tenures of such a nature as not to be affected by the sale of the estate possessed by such defaulter, further than that by such sale, the obligation of the under tenants towards the defaulter are transferred to the purchaser, have been deprived of their just rights, and either ousted from the lands, or reduced to the condition of tenants at will. There is further reason to believe that, independently of cases of abusive alienation, the village maliks and others have in many cases sustained serious injury, through the insufficiency of the enquiries instituted by the revenue officers, in regard to the tenures under which land and the rights connected with land are held, and from the errors and defect of the public records relating to such matters: that in consequence of such errors and defects many

by persons justly entitled to engage in chief for the revenue of the lands occupied by them, have been excluded from engagements in favor of persons erroneously recorded as proprietors, and that the real nature and extent of the interests actually possessed by different individuals and classes being ill ascertained and defined, great facilities have been afforded to chicanery and fraud : which have led and are likely still further to lead to consequences greatly injurious to individuals, and seriously affecting the peace and good order of the Country. The persons who have suffered by the aforesaid abuses are for the most part poor and ignorant men ; unaccustomed, under the former government, to any regular system of law, little acquainted with the principles of the British code, or the regular forms of British judicial proceedings ; incapable of availing themselves of the protection it was designed to afford, and possessing not the means of securing the aid of individuals better informed ; while those opposed to them are for the most part men of wealth and power, who acquired their possessions through the influence of official station, and by an abusive exercise of the authority vested in them as officers of government, who are well acquainted with all the forms of law as administered in our Courts, and who possess ample means of securing the retainers of the adawlat in their service. These indeed are themselves generally supposed to be much interested in maintaining the sales in question, and in supporting all the claims of the purchasers and the sudder malgoozars. Moreover in all suits brought to annual sales made for the recovery of arrears of revenue, the Collector on the part of Government must, under the existing code, be made one of the defendants in the case along with the purchaser, and various other forms must be observed, which are likely to defeat the just claims of the ousted proprietors. The prosecution too in ordinary course of regular suits in the Adawlut necessarily involves considerable delay and expence ; requiring, besides a long attendance at the Court, the payment of various fees, the employment of vakeels and other expences, which would alone operate greatly to prevent the complainants in question from seeking redress in that manner, even if the cases were such as to admit of easy decision by the regular tribunals. But the investigation of the abusive alienations and usurpations in question will apparently require a thorough research into voluminous and complicated revenue accounts, minute local enquiries, and a free and constant communication with the parties concerned, and with the local officers ; and an active enquiry into all the circumstances of the transactions, without reference to the mere points stated by the plaintiffs ; such as the constitution of the established Courts would not admit of their pursuing. Besides the existing Regulations do not vest Civil Courts with so extensive a discretion in the adjustment of doubtful claims, and in the relief of parties suffering hardships as the cases in question appear to demand. Further, the Regulations applicable to the Provinces in question, having been necessarily founded on incomplete information, are in many respects defective, so that several points requiring a distinct declaration of the views and intentions of the legislature relative to the privileges designed to be vested by a settlement in the sudder malgoozar, or conveyed to the purchaser by a public sale, as well as in regard

to the extent of the authority vested in the revenue officers in deciding on the mode in which the public revenue is to be managed or collected, still remain to be settled, and cannot yet be settled by a general legislative enactment, without risk of error. The proceedings of the established Courts must necessarily partake of any defects belonging to the law, which it is their duty to administer, and it would be obviously inconsistent with every sound principle to grant a general discretion to those Courts to deviate from the law on individual views of expediency or justice. The established Courts consequently are not so constituted as to provide an adequate remedy for the evils above specified, which can be completely corrected only by a tribunal exercising a larger discretion, and acting in more immediate communication with the Government than could with propriety be allowed in the case of the Courts established for the general administration of Civil Justice. Even too if these Courts were so constituted as adequately to provide for the trial and decision of the cases in question, yet the duty could not be completed by them for a long period of time, without an entire interruption of their ordinary functions; while the parties injured are equally incapable of supporting the expence of a protracted litigation in the Adawlut, and of defending themselves in that course of proceeding against the arts and intrigues of their powerful adversaries. In consideration of the above circumstances, it has appeared to the Governor General in Council to be essentially necessary to the ends of justice, that a special commission with large discretionary powers, and with full authority to regulate its proceedings according to the exigencies of the cases brought before it, should be constituted for the purpose of investigating the cases above described, of restoring to their just rights, the zemindars and other proprietors, who have been wrongfully dispossessed, of defining and fixing the nature and extent of the interests and title conveyed to the purchasers, in cases in which sales may be upheld, of restoring proprietors whose estates may, in consequence of the errors in the administration above noticed, have been transferred to another on account of a trifling balance, or for a trifling consideration, making due compensation to the present possessors, of granting redress to persons, who may have lost the possession or management of their estates without just cause, under the operation of a public sale, or through any act of a revenue officer, or who may have been wrongfully excluded from engagements with Government, and of making an equitable adjustment of doubtful claims; including the relinquishment upon due compensation of rights acquired or held under the strict operation of the law, by means inconsistent with equity and justice, or involving excessive hardship to the sufferers. The following Rules have accordingly been enacted, to be in force from the period of their promulgation.

II. A special commission consisting of one or more members as the Governor General in Council may determine, shall be constituted for the purposes described in the preamble to this Regulation, to be denominated the Mofussil Special Commission acting under the provisions of Regulation I. 1821.

III. *First.* The said commission shall receive, investigate and determine, all claims to recover possession of land, lying within such limits as the Governor General in Council may from time

CIVIL REGULATIONS.

3

time to time appoint, which may have been lost through public sales made in liquidation of arrears of revenue, or through private transfers, such sales and transfers having been effected by the undue influence of a public officer from the period of the cession or conquest (according as the lands may be situate within the ceded or within the conquered provinces) and the expiration of the Fusahee year 1217, corresponding with the 13th September, 1810.

Second. In cases of estates, disposed of by a public sale for arrears of revenue, if it shall appear to the Commission after due enquiry made in the manner hereinafter specified, that no part of the balance for which the sale may have been advertised or the interest payable thereon was due at the time of the mehal being sold, i. e. the lot being knocked down; or that the amount so due was inconsiderable, or that the amount due was not regularly demanded, or that the arrear did not originate in any fault or neglect of the defaulter, or that the defaulter had not sufficient opportunity of payment given to him before the sale, or that sufficient authority for the sale was not received from Government, or the Board, as the case may be, or that regular notice of the intended sale was not given to the proprietors and to the community, or that the sale was not made according to the Regulations, at the time and place advertised, and with due publicity and full freedom, or that the purchaser was an officer on the collector's establishment, or in any way employed in the collection of the public revenue within the district, or in the private service of the collector, or the surety of such officer, or a relation dependant, or connection of such officer or surety, or that the estate was purchased in a fictitious name, or that the price paid was greatly inadequate, or generally that the sale was oppressive and produced by undue influence, or that an undue advantage was in any respect taken of the ignorance of the persons whose estate may have been sold, in all and each of these cases it shall and may be lawful for the aforesaid Commission to pass judgment, annulling the sale, and directing the restoration of the original proprietors, or such of them as may have lost possession under the operation of the sale, or of their representatives.

Third. It shall likewise be competent to the Commission to annul private transfers whether effected by sale, gift, renunciation or whatever mode of conveyance, in cases in which they shall see reasonable ground for believing that the purchase or acquisition was effected by violence, extortion or oppression, or by undue influence of any officer of Government in whatever department in the district within which the land transferred may be situated, or of the surety of such officer, or of any relation, connection or dependent of such officer or surety, or that any fraud was practised by the purchaser, or undue advantage taken by him of the ignorance or fears of the seller.

Fourth. It will further be competent to the Commission in cases of mortgage, trust, or other limited or conditional assignment, to restore the assigner to his lands on any of the grounds specified above, as reasons for annulling private transfers, or on proof that the period of the assignment has expired, or that it is otherwise justly redeemable, or that the original consideration for which it was made is greatly inadequate, compared with the advantage derived by the assigned.

Fifth.

Fifth. The Commission aforesaid shall further be competent to receive, investigate and determine all claims for the recovery of lands belonging to a mehal, the interests of the said malgoolzar of which may have been disposed of by public sale, or by private transfer, or assignment within the period specified in the first clause of this Section, or for the recovery of any interest in such lands, or the rent or produce thereof, and if it shall appear that the claimant was in possession of the property claimed by him at the time of the said sale or transfer, and that the said sale or transfer was invalid, or that though valid it did not legally divest the claimant of the rights and interests possessed by him at the period aforesaid, and that he has not subsequently been divested of those rights and interests in a legal manner; that is to say, by some judicial award, or some voluntary act of the party involving the transfer, renunciation or relinquishment of his rights and interests, or that it would involve excessive hardship to the party, or be inconsistent with equity and justice to maintain the award or act by which he may have been divested of the rights and interests possessed by him as above; then in that case it shall and may be lawful for the Commission to adjudge the claimant to be restored to the lands or other property claimed by him, or to any portion thereof to which he may appear to be entitled, and to define and declare the conditions on which he is to hold such lands, or property.

Sixth. It shall likewise be competent to the Commission to receive, investigate and determine all claims for the recovery of lands, or rights connected with lands, the possession of which may have been lost, without just cause, through or in immediate consequence of any act done or record prepared, filed or authenticated by a revenue officer within the period above specified, and to restore the claimants to the possession of any lands or rights connected with lands which they may have lost in the manner aforesaid. It shall also be competent to the Commission to receive, investigate and determine all claims to be admitted to engage in chief with Government, which may be preferred by persons aggrieved by any act done, or proceeding held by a revenue officer within the aforesaid period, relative to the recognition of proprietary rights, and the admission of parties to engagements with Government; and if it shall appear that the decision of the revenue authorities in regard to the recognition of a proprietary title to any mehal or portion of a mehal, or the selection of the party admitted to engage was erroneous or improper, it shall be competent to the Commission to reverse or modify the orders passed by the Revenue authorities, and to restore to the management of the mehal any person or persons, who may appear best entitled to engage directly with Government.

Seventh. On adjudging the restoration of any person to the possession or management of the lands claimed by him, the Commission will invariably declare, as distinctly as possible, the nature and extent of the interest vested in such claimant, with a view to the restoration and future security of subordinate tenures; and in all cases in which the Commission may investigate and determine claims to land or rights connected with land under the rules contained in the preceding Sections, it shall and may be lawful for them to cause the names of all persons found in the bond side pos-
session

session of the land in dispute, or of land included in the same mehal with the lands in dispute, or enjoying the rents or produce thereof, under a title of hereditary property, to be entered on the public records, and to define and declare the extent of the interest, and the conditions of the tenures possessed by such proprietor, as far as the same may be duly ascertained, and similarly to declare the nature and extent of the tenures and interests of all persons occupying the land in dispute, or lands belonging to the same mehal.

Eighth. The operation of the foregoing Clauses shall not be confined to cases in which lands or rights connected with land sold, transferred, alienated or usurped, as above, may be held by the person originally benefiting by the sale, transfer, alienation or usurpation, but shall equally extend to those in which the said lands or rights may be held under a title derived from such person: Provided of course that in cases in which it may appear that the person so holding under a derivative title was in no degree concerned in, or cognizant of the original wrong—the claims of such person to compensation for any loss he may sustain under the operation of the present Regulation, shall be held entitled to a very liberal consideration.

IV. First. In all cases whatsoever of the description specified in the preceding Section, in which it may appear to it to be clearly equitable to afford the claimant relief, though not entitled to a remedy under the existing law, or in which the points at issue may be doubtful, and the means of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion may not exist, it shall be competent to the Commission to interpose its authority, to induce the parties to compromise their contested claims, or such interposition failing, to make such award relative to the rights and interests of the parties, as equity and good conscience shall appear to them, upon full consideration of all circumstances, to warrant and require.

Second. In cases in which the Commission may deprive any person of rights legally vested in him, under the existing code, or may make award upon doubtful claims, or in which the title of any person, though invalid, may have been acquired by him bona fide under an express or implied assurance of its validity on the part of the Board, the Collector or Judge of the district, it shall be competent to the Commission to adjudge compensation in money from the treasury of Government: Provided however, that in cases in which the compensation assigned to any individual shall exceed the sum of Rupees one thousand, the sanction of Government shall be necessary to authorize the disbursement.

V. First. The Commission shall be competent to take cognizance of cases of the nature above described, relating to lands within the districts or portions of districts to which its jurisdiction may extend, although the same may have been finally decided in the Courts of Judicature, and likewise to recal all such lands as may now be pending, or may hereafter be instituted in the said Courts, either on the application of the parties, or of its own motion; and the said Courts shall, on application of the Commission, transmit to it all the proceedings and papers relating to suits so removed.

Second. The jurisdiction of the Commission shall extend to such

such districts or portions of districts, and for such periods as as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct: notice of the orders of Government vesting the Commission with local jurisdiction, or withdrawing jurisdiction given, to be published by proclamation within the several Pergunahs to which they may relate, and to be communicated through the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to the Provincial and Zillah Courts concerned.

Third. Whenever any of the said Courts shall be apprized in the manner aforesaid of the appointment of the Commission to exercise the aforesaid powers within any zillah or other local division, they shall forthwith stay all proceedings in cases of the description above specified, and shall not proceed to the investigation or decision of any such case, until they shall either receive intimation from the Commission that it is not its intention to take cognizance of it, or until they shall be apprized by Government that the local jurisdiction of the Commission has ceased.

Fourth. When any suit may be removed by the Commission from the Court in which it may be pending, the price of the stamp paper used for the plaint or petition of appeal in lieu of the fee payable by the plaintiff or appellant, on the institution of the suit or appeal, shall be returned to the party by whom the amount may have been disbursed, and the Commission on deciding the suits shall determine the amount of remuneration to be assigned to the vakeels who may have been employed by the parties in conducting the suit, and any sums which may have been received by the treasurer of the Court on account of the vakeel's fees, shall be kept in deposit until the determination of the Commission shall be made known to the Court, which shall and may pay the amount awarded by the Commission to the vakeels, out of sums deposited by the parties employing them.

VI. *First.* The Commission shall determine, subject to the orders of Government, or of such other authority as the Governor General in Council may direct, its own form of proceeding, the nature of the pleadings, the mode in which they are to be conducted, the paper (stamp or unstamp) to be used, the fees to be levied, and generally the rules of practice to be followed.

Second. All processes issued by the Commission shall be enforced in the same manner and under the same penalties for disobedience or resistance as processes of Zillah Courts; and all powers possessed by the Zillah Courts in regard to contempts, the summoning and examination of witnesses, and the administration of oaths, shall be vested in the Commission, from whose order in regard to such matters, no appeal shall lie, except to the Sudder Commission hereinafter mentioned.

Third. The Commission shall be competent either to execute its own decisions with the same powers and authority as are vested in the Zillah Courts, or to require the Zillah Courts to give effect to such decisions in like manner as they are required to execute the decrees passed by the Provincial Court, or the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

Fourth. The several rules and provisions contained in the existing Regulations relative to the native officers belonging to the Zillah

CIVIL REGULATIONS.

9

Zillah Courts, shall be applicable to the Native officers attached to the said Commission, except in cases in which the said Commission may with the sanction of the Sudder Commission hereinafter mentioned, or of the Governor General in Council, otherwise specially direct.

Fifth. Any person giving a false deposition, whether upon oath or *huluf namah*, relative to any suit or matter depending before the Commission, and upon a point material to the issue thereof, shall be held and considered guilty of perjury, and shall be liable to the penalties prescribed for that offence in the Regulations; and any person causing or procuring another person to commit the offence of perjury as above described, shall be held to be guilty of subornation of perjury, and punishable under the provisions of the aforesaid regulations.

Sixth. The Commission shall be competent to commit persons guilty of the said offences for trial before the Court of Circuit, and any Magistrate receiving a *roobukaree* from the Commission containing an order for the commitment of such offenders, shall proceed to give it effect, in like manner as if the commitment were made by himself.

VII. It shall be the duty of the Court and of the Collectors to afford the Commission every aid and information that it may require, to serve all processes issued by the Commission, which that authority may desire to have served by them, in like manner as if they were issued by themselves, to prepare and transmit to the Commission such lists of the cases decided by or pending before them as the Commission may see occasion to call for, and to furnish all papers and documents which the Commission may wish to examine.

VIII. If any doubt shall arise in regard to the course of proceeding to be followed by the established Courts, relative to any suit or other matter of the nature of those cognizable by the aforesaid Commission, or on any point connected therewith; it shall and may be lawful for the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to determine the question, subject to the final orders of the Governor General in Council, to whom the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut shall report the circumstances of any cases of that nature that may arise.

IX. The Commission shall and may exercise within the sphere of their jurisdiction, the same powers and authority over *canpoogoes*, *putwarries* and other *mofussil* officers of account as the Collectors and Courts are now authorized to exercise.

X. First. A Commission to be denominated the Sudder or Chief Special Commission acting under the provisions of Regulation I. 1821, shall be constituted for the purpose of superintending the proceedings of the aforesaid *Mofussil* Commission, and for reviewing the decisions passed by it.

Second. The Sudder Commission shall consist of two or more such officers as the Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint, and shall besides the powers exclusively belonging to them, possess and exercise all the powers and authority vested in the *Mofussil* Commission. The *Mofussil* Commission shall be guided by the instructions and orders of the Sudder Commission in like manner as the Courts of Appeal and *Zillah* Courts are guided by the directions of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and the said

† B

Sudder

Sudder Commission shall further have the power of issuing special instructions to the Mofussil Commission in regard to the investigation of cases pending before the latter, whenever, from the representation of the parties or otherwise, they may consider such a measure to be expedient or proper.

Third. All decisions passed by the Mofussil Commission shall be reported to the Sudder Commission, in such manner and form as the latter may direct, or as the Governor General in Council may prescribe, and it shall be competent to the Sudder Commission on considering the reports so furnished, to call for the proceedings held by the Mofussil Commission in any case, and to revise, modify, or annul any order or decision which the Mofussil Commission may have passed or made.

Fourth. In cases in which either of the parties may be dissatisfied with the decision passed by the Mofussil Commission, and may desire to appeal to the Sudder Commission, the whole of the proceedings held by the former shall be certified to the latter, who will call for such further information and direct such further proceedings to be held, as they may judge necessary or proper. In such cases it shall rest with the Mofussil Commission to determine, subject to any orders which they may receive from the Sudder Commission, whether they shall carry their decision into immediate effect, or await the result of the reference to the superior tribunal.

Fifth. In cases in which the members of the Mofussil Commission, when consisting of two or more members, may not agree in opinion as to the decision or award to be passed or made in any case, they shall certify to the Sudder Commission the whole of the proceedings held by them, each member at the same time separately recording his judgment and the grounds of it; and similarly when any difference of opinion shall occur in regard to the determination of any matter connected with or belonging to any case, pending before or decided by the said Commission, a reference shall be made to the Sudder Commission, and the Mofussil Commission shall be guided by the directions which it may receive from the said Sudder Commission.

Sixth. It shall likewise be the duty of the Mofussil Commission to certify to the Sudder Commission, any cases of peculiar importance and difficulty in which it may be desirous of obtaining a decision by the superior tribunal. But in all such cases the Mofussil Commission shall in the first instance record their own opinion on the merits of the case, and distinctly declare the judgment which they may think ought to be passed.

Seventh. In cases certified to the Sudder Commission, under the provisions contained in the two preceding clauses, the Sudder Commission shall proceed in the same manner as in cases brought regularly in appeal before them, but no decision or award shall be passed or made in such cases by the Mofussil Commission, unless under instructions in that behalf from the Sudder Commission.

Eighth. If in any case the members of the Sudder Commission shall not agree in opinion as to the decision, award or order to be passed or made, and the voices on each side shall be equal, the Commission shall suspend its decision and report the circumstance

to Government, and it shall in such cases be competent to the Governor General in Council to appoint one or more temporary members of the Commission for the determination of the question in dispute. Where a majority of the Commission shall concur in one opinion, the decree, award or order shall be made according to the resolution of such majority, and shall have the same force and effect as if made by all the members conjointly.

XI. First. The decisions of the Mofussil Commission, unless revised and already by the Sudder Commission under the rule contained in the third clause of the preceding Section, or appealed to the Sudder Commission within the period of six months from the time of its being passed, or such further period as may be fixed by that authority, subject to the orders of the Governor General in Council, shall be final.

Second. In cases which if decided by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut would be appealable to His Majesty the King in Council, a similar appeal will lie from the decisions or awards of the Sudder Commission, and the same rules and regulations as are or may be applicable to all appeals from the aforesaid Court, shall be applicable to all appeals from the decisions or awards of the said Commission: Provided however that all decisions passed, or awards made by the Sudder Commission shall be immediately executed and enforced, notwithstanding the institution of such an appeal. All decisions and awards passed by the Sudder Commission shall be final, unless regularly appealed to His Majesty in Council.

Third. The said Commissions, and each of them, shall, in all cases received or investigated by them respectively, be competent to determine all pleas or questions touching their jurisdiction, in the same manner and with the same powers, as they are or may be authorized to determine on the merits of cases of which the cognizance is expressly vested in them, any thing in the existing regulations to the contrary notwithstanding; and no exception shall be taken to any decision or award passed or made by the said Commissions, or either of them, on the ground that the case in or concerning which such decision or award may have been passed or made, was not regularly within the cognizance of the Commission by which it was passed, or made, or on any plea or pretext whatsoever, saving and except by the Sudder Commission, in cases appealed or certified to it from the Mofussil Commission, or by his Majesty the King in Council in cases appealable to that authority; nor shall any Court of Judicature interrupt or stay any proceeding of the said Commissions, or either of them, in any cases received, investigated or determined by them respectively.

XII. First. The Sudder and Mofussil Commissions shall, where not otherwise specially directed, be guided generally by the principles and spirit of the existing Regulations, or where those may not be applicable, by equity and good conscience.

Second. Provided also that it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissions and each of them, to propose Regulations regarding any matters coming within their cognizance, in the manner prescribed for the Courts of Judicature; and if any provision in the existing Regulations applicable to any case depending before the Mofussil or Sudder Commission, shall appear to them or either of them to be inequitable or improper, it shall be competent to the

12 CALCUTTA ANNUAL REGISTER 1821.

Commission before which the case may be depending, to stay its proceedings, for the purpose of submitting a draft of such rules as may appear necessary for the amendment of the existing Code : and to await the result of the reference, and finally to proceed in and determine the case according to the law as ultimately declared or enacted : making of course due compensation to any one whose rights under the existing law may be affected by their decision.

Third. Before entering on the performance of their functions, the members of the said Commissions shall bind themselves to the faithful discharge of the duties entrusted to them, by a solemn oath in such form, and to be taken before such person or persons as the Governor General in Council may direct.

A. D. 1821. REGULATION II.

A REGULATION for increasing the powers of Moonsiffs, for extending in special cases the powers of Sudder Ameens in the trial and decision of Civil Suits, and for authorizing the Zillah and City Registers, and Sudder Ameens to discharge certain additional duties under the direction of the Zillah and City Judges, for providing for an increase in the number of Moonsiffs when necessary, and for authorizing Sudder Ameens to hold their Cutcherries at any place where there may be a Register holding his Court at a distance from the fixed station of the Judge and Magistrate ; also for amending the rules at present in force for the institution of suits connected with the local Jurisdiction of such Registers, for rescinding such parts of the existing Regulations as authorize the Registers of Civil Courts to receive a proportion of the institution fees on suits which may be referred to them for decision ; for altering in certain cases the rule at present in force for the execution of Decrees of the Provincial Courts in original suits, and of the Decrees of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut on appeals from such Decrees, and for abolishing the Office of Register of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit.—Passed by the Governor General in Council on the 19th of January 1821; corresponding with the 8th Mang 1227 Bangal era ; the 1st Mang 1228 Fussily ; the 9th Mang 1228 Willady ; the 1st Mang 1877 Sambut ; and the 14th Rubbi-us-samee 1236 Higeree.

Whereas from the contracted powers exercised by the subordinate judicial officers, European and Native, under the existing regulations, a much larger proportion of business devolves on the Zillah and City Judges than can properly be discharged by them ; and whereas the relieving them from part of that business by increasing the powers of the Registers, Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs, will tend to expedite the general administration of Justice ; and whereas it has become necessary to provide for an increase in the number of Moonsiffs, in consequence of the number prescribed by the Regulations of one to each Tannah Jurisdiction, having been found in some places insufficient ; and whereas great inconvenience is experienced from the want of Sudder Ameens at those places where Registers are permanently fixed at a distance from the Sudder Station, as well as from the said Registers not being vested with powers to admit suits arising within the limits of their local jurisdictions ; and whereas it is expedient with a view

view to afford still further relief to the Judges of the Zillah and City Courts held at the same place with the Provincial Court, that the Provincial Courts should execute their own decrees in original suits, and the decrees of the Sadder Dewanny Adawlut in appeals from such original suits within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the aforesaid Judges; and whereas it is also expedient that the Judges of the Zillah and City Courts should be empowered to refer summary suits to any amount for the recovery of arrears of rent and for possession of land, crops and other property in cases of forcible dispossession, to such of their registers as may be vested with any of the special powers specified in Regulation XXIV. 1814, and whereas it is also expedient to substitute a fixed allowance in lieu of the fees hitherto granted to the registers of Zillah and City Courts on the decision of civil suits, and to abolish the office of register to the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit, the following rules have been enacted, to be in force from the date of their promulgation throughout the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William.

II. If the civil business within the limits of a tannah cannot conveniently be discharged by one Moonsiff, as prescribed by Section VI. Regulation XXIII. 1814, the Provincial Courts are hereby authorized, on the recommendation of the City or Zillah Judge, to augment from time to time the number of those officers as circumstances may require.

III. *First* Persons invested with the powers of Moonsiffs are authorized to receive, try and determine all suits preferred to them against any native inhabitant of their respective jurisdictions, for money or other personal property, not exceeding in amount or value the sum of one hundred and fifty Sicca Rupees, provided the cause of action shall have arisen within the period of three years previously to the institution of the suit, and that the claim include the whole amount of the demand arising from such cause of action, and that the claim be really as prescribed in Clause first, Section XIII. Regulation XXIII. 1814, for money due, or for personal property, or for the value of such property, and be not for damages on account of alleged personal injuries, or for personal damages of whatever nature.

Second. The prohibitions contained in the second and third Clauses of Section XIII. Regulation XXIII. 1814, are hereby declared applicable to the suits above mentioned.

Third. In suits instituted before the Moonsiffs under the foregoing Clause, stamp duties shall be levied in conformity with the provisions contained in Section LXX. Regulation XXIII. 1814, and the compensation to which the Moonsiffs shall be entitled for their trouble in the trial of such suits, shall be adjusted in conformity to the rules contained in Section XLIX. of the same Regulation.

Fourth. The provisions contained in the existing Regulations relative to the trial and decision of suits already cognizable by the Moonsiffs, are hereby declared to be equally applicable to suits which may be instituted before those officers, under this Regulation.

IV. By Section XX. Regulation V. 1812, it is provided, that suits instituted under that Regulation for the recovery of arrears of

of rent may be decided by the Zillah and City Judges on summary enquiry; it was not however intended by that provision to preclude individuals from instituting a regular suit in the first instance for the more formal investigation of the merits of the case, either before the Moonsiffs or in the Zillah and City or Provincial Courts, according to the amount at issue, and the Zillah and City Judges are hereby enjoined to encourage as much as possible, that mode of procedure, as well in the suits above adverted to, as in all other claims for arrears of rent, which may be cognizable by summary process under the existing rules, whenever it may in their opinion lead to a more prompt and satisfactory determination of the points at issue.

V. First. It shall be competent to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to invest any person exercising the functions of a Sudder Ameen, with the power to try and determine original civil suits, in which the value or amount of the claim may not exceed five hundred Rupees.

Second. In addition to the powers vested in the Sudder Ameens under the provisions of Section LXVIII. Regulation XXIII. 1814, and Clause Second, Section VII. Regulation XXIV. 1814, the Zillah and City Judges are authorized to refer to a Sudder Ameen, duly empowered under the preceding Clause, any depending civil suits, with the exceptions specified in Section LXVIII. Regulation XXIII. 1814, in which the value or amount of the claim calculated according to the provisions of Section XIV. Regulation I. 1814, Section XXIII. Regulation XXVI, 1814, and Section V. Regulation XIX. 1817, may not exceed five hundred Rupees.

Third. Suits referred to Sudder Ameens, in which the value or amount of the claim may exceed one hundred and fifty Sicca Rupees, shall be received, tried and determined in conformity with the provisions of Regulation XXIII. 1814. In suits, however which may be referred to Sudder Ameens under the preceding Clause, in which the value or amount of the claim may be above one hundred and fifty Rupees, but may not exceed five hundred Rupees, the Sudder Ameens shall be entitled to receive one moiety only of the institution fee; or of the amount of the stamp duty substituted for such institution fee by Regulation I. 1814.

Fourth. The provisions of Clauses third, fourth, fifth and sixth, Section VIII. Regulation XXIV. 1814, are hereby declared applicable to suits referred for trial to the Sudder Ameens, in which the value or amount of the claim may be above one hundred and fifty Rupees, but may not exceed five hundred Rupees.

VI. By Section LXI. Regulation XXIII. 1814, the number of Sudder Ameens to be employed in each Zillah or City, is declared to be unlimited, and the Provincial Courts may at all times exercise their discretion in diminishing or augmenting the number of those officers. In modification however of the rule contained in Section LXVII. of the said Regulation, by which Sudder Ameens are required to hold their cutcherries at the station where the Zillah or City Court is held, it is hereby declared that one or more Sudder Ameens may be employed, and may hold their cutcherries at any place where a Register may be stationed at a distance from the Zillah or City Court to which

he is attached; such Sudder Ameens shall exercise the same powers and functions, and shall be entitled to the same compensation as Sudder Ameens at the station of the Judge; provided however that original suits and appeals referrible to such Sudder Ameens shall be referred in the mode prescribed by Section XI of this Regulation.

VII. *First.* Petitions for the execution of decrees in civil suits shall be presented as heretofore, in the manner prescribed by the several Clauses of Section XV. Regulation XXVI. 1814, but such parts of the Regulations as require that decrees passed in civil suits by the Sudder Ameens, or by Moonsiffs, shall be executed or enforced under the special orders of the Zillah and City Judges, are declared subject to the following modifications.

Second. Whenever the miscellaneous business depending in a Zillah or City Court would occupy a larger portion of time than the Judge can conveniently devote to it, he is authorized to refer to the Registers all applications for the execution of decrees passed by the Sudder Ameens or Moonsiffs. In these cases, an appeal from the orders of the Register or Sudder Ameens will lie in the first instance to the Judges, and specially to the Provincial Court.

Third. All orders issued by Registers or Sudder Ameens in cases so referred to them, shall be executed by the officers of the Zillah and City Courts, under the rules prescribed in the general Regulations for the execution of decrees.

VIII. Such parts of Section VI. Regulation V. 1793, extended to Benares by Section VI. Regulation IX. 1795, and to the Ceded and Conquered Provinces by Section VI. Regulation IV. 1803, as prescribe that the Provincial Courts of Appeal shall order the decrees which they may pass to be executed by the Judge of the proper Zillah and City Court, are hereby modified, and it is declared that the decrees passed by the Judges of the Provincial Courts in all original, regular suits relating to the jurisdiction of the Zillah or City Court within the local limits of which the Provincial Courts are situated, and the decisions of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut in appeal from all such decrees, shall be executed by the Provincial Courts themselves, and all orders issued by the Judges of those Courts in such cases, shall be executed by the officers attached to the said Provincial Courts respectively, under the rules prescribed in the general Regulations for the execution of decrees.

IX. In addition to such provisions of the existing Regulations, as authorize the Judges of the Zillah and City Courts to refer to their Registers summary suits for the recovery of arrears of rent, or for possession of land, crops, or other property, in cases of forcible dispossession, provided that the cause of action would be referrible to their Registers in a regular suit; it is hereby declared that the Zillah and City Judges may refer to such of their Registers as may be vested with any of the special powers under Regulation XXIV. 1814, summary suits of any amount depending before them, concerning arrears of rent, or regarding forcible dispossession from lands or crops, or disturbance in the possession thereof: provided always that the Zillah and City Judges may at any time recall such suits, or any other

other miscellaneous cases referred to a Register, on the representations of the parties or otherwise, in such manner as they may deem just and proper.

X. First. Whereas the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of summary suits of the description mentioned in the preceding Sections, will be promoted by authorizing the trial and decision of such suits at any place within the limits of the jurisdiction in which the cause of action may have arisen, such parts of the Regulations in force as prescribe that the Zillah and City Courts shall be held in the city or place at which they are respectively established; and that no rule, order, or proceeding is to be made, but on Court days, and in open Court, are hereby declared subject to the following modifications.

Second. The Judges and Registers of the Zillah and City Courts are empowered to hold their proceedings in summary suits regarding rent or dispossession from lands, or crops, or disturbance in the possession thereof, at any place within the jurisdiction of the Courts to which they may be respectively attached; provided that the cause of action shall have arisen within the limits of such Jurisdiction, and that the Zillah or City Judge or Register shall be of opinion that the investigation of the case can be more conveniently conducted at such place than at the sudder station.

Third. The established pleaders of the Zillah and City Courts shall not be required to attend the trial of summary suits at a distance from the fixed station of the Judge or Register.—Such suits shall be tried in the presence of the parties, or any persons whom they may duly appoint to be present at the trial on their behalf.

Fourth. The principle of the foregoing rules is hereby declared to be equally applicable to summary suits referred for investigation to the Collectors.

XI. First. Such parts of the Regulations in force as require that suits referrible to a Register shall be instituted in the first instance in the Courts of the Zillah and City Judges, are hereby declared subject to the following modifications.

Second. It shall be competent to a Register stationed at any other place than the fixed station of the Zillah or City Court, to receive in the first instance any original suits or appeals, which may be eventually referrible to him under the Regulations in force, in which the cause of action may have arisen, or the parties may reside, within the local Jurisdiction entrusted to him as joint magistrate of the district of which he may be the Register, or officiating in that capacity.

Third. When an original suit or appeal shall be preferred to a Register under the provisions of the preceding Clause, he shall, after receiving the same, enter it in the register usually kept for that purpose, and shall forward by dawk or otherwise, a copy of the petition of complaint or appeal, together with copies of any other papers connected with it that may be necessary, to the Zillah or City Court, for the orders of the Judge, who, after causing the same to be registered will either authorize the suit to be tried and determined by the Register or Sudder Ameen stationed with the Register, according to the nature or amount of the suit; or will require the case to be transmitted for trial, either

either by himself, or any other competent authority. In the latter case, the plaintiff or appellant shall be required to attend in person, or by vakeel, to prosecute the suit in the Court in which the case may have been ordered to be tried, at the sudder station.

XII. All applications for the execution of decrees passed by the Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs within the local jurisdiction of the Registers fixed at any other than the sudder station of the Zillah or City Court, are hereby authorized to be received by such Registers, who shall be competent to execute themselves, or to refer them for execution to the Sudder Ameens within their respective jurisdictions, in the mode prescribed by Clause third, Section VII. of this Regulation. Appeals from the orders of the Sudder Ameens shall in like manner be made in the first instance to the said Registers.

XIII. The several Clauses of Section VIII. and Section XIX. Regulation XXIV. 1814, and generally any other provisions of the Regulations, which authorize the Registers of the Zillah and City Courts to receive a proportion of the fees, or the amount of stamp duty substituted for such fees, by Regulation I. 1814, on the decision of suits referred to them for trial, are hereby rescinded. The Registers of the Zillah and City Courts shall not be entitled to any fees whatever on account of any Civil suits decided by them, subsequently to the 30th of April next ensuing, but are to receive from the first of May next, in lieu of such fees, a fixed allowance, the amount of which will be determined by Government.

XIV. The office of Register of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit shall be abolished from the 1st of May next ensuing, and the duties hitherto entrusted to those officers, shall be performed by the Judges of the Provincial Courts, and by the officers on their establishment, in such mode and under such rules as may be enjoined by the Court of Sudder Dewany Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

A. D. 1821. REGULATION III.

A REGULATION for extending in special cases the powers of Assistants to the Magistrates; for empowering the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers of the Zillah and City Courts and Sudder Ameens to try and determine petty Thefts, and other Criminal cases of a trivial nature, when referred to them by a Magistrate; for limiting the period of Appeal in Foujdary cases; for rescinding parts of Section XII. and Section XVII. Regulation XXII. 1816; for modifying some of the rules in force relative to the rate and collection of the Assessment levied for the maintenance of Chowkedars of Police; and for vesting the Magistrates with certain powers in regard to person travelling through, or assembling within their Jurisdiction under suspicious circumstances:—PASSED by the Governor General in Council on the 19th of January 1821; Corresponding with the 8th Maug 1227 Bengalera; the 1st Maug 1228 Fussily; the 8th Maug 1228 Willaity; the 1st Maug 1877 Sumbut; and the 14th Rabi-us-sanee 1236 Higeres.

Whereas the powers now vested in assistants to the Magistrates by Section XX. Regulation IX. 1807, do not enable them

them to afford that aid to the Magistrates which the state of public business in many districts requires, it is advisable to authorize in certain cases an increase of those powers: It is also deemed expedient, with a view to the speedy trial and punishment or acquittal of persons charged with petty offences, and to the due administration of criminal justice in cases of a trivial nature, to empower the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law officers of the Zillah and City Courts and the Sudder Ameens, to try and determine such cases when referred to them by a Magistrate; and to guard against the inconvenience which has been experienced from the unlimited privilege at present exercised of appealing in Foujdarry cases; and whereas it has been found expedient to rescind Clause Second, and parts of Clause First, Section XII. Regulation XXII. 1816, as required that persons considering themselves aggrieved by the assessment authorized to be levied for the maintenance of the Chowkeedars of Police, shall present a petition to the Magistrate or joint Magistrate on stamp paper; and to authorize the Judges holding the Sessions of Jail Delivery to report upon any abuses or irregularities which may appear to them to exist in the management and collection of the Assessment levied for the support of Chowkeedars of Police; and whereas there is reason to believe that persons, being the subjects of foreign states, often enter the territories of the British Government in large bodies, under the assumed character of travellers of rank and distinction, for the sole purpose of robbery and plunder, and as it is necessary to vest the Zillah and City Magistrates and joint Magistrates with sufficient powers to prevent such practices, the following rules have been enacted, to be in force from the date of their promulgation throughout the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William.

II. First.—Whenever the accumulation of judicial business in a zillah or city may render it impracticable for a Magistrate to discharge it with sufficient dispatch, and the Court of Nizamut Adawlut may be of opinion either in consequence of a report from the Magistrate of such zillah or city, or from any other information before them, that the assistant of such Magistrate is duly qualified by his experience, industry and abilities, to be entrusted with the special powers described in the Third Clause of this Section; the Nizamut Adawlut shall report accordingly to Government.

Second.—On the receipt of such report from the Nizamut Adawlut, or upon any other information before Government, it shall be competent to the Governor General in Council to invest such assistants with the special powers described in the following Clause, and information shall be communicated in every instance in which such powers may be vested in an assistant, to the Nizamut Adawlut, to the Court of Circuit, and to the zillah or City Magistrate.

Third.—Section XX. Regulation IX. 1807, is hereby modified, and in addition to the powers vested in the Assistants to the zillah and city Magistrates by the Regulations heretofore in force, they may be specially empowered in all cases referred to them in which an individual may be convicted of any criminal offence punishable under the Mahomedan Law and the Regulations,

ulations, for which the penalties authorized by the Section above quoted may appear insufficient, and for which a more severe punishment than six months imprisonment with thirty ratans; or a fine of two hundred Rupees, may not have been specially prescribed, to pass sentence of imprisonment, not exceeding six months, with corporal punishment not exceeding thirty ratans, in cases in which corporal punishment by stripes is authorized by the Regulations, or in other cases with a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, commutable, if not paid, to a further period of imprisonment, not exceeding six months, so that the entire period of imprisonment, under the sentence of an assistant shall, in no instance, exceed one year.

Fourth.—In any case referred to the assistant of a Zillah or City Magistrate under the Regulations in force, in which the offence proved against the prisoner may appear to require a more severe punishment than he is by the foregoing Clause authorized to adjudge, he shall not pass any sentence, but shall submit his proceedings to the magistrate, who, after holding any further proceedings he may deem necessary, will, if satisfied of the guilt of the prisoner, either pass sentence on him, under Regulation XII. 1818, and the general Regulations in force, or will commit or hold him to bail for trial before the Court of circuit, according to the nature and circumstances of the case.

Fifth.—The rules contained in Sections XXI. and XXII. of Regulation IX. 1807, are to be considered applicable to all cases referred to the assistants, of the description specified in this Section.

Sixth.—The Magistrates are moreover at all times authorized to recal from their assistants any depending cases, which may have been referred to them under the present or former Regulations, and which for the more speedy administration of justice, or for any other reason, the Magistrates may deem it proper to determine themselves in the first instance.

Seventh.—Upon the death, removal, or resignation of any assistant, who may have been invested with special powers under the provisions of this Regulation, the person succeeding to the office of assistant, shall in no case be entitled to exercise such special powers, without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council; and it shall at all times be competent to the Governor General in Council, to revoke the special powers, which may have been entrusted to the Assistant of a Zillah or City Magistrate under this Section, for any cause, which, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, may render the adoption of that measure expedient.

III. First.—The Zillah and City Magistrates are authorized to refer for trial to the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law officers of their respective Courts, all complaints or charges brought before them for petty offences, such as abusive language, calumny, inconsiderable assaults or affrays, and all charges of petty thefts when unattended with any aggravating circumstances.

Second.—The Magistrates of the Zillah and City Courts shall be competent to refer to their law officers any criminal cases, which they are already authorized by former Regulations to refer to their assistants, and in the mode of making the reference, and in the subsequent stages of the proceeding, the Magistrates and

and the Law officers shall be guided by the provisions hitherto in force relative to such cases.

Third.—The Law officers of the Zillah and City Courts in the decision of criminal cases so referred to them; are hereby authorized to exercise the same powers as those vested in the assistants to the Magistrates, by Section XX. Regulation IX. 1807, and by the other Regulations therein referred to; that is, in cases referred to them for trial, they shall not sentence a person convicted of abusive language, or calumny, or inconsiderable assault or affray, to a more severe sentence than fifteen days imprisonment; and a fine of fifty rupees with an eventual commutation, if the fine be not paid, to further confinement for fifteen days more, making the entire term of imprisonment, if the fine be not paid, one month of thirty days. Nor shall they sentence a person convicted of petty theft to a more severe corporal punishment than thirty ratans, and imprisonment for a period of one month. Persons sentenced to imprisonment by the Law officers shall not, during their imprisonment, be confined in irons or in fetters, except in cases in which the misconduct of such individual, during his imprisonment, shall appear to the Magistrate to render such measure necessary for his safe custody.

Fourth.—The Law officers of the Zillah and City Courts shall forward to the Magistrates, on the fifth days of each month, a statement shewing the manner in which the cases referred to them may have been disposed of, in order that the same after having been carefully inspected by the Magistrates, with the view of noticing and eventually correcting any irregularities, may be incorporated in the periodical reports required to be submitted to the superior Courts.

IV. The foregoing provisions are hereby declared to be equally applicable to any of the Sudder Aumeens, who may be empowered under Section V. Regulation II. to try civil suits exceeding in value or amount the sum of one hundred and fifty Rupees, and likewise to all Sudder Aumeens whether vested with such powers or not; who may be appointed to the stations of the Joint Magistrates, and the latter officers are hereby authorized to employ such Sudder Aumeens in the manner above specified.

V. First. No appeal shall be admitted from the order of an assistant or a Sudder Aumeen in cases referred to them of a Criminal nature by the Magistrate, or joint Magistrate, unless preferred within the period of one month from the date of such order. Nor shall any appeal from the order of a Magistrate or joint Magistrate be admitted, unless preferred to the Court of Circuit at the sudder station, within the period of one month from the date of the order, or to a Judge of Circuit holding the Sessions next ensuing after such order shall have been passed, unless it shall be proved that the petitioner was prevented, by circumstances totally beyond his controul, from presenting his petition within the prescribed period.

Second. In calculating the period of one month above specified, the Courts shall be guided by the principles of the rules contained in Clause Tenth, Section VIII. Regulation XXVI. 1814.

VI. First. The whole of Clause Second, and such parts

of Clause First, Section XII. Regulation XXII. 1816, as require that petitions of appeal from the assessment fixed by the Panchayet for the maintenance of Chowkedars of Police, shall be presented on stamp paper, are hereby rescinded.

Second. The Magistrates and Joint Magistrates are empowered and required, notwithstanding any thing to the contrary contained in Section XIX. Regulation XXVIII. 1814, to receive on unstamped paper, all petitions which may be preferred to them by persons considering themselves aggrieved by the assessment, which may have been fixed by the Panchayet, appointed under the provisions of Section IX. Regulation XXII. 1816.

Third. When petitions of the above nature shall be presented to a Magistrate or Joint Magistrate, he shall proceed upon them as directed in Clause First, Section XII. Regulation XXII. 1816. It shall however be competent to the Judges of Circuit holding the Jail delivery, on the receipt of information leading them to be of opinion that the rate of assessment is too high, or otherwise essentially wrong or defective in any respect, to report their sentiments on the subject to Government, in order that after making such further enquiries as may be necessary, suitable measures may be adopted for the revision or correction of the assessment.

VII. First. Whereas persons being the subjects of foreign states, and assuming the fictitious characters of Rajahs or of Natives of distinction, or of Pilgrims, have frequently entered into the British Territories or have assembled together in armed bodies, for the purpose of committing robberies or other crimes within those territories, the following rules have been enacted, with a view to prevent the recurrence of those practices.

Second. In addition to the powers vested in Darogahs of Police, by the several Clauses of Section XX. Regulation XX. 1817, with regard to the apprehension of all vagrants and suspicious persons, they are hereby empowered to detain all persons travelling in bodies through their jurisdictions, or assembling therein, under circumstances leading to the suspicion that they have assumed a fictitious character, and that they are in reality persons of the description mentioned in the preceding Clause; and unless on examination they shall be able to give a satisfactory account of themselves, the Darogahs shall, without delay, either report to the Magistrates the circumstances under which they may have been detained, or in cases of an emergent nature, shall forward such individuals to the Magistrates.

Third. If a Darogah of Police, acting under the discretion vested in him by the preceding Clause, shall not see sufficient cause after the examination of the persons suspected, to send them to the Magistrate or to detain them until the orders of the Magistrate shall be received, but shall nevertheless entertain suspicions of their real character and intentions, he shall depute one or more Police officers to watch their proceedings in passing through his jurisdiction, and shall notify the same to the adjoining Police division, in order that the same precautions may be adopted and followed up.

Fourth.—If a Darogah of Police shall forward to the Magistrate any persons travelling through, or assembling in his division, under suspicious circumstances, the Magistrate having

ing duly inquired into the grounds of their arrest, shall either release them, or adopt the precautionary measures directed in the preceding Clause, or, if they appear to be travelling without any reasonable object, and to be inhabitants of a remote district, or subjects of a foreign state, he shall compel them to return, under a suitable guard, from station to station to the district or territory from which they may appear to have proceeded.

Fifth—The principal persons residing in Villages, whether landholders or farmers, or other local managers, or munduls, putwarries or other heads of villages and also chowkeedars, and village guards of every description, are hereby declared responsible for the early and punctual communication to the officers of the nearest Police station, of the resort to, or passage through their villages, of any considerable body of strangers, or of the assemblage of such bodies within the limits of their villages, together with any particulars which they may be able to collect as to the alleged object of their assemblage or journey, or any suspicions which may arise as to their real character and intentions. Any landholder or farmer or other local manager or mundul, putwarry or other heads of villages, who shall wilfully neglect or delay to give the information above required, shall, on proof of such neglect, after an enquiry similar to that directed by Section XIII. Regulation IX. 1806, be sentenced to pay a fine, or to suffer imprisonment not exceeding the limitation therein specified; and any chowkeedar, or other village guard, who may be guilty of such neglect, shall be liable to the punishment which the Magistrates are authorized to inflict under the provisions of Section VI. Regulation III. 1812.

A. D. 1821. REGULATION IV.

A REGULATION for authorizing a Collector of Land Revenue or other Officer employed in the management or superintendence of any branch of the Territorial Revenues, to exercise, in certain cases, the powers of Magistrate, or joint Magistrate, and for authorizing a Magistrate, or joint Magistrate, or Assistant to a Magistrate, to exercise in certain cases the powers of a Collector of Land Revenue, or of any other Officer employed in the management or superintendence of any branch of the Territorial Revenues;—Also, for explaining the duties of an Assistant to a Collector of Revenue, and for defining the duties and powers vested in Assistant Collectors or other Officers appointed to the charge of the Revenues of Pergunnahs or other local divisions, or employed in the performance of any portions of the functions, ordinarily belonging to Collectors of Land Revenue:—
PASSED by the Governor General in Council on the 19th of January 1821, corresponding with the 8th Mang 1227 Bengal era; the 1st Mang 1228 Fuzili; the 9th Mang 1228 Willait; the 1st Mang 1877 Shambat; and the 14th Rubbi-us-sanee 1236 Higerree.

Whereas it may be expedient to authorize a Collector of Land Revenue or other officer employed in the management or superintendence of any branch of the territorial revenue, to exercise in certain cases the whole or any portion of the powers at present exercised respectively by a Magistrate, or joint Magistrate, or to vest the powers of a Collector of Revenue, or any portion thereof

of, in the hands of a Magistrate or joint Magistrate, or of an Assistant to a Magistrate, and whereas it is expedient to explain the duties which may be performed by the assistants to the Collectors of Revenue, and to define the duties and powers vested in Assistant Collectors or other Officers when appointed to the charge of the revenues of Pergunnahs or other local divisions, or when employed in the performance of any portion of the functions ordinarily belonging to Collectors of Land Revenue; the following rules have been enacted, to be in force from the date of their promulgation throughout the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William.

II. It shall be competent to the Governor General in Council to authorize a Collector of Revenue or other Officer employed in the management or superintendence of any branch of the territorial revenues, to exercise the whole or any portion of the powers and duties vested by the Regulations in the Magistrates or joint Magistrates, or to employ a Magistrate, joint Magistrate, or an assistant to a Magistrate in the collection of the public revenue and to invest the person so employed with the whole or any portion of the powers of a Collector of Revenue, or of other officer employed in the management or superintendence of any branch of the territorial revenues.

III. *First.* If a person holding the office of Magistrate, or joint Magistrate, or assistant to a Magistrate, shall be employed in the collection of the public revenue, he shall, previously to entering upon the execution of the duties of a Collector, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by Section XXV. and Section XXVI. Regulation V. 1804.

Second. In like manner, if a person holding the office of Collector of Revenue, or of any other officer employed in the management or superintendence of any branch of the territorial revenues, shall be appointed to perform the duties of Magistrate, or joint Magistrate, he shall, previously to entering upon the execution of such office, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by Section II. Regulation IX. 1793, and Clause first, Section III. Regulation XIII. 1793, with such verbal alterations only, as may be consonant to the nature of the appointment.

IV. *First.* If a person holding the office of Magistrate, joint Magistrate, or of assistant to a Magistrate, shall be employed in the collection of the public revenue, he shall be guided in the execution of his duty as Collector by the orders of the Board of Revenue, or the Board of Commissioners, and by the rules and regulations that have been, or may be enacted for the collection of the public revenue.

Second. If a person holding the office of Collector of Revenue, or otherwise employed in the management or superintendence of any branch of the territorial revenue, shall be appointed to perform the duties of Magistrate, or joint Magistrate, he shall be guided in the execution of those duties by the Regulations which have been, or may be enacted for the guidance of those officers respectively, and by the orders of the superior Courts of Criminal Judicature, in all matters in which a controlling, or superintending power, is vested in those Courts.

V. Every Magistrate, or joint Magistrate or assistant to a Magistrate, who may be employed in the collection of the revenue, and

and every Collector or other officer employed in the management or collection of the territorial revenues, who may be authorized to exercise the powers of a Magistrate, or joint Magistrate, under the provisions of this Regulation, shall be careful to preserve the records of their judicial and revenue offices separate, and distinct from each other.

VI. *First.* Such parts of the existing Regulations as declare the Collectors of Revenue to be amenable to the Zillah and City Courts for any acts done by them in their official capacity, in opposition to the Regulations, shall be held applicable to any Magistrate, or joint Magistrate, or assistant to a Magistrate, who may be employed in the collection of the public revenue.

Second. Provided always that if such individual shall, at the same time, hold the office of Judge of the Zillah or City in which the act in question may have been committed, such act shall not be cognizable by the Zillah or City Court, but by the Provincial Court of the division in which such Zillah or City may be included.

VII. In the institution of suits for the recovery of the public revenue, or in any case in which the institution of a suit by the Collector in the Zillah or City Courts is authorized, or directed by the Regulations, a Magistrate or joint Magistrate, or assistant to a Magistrate, employed in the collection of the revenue not being himself in charge of the office of Judge of a Zillah or City Court, shall proceed according to the Regulations already in force for the guidance of the Collectors under similar circumstances.

VIII. *First.* It is hereby declared and enacted, that it is and shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council to cause such alterations to be made in the limits of the several Collectorships, and in the number of the officers employed as Collectors of Land Revenue as may from time to time appear expedient, as well as to vest such officers, being covenanted servants of the Honorable Company, with authority to exercise the whole or any part of the functions ordinarily exercised by Collectors of Land Revenue in such mehal or mehals belonging to such district or districts as may from time to time be deemed expedient: and any officers so employed shall perform their prescribed duties in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and liabilities as attach to Collectors of Land Revenue in regard to such duties.

Second. It shall also be competent to the Board of Revenue or other authority exercising the powers of that Board, to depute any of the officers subordinate to their authority, to exercise and perform all or any of the powers and duties ordinarily vested in Collectors of Land Revenue within such local limits as they may judge expedient; provided however, that in such cases the Board, or other authority aforesaid, shall on the day in which they may depute any officer as aforesaid, or as soon after as practicable, report their having done so for the information and orders of the Governor General in Council.

Third. The Collectors of Revenue are hereby authorized, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue or the Boards of Commissioners, to delegate to their assistants any part of their prescribed duties, which from the extent of their general business, or other cause, they may be unable to give due attention

tention to themselves; provided always, that in the event of a Collector deputing his assistant to make local enquiries, or for any other purpose connected with the collection of the public revenue, he shall immediately report the same for the information and orders of the Board of Revenue, or Board of Commissioners to which he may be subordinate.

Fourth. Previously to entering upon the duties of his office, an assistant to a Collector shall take and subscribe an oath corresponding with that prescribed by Section XXV. and Section XXVI. Regulation V. 1804, for servants of the Company employed in the management and collection of the public revenue.

Fifth. Assistants or other officers exercising the powers of Collectors of Revenue, or any portion thereof, under the provisions of this Regulation, shall be guided in every respect by the regulations which have been, or may be enacted for the management and collection of the revenue, as far as the same may be applicable to the duties committed to them respectively; and shall be considered responsible for the due performance of the duties entrusted to them; and shall be amenable to the Civil Courts of Judicature for any acts done by them in their official capacity, in opposition to the Regulations, in the same manner, and under the same rules, as the Collectors of Revenue.

A. D. 1821. REGULATION V.

*A Regulation for settling the rates at which Benares and Furruckabad Rupees shall be received in payment of the Revenue of Malgoozars, whose engagements are expressed in Gohurshahee or Tirsoolee Rupees:—*PASSED by the Governor General in Council on the 23d November 1821; corresponding with the 9th Aughun 1228 Bengal Era; the 14th Aughun 1229 Fussily; the 10th Aughun 1229 Willaity; the 14th Aughun 1278 Sumbut, and the 27th Suffer 1237 Higeree.

It is enacted by Regulation XI. 1819, that the Furruckabad rupees shall be received within the province of Benares at par with the Benares rupees: but no provision has been made for regulating the exchange in account between the said rupees and the Gohurshahee, and Tirsoolee rupees, in which it appears that the engagements of many malgoozars are expressed: moreover the batta to be taken from such malgoozars has hitherto been arbitrarily fixed, and considerable abuses have consequently prevailed. The intrinsic value of the coins having been now ascertained by a careful assay, whence it has appeared that the rupee denominated Chorah Gohurshahee exceeds, and the other descriptions of Gohurshahee rupees equal the Furruckabad rupee in value, and that the latter coin is 3 : 11 : 7 per cent. superior in value to the Tirsoolee rupee, the revenue officers have been directed to adjust their demands on the said malgoozars according to the results of the assay, subject to the general principle of receiving the Furruckabad rupee at par with the Benares rupee, and without any demand of batta on account of its inferiority in value below the local currency. In pursuance of the orders already issued in this matter, and for the purpose of making

ing generally known the results of the assays, and of removing all doubts as to the rate at which rupees denominated Gohurshahee and Tirsoolee are to be valued, the following rules have been enacted, to be in force from the date of their promulgation.

II. The Benares and Furruckabad rupees, which are now received as of equal value in all payments of the Government revenue shall be paid and received in lieu of the Gohurshahee rupees, and at par with the same in liquidation of all demands on any malgoozar or other person who may have entered into engagements with Government, expressed in any description of Gohurshahee rupee. The Gohurshahee rupee shall be held and considered as of equal value with the Furruckabad and Benares rupees in the adjustment of all claims or demands, on account of revenue arising out of such engagements as aforesaid, which may be suspended or unsettled, and no malgoozar or other person aforesaid shall be entitled to any deduction or allowance by way of batta, or the like on account of payments made or tendered by him in Benares or Furruckabad rupees, in fulfilment of engagements expressed in Gohurshahee rupees: provided always that in cases in which such deduction or allowance may have been made, and receipts granted or credit given accordingly, nothing in this Regulation shall be understood to authorize the officers of Government or individuals to make any demand on account of such deduction or allowance, nor shall any such demand be held valid.

III. All malgoozars or other persons whose engagements are expressed in Tirsoolee rupees, shall be allowed a batta of rupees 3: 11: 7 per cent. on payments made in Furruckabad or Benares rupees: that is to say, on the payment of rupees 96: 4: 5 of the Furruckabad or Benares currency, the said persons shall have credit for 100 Tirsoolee rupees, in liquidation of demands under engagements expressed in that description of rupee: provided always that all suspended or unsettled demands or accounts shall be adjusted on the same principle, but no fresh demands shall be admitted on account of any deduction or allowance made in the settlement of accounts already adjusted.

IV. All mehals held in farm within the province of Benares, whereof there may be no ancient proprietors forthcoming entitled to re-enter, subject to the payment of the jumma already fixed, being open to re-settlement on the death of the farmers, it is hereby declared and enacted that the collectors within the said province shall hereafter adjust the assessment of such estates with reference to the assets estimated in Furruckabad rupees, and that the engagements of the malgoozars of such estates shall be uniformly expressed in that currency. In like manner in cases wherein the ancient zemindars may be entitled to re-enter, subject to the payment of the jumma already fixed, the said jumma, if expressed in Gohurshahee or Tirsoolee rupees, shall be converted into Furruckabad rupees at the rates herein before specified, and the engagements of the proprietors shall be expressed in the last mentioned currency.

STANDING ORDERS AND MILITARY REGULATIONS, ISSUED TO THE BENGAL ARMY.

Commencing 1st January, 1821.

G. O. C. C. 2d January, 1821.—Rank of Officers doing duty with other Regiments.

To obviate doubts which have arisen regarding the relative rank and situation of Officers doing duty with a Regiment to which they are not permanently posted, it is notified for general information, that they are to be considered as the Juniors of their rank in that Regiment, whatever their Army Rank may be, but they are, in this their Regimental place, eligible to hold the temporary charge of a Troop or Company in the same manner as if they belonged to the Corps they are attached to, and (if young Officers) under the rules prescribed in General Orders of the 26th March 1819.

G. O. G. G. 30th December, 1820.—Forms of Batta and Gram Certificates.

The daily Commissariat Batta Certificates, heretofore signed by Officers commanding troops of Dragoons, and Companies of European Artillery and Infantry on this Establishment; and the monthly Gram Certificates, signed by Officers commanding Troops and Companies of Corps, having Horses attached to them, being found inconvenient for Vouchers, it is directed, that the same be discontinued, and instead thereof, that a general Abstract Certificate, of the subjoined form, shewing the total quantity of Rations furnished during the month, be granted under the signature of the Officer Commanding the Regiment; in submitting which for his signature, the Commissariat will return the daily Indents received from Officers Commanding Troops and Companies, for comparison with that Document, and final deposit in the Adjutant's Office of Corps respectively. In cases where Details are employed on temporary detached duties, or permanent detached Commands, the Batta and Gram Certificates are to be signed by the Officer in Command of such Details.

The Commissary General will be pleased to prepare printed Blank Certificates of the prescribed Form, and cause the same to be distributed throughout his Department, so as to reach the several Stations of the Army by the 1st of February 1821.

Batta Certificate for the Month of 1821.

No of Troops or Company.	Number entitled to charge for.	detached drawn for elsewhere.	In Hospital.	Drams stopped.	Rations of Beef.	Rations of Mutton.	Remarks.
Total Rations							
1st of 1821.							
Examined and Compared with daily Indents,				A. B. Commanding Regiment.			
D. E. Adjutant.				Graz			

92 CALCUTTA ANNUAL REGISTER 1821.

Gross Certificate of				for the Month of			1821 . .
No. of Troop or Company.	Rations.			Quantity.			Remarks.
	At three seers.	At four seers.	At 5 seers.	Mounds.	Seers.	Cks.	
Total.....							

1st of 1821. A. B. Commanding Regiment.
Examined and Compared with daily Indents, D. E. Adjutant.

G. O. C. C. 9th Jan. 1821.—Sepoys blind from Cataract to be sent to the Presidency for cure, and not Invalided.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council having determined that all Persons in the Military branch of the Service, who may present themselves from time to time to the Native Invalid Committees, afflicted with Cataract, and whose cases are likely to be relieved by Surgical operation, shall be sent down to the Presidency for that purpose, instead of being recommended for the Invalid Establishment; His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct all Officers Commanding Stations and Posts to give full effect to the recommendations of the Medical Committees in such cases, and take the earliest measures circumstances will admit of for sending the individuals to Calcutta, furnished with such assistance from their Corps as the nature of the disease may appear to require.

Descriptive Rolls of such individuals as may be thus recommended to be sent to the Presidency, signed by the Medical Committee and countersigned by the Commanding Officers of the Corps and Station, to be prepared in duplicate; and forwarded at the same time by Dawk, one copy to the Adjutant General of the Army for the information of the Commander in Chief, and the other to the Secretary to the Medical Board, in order that the necessary preparations may be made for the reception and treatment of the individuals in either of the great European or Native Hospitals.

G. O. G. G. 9th Jan. 1821.—Staff Officers who have given security to Govt. how to apply for another person to act in their absence.

Whenever Staff Officers, of any branch of the Service, who have entered into Security Bonds to Government, wish to obtain leave of absence, rendering it necessary, that another Officer should be appointed to receive temporary charge of their Office, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council directs, that their application in favor of the person whom they may be desirous of being appointed to officiate for them, be accompanied by an Engagement on the part of their Sureties to become responsible for such Officer, during the period of his charge, in the same manner and to the same extent as for themselves.

G. O. C. C. 20th Jan. 1821.—Formation of an Additional Company to the Bencool Local Corps.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council having been pleased to sanction an additional Company to the present Establishment

MILITARY REGULATIONS. 20

Establishment of the Bencoolen Local Battalion, the necessary arrangements for its immediate formation and completion are directed to be made under the following instructions.

The Company of the strength hereafter detailed, is to be composed of Volunteers from the Battalions at Barrackpore, and from the Calcutta Native Militia, and of Men to be enlisted within the Provinces wherever procurable, should Volunteers not come forward to the extent required.

The General Officer Commanding at the Presidency, will be pleased on receipt of this order, to have the Battalions above mentioned paraded for the purpose specified, and the regulations of the 6th January 1820, under which the Bencoolen Local Corps was first formed, and which are to be made applicable on the present occasion, clearly explained to the Men, with a view to their understanding the advantages therein held out to those who may volunteer to serve in the Bencoolen Local Corps.

The Company is to be of the following strength, and to be placed under the charge of Captain Manley of the 20th Regiment, to whom Descriptive Rolls of such Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates as may volunteer to form it, are to be transmitted by Commanding Officers of Corps with the least possible delay.

DETAIL.

- 1 Jemadar for Subadar,
- 1 Havildar for Jemadar,
- 5 Naiks for Havildars,
- 5 Sipahs for Naiks,
- 2 Drummers,
- 100 Sepoys.

When the Company has been completed, Captain Manley will be pleased to prepare and transmit to the Adjutant General of the Army, Descriptive Rolls in duplicate of the Men composing it.

The Volunteers are to be struck off the strength of their respective Corps from the 1st instant, paid up and settled with to that date, and furnished with the prescribed Pay and Cloathing Certificates.

All other accounts and matters connected with the Volunteers, will be adjusted by Captain Manley, by whose exertions it is expected every preparation will be made for their embarkation at as early a period as the necessary tonnage for their conveyance to Bencoolen can be provided by Government.

G. O. C. C. 20th January, 1821.—Pattern Turbans deposited for inspection.

It is notified for general information, that the pattern Turbans directed to be adopted by all the Regular Battalions of the Army on this Establishment, are ready for inspection at the Offices of the several Staff Officers specified in General Orders of the 31st May, 1820.

G. O. C. C. 20th Jan. 1821.—A uniform Knapsack to be adopted.

The Commander in Chief having it in contemplation to adopt one form of Knapsack for all the Infantry Corps of this Army, Commanding Officers of such Battalions as may now require that description of equipment, are directed to suspend the preparation of the same until the pattern Knapsack fixed on for general use be ready for inspection, of which intimation will be given in General Orders.

G.

G. O. G. G. 24th Jan. 1821.—*Pay of Europeans imprisoned by the Sentence of a C. M. how to be drawn.*

Inconvenience having arisen from the operation of that part of the General Order of the 22d April last, which directs the Pay of European Soldiers imprisoned by Sentence of Courts Martial, being charged for in Contingent Bills by the Keeper of their Prison, the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the Pay of such persons to be drawn in Abstract by Officers Commanding Troops and Companies, the same as that of other Soldiers; such portion as may be due for the period of their confinement, being however duly accounted for to the Non-Commissioned Officers charged with the Custody of the Prisoner, as directed in the General Order above referred to; which, with the modification now ordered, is to remain in full force.

G. O. C. C. 26th Jan. 1821.—*Reduction of the strength of Companies in the Marine Regiment.*

The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council having been pleased to determine, in consequence of the very limited strength of the Detachment now required from the 20th Regiment at the Eastern Settlements, that the established strength of that Regiment shall in future be the same as that of the other Regiments of the Line. Commanding Officers of the Battalions of the 20th Regiment will be pleased to take the necessary steps to give effect to the above resolution immediately on receipt of this Order.

All Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry in excess to the established strength of the other Regiments of the Line, to be borne on the Rolls as Supernumeraries, until vacancies occur in either Battalion for bringing them on the effective strength.

Promotion and Recruiting to cease in the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, until the Supernumeraries in all Ranks of both Battalions have been disposed of.

All Extra Establishments and Allowances of every description authorized with reference to the greater numerical strength of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry to cease, or to be placed on the same footing as those of the other Regiments of the Line.

Mem. 26th Jan. 1821.—Erratum Corrected.

The Commander in Chief desires to correct an error which has been discovered in the list of Establishments authorized for the troops of Native Horse Artillery, in General Orders of the 22d September, 1817.

For "2 Bullock Drivers for extra Tumbrils," read 2 Bullock Drivers for each extra Tumbril.

G. O. G. G. 27th Jan. 1821.—*Establishment of the Select Committee of Artillery Officers.*

The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that a permanent Select Committee of Artillery Officers, shall be established at the Presidency, assembling as occasion may require, to report upon any professional matter submitted for their consideration by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, or by the Military Board.

No alterations in Ordnance Carriages or Articles of Artillery and Magazine Equipment, are on any account to be received or adopted

adopted into the Service, without being previously reported upon by this Committee, to whom all such matters will be invariably referred.

In cases where the Military Board find cause to desire the adoption, or introduction of any alteration in Articles of Ordnance Equipment, contrary to the opinion of the Select Committee, a reference on the question at issue will be made, for the final decision of Government by the Board.

The attention of the Committee will be particularly given to suggesting such measures as may tend to establish and preserve uniformity in the principal Articles of Ordnance Equipment, including Carriages of every description.

The following Officers will constitute the Committee:

The Principal Commissary of Ordnance.

The Principal Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.

The Agent for Gun Carriages at the Presidency.

The Model Master and Superintendent Tangent Scale Department, and the two Officers of Artillery at Dum-Dum, next in Seniority to the Commandant, who, as a Member of the Board, to which the Proceedings will be submitted, is not put upon the Committee. The Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery will act as Secretary to the Committee, Ex-Officio.

G. O. G. G. 27th Jan. 1821.—*Officers appointed to the Command of Corps and not those in temporary charge, entitled to draw Off-reckonings.*

To remove any doubts that may exist on the subject of drawing Compensation in lieu of Off-reckonings, and to prevent references attended with much trouble and inconvenience to the Clothing Board, it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned, that the Officer appointed to the Command, altho' not actually present with the Corps, and not the Officer in charge during his absence, is in all cases the person properly entitled to that Compensation.

Superintending Surgeon Law will remain at Mhow, and, in addition to his former charge, is directed to inspect and report upon the Hospitals of the Nurbuddah Field Force. All Reports and Returns usually made to Superintending Surgeons by the Medical Staff of Corps are accordingly to be made to Mr. Law by the Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons having Medical charge of Corps or Detachments serving with that Force.

G. O. C. C. 30th Jan. 1821.—*Dy. Supg. Surgeon fixed at Cawnpore.*

Superintending Surgeon Keys is appointed to Rajepootana, and will join the Head Quarters at Nusserabad on the expiration of his leave of absence.

Officiating Deputy Superintending Surgeon Hunter is to be stationed at Cawnpore, the great extent of that Division of the Army rendering an assistant to the Superintending Surgeon necessary. The Commander in Chief expects that the Superintending Surgeon and the Deputy will never at the same time be absent from Cawnpore, the Head-Quarters of the Division.

G. O. G. G. 27th Jan. 1821.—*Orphan School allowance for Children, how to be drawn.*

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council having understood that much inconvenience has arisen, in consequence of delays attendant on the realization of Orphan School Allowance, occasioned by the removal of European Detachments to stations remote from

from the residence of the Secretaries of Station Orphan Committees, his Lordship in Council is pleased to direct, that, from and after the 1st of April next, the Allowance granted to Children on the Orphan School Rolls, be drawn direct from Pay Masters, by Officers drawing the Pay or having immediately charge or command of the Parents or Guardians of Children respectively.

2. These Allowances are to be drawn Monthly in separate Abstracts, accompanied by Review Rolls duly certified and authenticated, which will be sufficient vouchers for Pay Masters paying the Abstracts and charging the amount upon their Disbursements.

3. The period up to which the pay of Orphan Children has been received and paid to their Parents or Guardians, is to be invariably noticed in the column of Remarks of the Review Rolls forwarded to the Adjutant General, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and ultimately of the General Management.

4. The Orphan School Allowance having been granted by Government, for the Children of European Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, borne on the School Rolls, upon the express condition of the Children being sent to the Orphan School at the Presidency on reaching the age of three years, unless the Station Committees permit their remaining longer with their Parents or Guardians, on being satisfied of their ability to educate them, Commanding Officers of Corps or Detached Companies, in every instance where this Regulation may be neglected or unattended to, are enjoined upon the application of the Station Committee, to enforce the Regulation or to strike the Children off the Rolls; discontinuing in such case to draw their Orphan Allowance, and putting the Guardians or Parents of Children thus unauthorizedly detained beyond the limited age, under stoppages, until the whole Allowance which may have been issued to them be recovered.

G. O. C. C. 1st Feb. 1821.—*Irregular sentences Battalion Courts Martial.*

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief has observed, that several Sepoys have been recently convicted by Regimental and Battalion Courts Martial, of a breach of the Standing Orders of their Corps, on the charge of lending Money, on interest, to Bazar or Towns people, His Lordship deems it necessary to declare, that he cannot sanction the existence of any such order in this Army. His Lordship approves and confirms the Standing Orders of Corps, prohibiting Soldiers lending Money on interest to their Comrades, and announcing that the interference of the Commanding Officer of the Corps, or Company, shall invariably be refused to aid the recovery of any sum so lent: But His Lordship considers a Soldier to be at liberty to dispose of his Money, out of his Corps, without any restriction, but those which the Laws of the Land impose.

G. O. C. C. 1st Feb. 1821.—*Punishments exceeding 300 lashes not to be carried into effect until approved by the Officer commanding the district.*

No punishment awarded by a Regimental or other inferior Court Martial which shall exceed 300 Lashes is ever to be carried into execution, until approved by the General or other Officer Commanding the Division.

Note. The Commanding Officer of the Battalion, Detachment or Regiment

Regiment who assembled the Court Martial, is therefore precluded from approving or disapproving the proceedings where more than 300 Lashes are awarded. The approval rests with the Officer Commanding the Division, that he may always prevent punishment going too far. But the Officer by whose Orders the Court was held may from ulterior considerations still further diminish or entirely remit the Corporal punishment. Letter A. G. No. 6232, 2d March, 1821.

G. O. G. G. 3d Feb. 1821.—Quarterly Returns of Horses selected from the Ranks by Officers to be sent to the Military Accountant.

To enable the Pay Department to bring to immediate credit the regulated Price of Horses selected from the Ranks, or Remount, by Officers as Chargers, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council directs that Quarterly Returns, commencing on the first April ensuing, be forwarded by Commanding Officers of Cavalry Regiments, and by the Officer Commanding the Battalion of Horse Artillery, to the Accountant to the Military Department, agreeably to the following form.

RETURN of Horses selected from the Ranks or Remount by Officers of ——— as Chargers during the preceding Quarter.

Name and Rank of selecting Officer.	Date of Selection.	Class of Horse.	Price.
Captain A. B. Lieutenant C. D.		Stud Horse. Commissariat Remount.	

Examined

(Signed) C. D.

Adjutant.

(Signed) A. B.

Commanding.

G. O. C. C. Feb. 17, 1821.—Periodical leave of absence to the Native Troops.

The Commander in Chief adverting to the great distance at which many of the Regiments of the Native Army are stationed from the Provinces whence they are recruited, is gratified that circumstances enable his Lordship this year to extend the usual period of furlough. On the receipt of this Order at Stations, respectively, ten Privates and two Non-Commissioned Officers in each Troop and Company, with a proportion of Native Commissioned Officers are to be allowed leave of absence until 31st October next. The indulgence is to be extended to the 30th of November for all Corps stationed beyond the Jumna and in the Province of Cuttack. Commanding Officers will be careful that leave is granted with strict regard to priority of claims, and to limit the time granted to each individual with reference to the distance of their homes and the nature of their business, so as to allow as full a participation as possible in this indulgence.

With the same view His Excellency is pleased to permit the Officers Commanding in Sangur, Hussingabad, Mhow, Neemuch, and in Rajpootana, to extend the proportion of Men on leave of absence to fifteen Privates in each Troop or Company, if they find it practicable without material inconvenience to the public Service. On the other hand they are directed to narrow the limit

+ E

of

of the indulgence granted by this Order, if local circumstances render it necessary, reporting the same to Head Quarters.

Officers and Men going on leave are to be reminded of the necessity of giving notice to their Regiments if sickness should detain them at their homes, and of the penalties attached to overstaying their leave.

G. O. G. G. Feb. 17, 1821.—Extraordinary or Contingent Charges how to be brought to account.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council having observed, that Charges totally foreign to the proper range of Commissariat expenditure have been brought on the Disbursements of that Department, in consequence of various Officers Commanding Stations, Posts and Detachments, irregularly directing the Commissariat to defray Contingent Expenses, which fall properly within the limits assigned to the Barrack Department, or Station Staff, His Lordship in Council prohibits this practice in future, and directs, that all Bills for Extraordinary or Contingent Charges, arising out of Orders issued by Commanding Officers, shall be regularly presented to the Pay Department, with the view of being finally submitted to Government, by Entry on the Monthly Contingent List of the Military Accountant.

Ditto.—Rate to be paid for Killing Dogs.

The charge for Domes employed in killing Dogs running loose about the Military Cantonments, (when a resort to that measure is deemed necessary by Officers Commanding Posts and Stations,) is in future to be limited to two Annas per Dog.

G. O. G. G. 17th Feb. 1821.—Certificate required from applicants for Lord Clive's Pension.

In obedience to Instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council notifies in General Orders, that Widows of Officers admitted to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund by this Government, will not be received on the Fund in England unless they produce a Certificate from the Pay Department, specifying the date of admission and the period to which the Pension has been paid in India.

G. O. G. G. Feb. 17, 1821.—Rules of the Court of Directors regarding Furlough.

In order fully to inform the Officers upon this Establishment of the existing Regulations, with respect to Furlough to Europe; as well as to Check the Practice, which to a certain extent has lately prevailed, of Military Officers postponing their Return to their duty for a period longer than is compatible with the good of the service; the following Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, under date the 13th September, 1820, is published to the Army; and the Most Noble the Governor General in Council directs, that a printed Copy of this Order be furnished from the Adjutant General's Office, to every Officer who shall obtain the permission of Government to proceed to Europe on Furlough.

“ Officers coming to England on Furlough, are required, as soon as they arrive, to report their arrival and address by letter to our Secretary, forwarding at the same time, the Certificates which they received in India.

“ In all cases of Furlough, whether it be granted for private affairs or on Sick Certificate, Officers are required to join the Establishment

Enactment to which they belong, at the expiration of three years from the commencement of their Furlough, unless they shall have obtained an extension of leave from us six months before the expiration of the said term of three years."

"Extensions of Furlough will not in future be granted, except in cases of sickness, certified in the manner prescribed in our Dispatch of the 3d January 1817, or in cases in which it shall be proved to us that a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary."

[* Published in Government General Orders dated 29th July, 1817.]

"When under any such circumstances an Officer shall have obtained an extension of Furlough to a given period, he must at the expiration thereof apply for, and obtain permission either to return to his duty, or reside a further time in Europe."

"The Act of the 33d George 3d Cap. 52, Sec. 70, as it respects Military Officers, applies only to cases of Sickness, Infirmary or inevitable Accident, and no Officer will be hereafter considered eligible to return to the Service, after five years absence, under that Enactment, who has failed to obtain from us agreeably to the foregoing Regulations an extension of Furlough, under the circumstances referred to in the Act."

"The plea of ignorance of the Regulations will not hereafter be admitted as any justification of the breach of them; but Officers who shall come home on Furlough, and who shall not in due time apply, so as to effect their return to the Presidency to which they belong, within the period of three years from the commencement of their Furlough, will subject themselves to the loss of the Service; unless they shall be permitted by us to remain a further time in this country."

G. O. C. C. Feb. 17, 1821.—*Quarterly Returns of printed Books with Regiments to be more accurate.*

The Commander in Chief calls attention to the Regulation published in General Orders under date the 16th June, 1816. The incorrectness of the Quarterly Returns of Printed Books transmitted from the several Corps and Departments furnishing this Document, has been brought under His Lordship's notice. The Medical Regulations in particular are in few instances duly accounted for; the copy in the possession of the Medical Officers being frequently omitted in the Returns, and the second copy of the Addenda has been still more generally overlooked.

MEMORANDUM.

Notice to the Army from the Military Widows' Fund.

The Managers of the Military Widows' Fund desire to announce to the Officers of the Army, that the Additional Rules and proposed Alterations in the former Regulations of the Widows' Fund, which were circulated to the Members of that Institution from the Office of the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, have been approved of by a very great Majority, and are accordingly to have effect from this date.

27th Feb. 1821.

G. O. C. C. March 1, 1821.—*Re-enrolment of Soldiers after Desertion.*

To obviate mistakes which have arisen, the Commander in Chief finds it necessary to explain that the Rule prescribed in General Orders of the 6th of October 1817, for obtaining His Excellency's sanction to the re-enrolment of Soldiers who have deserted, or from

any other cause have been struck off the strength of Regiments, applies only to the case of Native Soldiers. Europeans who may desert and be apprehended afterwards are to be immediately entered on the Returns and Rolls of the Corps to which they belong, as "rejoined from desertion;" but the place of a Native deserter being usually filled up immediately, if he were to be re-enrolled upon his apprehension, there would often be a man in excess to the established complement, for which special authority is always necessary, and must be applied for to the Commander in Chief.

G. O. G. G. 1st Feb. 1821.—Neemuch attached to the 13th Division of the Barrack Department.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the Military Buildings of the Station of Neemuch, and its dependencies, shall be annexed to the 13th Division of the Barrack Department.

G. O. C. C. 6th March, 1821.—Native Out-Pensioners how re-enrolled on Invalid Battalion.

The following Privates, on the Native Out-Pension Establishment, having been reported fit for Garrison duty, under instructions conveyed to the Out-Pension Committees, in General Orders by the Commander in Chief of the 31st May and 14th July 1820, are transferred to the Native Invalid Battalions from the 1st Proximo; viz.

Form Rolls No. 1 and 2, furnished by the Allahabad Out-Pension Committee, to the 1st Battalion Native Invalids.

ROLL NO. 1,

Bhoree Sing. Purgass Sing. Pulwau Sing, &c.

The Acting Adjutant of Native Invalids at Allahabad, or the Officer to whom the duty of paying the Stipends is assigned, will make known to the individuals their transfer to Native Invalid Battalions, and after paying up their arrears due at the period of transfer from the Out-Pension Establishment, will direct the Men to join the Head-Quarters of the Battalions on which they are respectively enrolled. Each man is to be furnished with a Certificate of the date to which his stipend has been paid and a Descriptive Long Roll—Duplicates of these Documents will at the same time be forwarded by Dawk to the Commanding Officer of the Battalion to which the individual has been transferred. The Out-Pension Rolls or Certificates in the possession of the Transfers are to be reclaimed, and transmitted to the Military Auditor General.

G. O. C. C. 6th March, 1821.—King's Regulation Grey Cloth to be worn as Pantaloon to the Artillery and Local Light Infantry.

Cloth denominated "King's Regulation Grey," which in General Orders by the Commander in Chief of the 18th November last, was substituted as the uniform colour for the Pantaloon or Overalls of all Corps wearing French Grey, is in future to be adopted as the established Uniform in the Regiment of Artillery and Local Light Infantry or other Corps, which have heretofore worn Blue or Green Pantaloon or Overalls.

G. O. G. G. 1st March, 1821.—Engineers who execute Public Works to receive an aggregate compensation and not a monthly allowance.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to rescind that portion of the General Orders of the 6th February 1810, fixing a Scale of personal Allowance to be drawn Monthly by Engineer Officers when employed in the Execution of Public Works, upon

upon trust, and in lieu thereof to resolve, that a special remuneration for such Works, shall in future be granted by Government, proportionate to the merits of Executive Officers respectively with reference to the Military Board's Report thereon, after the completion Survey shall have been received.

G. O. G. G. 1st March, 1821.—*A Garrison Assistant Surgeon appointed to Asseer Gurh.*

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of a Garrison Assistant Surgeon to the Fortress of Asseer Gurh, on the same footing in every respect as Simzar Appointments at Buxar and Monghyr.

Ditto.—*Riding Masters to draw the same Batta as Conductors.*

His Lordship in Council is pleased to direct, that Riding Masters of Cavalry Corps, shall, from this date, be placed on the same footing, in regard to Batta, as Conductors of Ordnance.

G. O. C. C. 8th March, 1821.—*Committee Reports on the admission of Horses where to be sent.*

The Reports of Committees of Officer on Horses passed into the Service, when not tendered by a Commissariat Officer, which Commanding Officers of Regiments of Cavalry were directed by General Orders of the 2d October 1819, to transmit to the Commissariat Field Officer, of Accounts, (now abolished,) are in future to be forwarded to the nearest Commissariat Officer, where such Regimental Committees shall be held.

G. O. C. C. 9th March, 1821.—*The Hospital Registers and Returns in the Office of Superintending Surgeons to be carefully preserved.*

The attention of Superintending Surgeons is called to the 10th Article of the Appendix to the Medical Regulations, and to the necessity of a strict compliance with its provisions, in order to guard against the embarrassment and possibly serious injury to the service that must always result from any neglect in the preservation of the Documents connected with the duties of Medical supervision in the several Military divisions.

G. O. G. G. 10th March, 1821.—*Conveyance of Clothing to Corps.*

In cases where Public Cattle cannot with conveniency be furnished for the conveyance of Army Clothing to its destination in the interior of the Country, Officers Commanding Stations and Posts are authorized to pass Indents on the Commissariat for such Carriage as may appear to be absolutely requisite on this account; the Expence of which will be charged to the Off-Reckoning Fund.

Additional Rule for the Bengal Military Bank.

With a view to guard against any misapprehension that might be entertained, regarding the peculiar object of the Bengal Military Bank, established by General Orders of the 23d December last, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, that the Bank having been instituted for the purpose of affording Officers a ready mode of remitting and accumulating portions of their Allowances, it is not intended that it should receive large sums of Money already possessed by Individuals; such an extension of the Concerns of the Bank being inconsistent with the Plan and Spirit of the Institution.

His Lordship in Council is further pleased to announce, that the 5th Clause of the Regulations of the Military Bank,

is

is equally applicable to Native as to European Regiments; and that, in any case where the native Officers and Men of a Regiment or Battalion, may form a Regimental Savings Bank, under the authority of their Commanding Officer, the same facilities of remittance through the Pay Master of the division are to be afforded to them, and their aggregate remittances carried to account in the same manner as those of an European Regiment.

Subadars and Jemadars are also authorized to remit any sum of Money, not less than Ten Sicca Rupees, and without fractions, to the Military Bank in Calcutta, in their own name, through the Officer Commanding their Company.

G. O. G. G. 10th March 1821.—Allowance for repairs of the Camp Equipage Pioneers reduced.

The strength of the Corps of Pioneers having been considerably reduced since the 31st October, 1818, when 53 Rupees were sanctioned for the Monthly Repair of its Camp Equipage, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, at the recommendation of the Military Board, directs that, that Allowance be reduced to 30 Rupees per mensem, from the 1st instant.

G. O. C. C. 16th March, 1821.—Regular inspection of Bullocks by Artillery Officers.—Light Train Bullocks to assist in bringing in their own fodder.

The Commander in Chief calls the attention of Commanding Officers of Artillery to the regular inspection of the whole of the Draft and Carriage Bullocks allotted to the stations, at which, respectively, they may be serving—whether belonging to the Battering or Field Transport Trains; each of which they should cause to be regularly superintended by the Bullock Serjeants allowed by the Regulations; attention to those branches being no less their duty than toward the Cattle of the Light Trains, in all respects, of Feeding, cleaning, and proper treatment. This can be done without interfering with the management of the Officers of the Commissariat, by whom those of the former descriptions have been ordered to be worked on all ordinary occasions for the Public Service, whether in collecting Fodder, or in the conveyance of Magazine Stores—or in the collecting Building materials in the Barrack Department and the like. It is only in these respects necessary to prevent the Cattle being over-worked or neglected so as to fall in their serviceable condition. The Commander in Chief is not aware of any hindrance to the employment, also, of the Bullocks of the Light Train, for the conveyance of their own Fodder, which may always be accomplished by the spare proportion and such others as are required for the purpose, which His Excellency expects will be attended to, the Commissariat being at pains to procure their Fodder in situations the most contiguous to the quarters of the Field Trains.

All Bullock Serjeants are to be distinctly understood to be moveable with the Companies to which they properly belong.

G. O. G. G. 17th March 1821.—Appointment of a Veterinary Surgeon to the Body Guard.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Hodgson, Veterinary Surgeon at Hissar, to be Veterinary Surgeon to His Lordship's Body Guard, and to superintend the tuition of Veterinary Students at Bally Gunge, on the same scale

scale of Allowances as Medical Officers of that class serving with His Majesty's Dragoon Regiments on this Establishment.

G. O. G. 17th March, 1821.—Addition to the Establishment of Cuttack Legion.

His Lordship in Council directs that the following increase be made to the present Establishment of the Cuttack Legion.

• Six (6) Gun Lascars on the same scale of Allowances as those of other Local Corps.

• One (1) Bugle Major on the same scale of Allowances as the Bugle Major in the Gorruckpore Light Infantry.

Nine (9) Horses. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 \text{ for two Ammunition Cars,} \\ \text{AND} \\ 1 \text{ for the Bugle Major.} \end{array} \right.$

G. O. C. C. 23d March 1821.—Abstract Muster Roll to be furnished to the Surgeon.

Officers Commanding Regiments and Battalions are directed to cause a correct Abstract of the Muster Roll to be regularly furnished by the Adjutant to the Surgeon in Medical charge of the Corps on the day after Muster. This Abstract must distinctly exhibit the number present, on duty, and on Command but receiving Medicines from the Surgeon, and also those absent on leave, and such Detachments as may be under charge of other Medical Officers. Officers Commanding Detachments are likewise immediately after Muster to furnish an Abstract Muster Return to the Surgeon from whom they receive Medical attendance.

G. O. C. C. 3d April, 1821.—A Havildar promoted for gallantry and good conduct.

The Commander in Chief is pleased, as a mark of his approbation of the distinguished conduct of Havildar Duldeep Sing of the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry, on the occasion of the late successful night attack, on the Camp of the freebooter Bheem Sing on the 28th January last, and in consideration of the very excellent character he has borne during the course of his Service, to promote that Non-Commissioned Officer to the Rank of Jemadar from the 28th January last.

On the trial of Dupyee, inhabitant of the Cantonment Bazar at Lohargong, who was tried for murdering a woman at the same place and found guilty, the Commander in Chief made the following remarks.

G. O. C. C. 5th April, 1821.

The Commander in Chief has considered with attention the observation so justly submitted to him by the Court of the possible conception in the Prisoner that he was not committing a Crime when he murdered his sister-in-law. The likelihood that such might actually have been the case, places the Commander in Chief in a dilemma between enforcing a Capital Sentence for an Act which the Prisoner may not, according to the usages of his Country and in the absence of all due warning, have thought visitable with any Severity, or giving by lenity a degree of confirmation to the lamentable prejudice that such an atrocious deed was not an outrage to all Natural Laws: The difficulty experienced on this occasion proves

proves the judiciousness of the course adopted by the Court in awarding the Punishment of Death, and leaving the peculiar character of the case to be weighed by the Commander in Chief. Under the singular circumstances represented, the Commander in Chief will not direct the execution of the Capital Sentence: But, as it is still necessary that a visible infliction should prevent the supposition of the Crime's being lightly considered, the punishment is hereby commuted into Labor in Irons on the Roads for Five Years from the present date. Such Orders will be issued as shall preclude in future any plea of belief on the part of a Camp Follower, that murder committed within a Cantonment, where British Jurisdiction is in full activity, can be palliated by the principles or customs of his Tribe.*

G. O. G. G. 14th April, 1821.—Establishment for the Rocket Troop allowed.

With reference to General Orders of the 7th July 1817, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to grant, from the 1st Proximo, the following Establishment and Allowance to the Officer Commanding the Rocket Troop, for the maintenance and repair of the Equipments attached to the Camels of that Troop, which, with the assistance of the Forge and Carpenters allowed by General Orders of the 26th of February 1820, is considered amply sufficient to cover all expences on that account.

<i>In Cantonments.</i>	<i>Marching, or in the Field.</i>
<i>Per Mensem.</i>	
1 Mistry Moochee, Sonat Rupees 10	12
2 Moochees, each at 6, " 12	each 8, 16

For maintenance and repair of Camel Saddles, Jools, Gear and Equipments of every description, including Nose Sticks, Cotton Rope, Thread Twine, and Curry Combs, Sonat Rupees 187 per Mensem.

N. B. The Cantys, or Saddle Trees, to be renewed every five years, at the expence of Government.

G. O. G. G. 14th April, 1821.—Form of Survey Report on Boats.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following Form of Survey Report to be observed on such Boats as may hereafter be taken up by the Commissariat Department, for any branch of the Public Service. *Report*

* Proclamation is ordered to be made at the Stations and Garrisons at and beyond the frontiers (Ludheana, Aseergurh, Mhow, Hussingabad, Neemuch, Saugur, Lohargong and at the Stations in Oude,) once a quarter, viz. on the 1st day of January, April, July, and October, apprizing the Camp followers of their being liable to the penalties attached by the British Regulations to murder and other offences, in order that no man who may unite himself to any cantonment or station of ours within a foreign territory, shall be able to plead the usages of his own tribe or country when brought to trial before a Court Martial for Crimes committed within the Military limits.

Circ. Lett. A. G. 10th May, 1821.

*Report of a Committee of Survey held by Order of
to examine Boats, provided for the transport of
President.*

182

} Members. }

No.	Description.	Tonnage.	Draft of water unladen.	CREW.			REMARKS.	
				Mandy.	Goat ah.	Dandies.	By the Com- missariat.	By the Committee of Survey.
							In this Column the Commissariat Officers will state generally the Condition of the Boats, their Choppers, Jhaumps, Rigging, Sails, and ground Tackle, how far complete.	The Committee having satisfied themselves that the Statement by the Commissariat is correct and is acknowledged to be so by the receiving Officer, will enter their report to that effect in this Column. When a Commissioned Officer is proceeding in Charge of the Boats to be surveyed, he should be on the Committee: In other cases of a Warrant Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer; or Native Sirdar, he should be in attendance.
Attending the Committee,							_____, President.	
_____, Assistant Commissary Genl.							_____, Member.	
_____, Commanding.							_____, Member.	

G. O. G. 14th April, 1821.—Form of Returns for Commissariat Establishments and Cattle.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council having taken into consideration the inconvenience arising from the want of uniformity in the existing mode of vouching for permanent and temporary Establishments paid by the Commissariat, and being of opinion that the object of Muster Rolls or Nominal Lists is inapplicable to such Establishments, His Lordship in Council directs that the following rules be substituted for those now in force on that head :

First.—That Numerical Abstracts, countersigned by Commanding Officers, be furnished as Vouchers for all Bills, for Cattle Attendants, Deoly Bearers, and Ferry Boat Establishments.

Secondly.—That Numerical Abstracts, countersigned by Surgeons, in charge of European Hospitals, shall accompany all Bills for Hospital Establishments.

Thirdly.—That neither Muster Rolls, nor certified Numerical Abstracts be required for other Establishments, authorized by the Commissary General, the extent of such Establishments being subject to the review of the Military Board, and security being duly taken for all Subordinate Agents, invested with the care of Public property.

It also appearing that the Review Rolls of Cattle now used as Vouchers by the Commissariat are defective, it being in many cases impracticable to apply them as checks to the feeding Bills, and the confusion thence resulting, having been aggravated by the practice of drawing for Cattle, and their Attendants on Command, not in the Bills for the Months in which they are on Command, but in arrears, as periods indefinitely remote; the Governor General in

† F

Council

47 CALCUTTA ANNUAL REGISTER 1821.

Council farther directs, that the annexed Form be adopted for all Monthly Returns of Bullocks and their Attendants, and that a similar one be used for Elephants and Camels, and the Attendants attached to them.

Monthly Return of the Bullocks with their Drivers, attached to the Station of Agra, for the Month of January.

AGRA, 1st February, 1821.

BULLOCKS.											DRIVERS.				REMARKS.
Date.	Present at the station			On Command				Present at the station.		On Command.		Total.			
	Fed at 3 Secrs.	At 2 do.		At 1 do.		At 3 do.	At 2 do.	Total.	Sirdars.	Drivers.	Sirdars.	Drivers.	Sirdars.	Drivers.	
1	2	8	60	10	40	0	120	2	35	1	25	3	60	<p>On Bullock died on Command at Ally Ghur in the morning.</p> <p>17 Ditto transferred from the Cawnpore Commissariat.</p> <p>1 Ditto detached on Command to Ally Ghur in the morning.</p> <p>6 Ditto transferred to the Meerut Commissariat.</p> <p>1 Driver (in excess) discharged; the Bullock detached on the 5th having arrived at Ally Ghur.</p> <p>2 Bullocks returned from Command from Ally Ghur.</p>	
2	2	8	60	10	40	0	120	2	35	1	25	3	60		
3	2	3	60	9	40	0	110	2	25	1	25	3	60		
4	10	17	60	9	40	0	186	2	44	1	25	3	69		
5	10	16	60	10	40	0	136	2	43	1	26	3	69		
6	10	16	60	10	40	0	136	2	40	1	26	3	66		
7	10	10	60	10	40	0	130	2	40	1	26	3	65		
8	10	10	60	10	40	0	130	2	40	1	25	3	65		
9	3	12	62	10	38	0	130	2	40	1	24	3	65		
10 to 31															
Total Days	64	99	642	88	358	0	1151	18	353	9	226	27	579		

(Signed)

C. D.
Lieut. Colonel
Comd. at Agra.

(Signed)

A. B.
S. A. C. G.

G. O. G. G. 14th April 1821.—Boat Allowance to Gazeepore of Cavalry Officers.

Misapprehension appearing to exist as to the extent which the special indulgence of Boat Allowance sanctioned by Government to Cavalry and Horse Artillery Officers when ordered to repair to Gazeepore, for the purpose of admitting Horses into the Service the property of the Honorable Company, is intended to embrace; the Most Noble the Governor General in Council notifies to the Army, that return Boat Allowance to his Corps, can only be passed to an Officer who may actually have been serving with it at the period of his nomination to the Committee.—Officers absent from their Regiments when appointed to the Ghazeepore Committee, will draw Boat Allowance from the Station where the order may reach them to Ghazeepore, and in return thence to such Station, provided it is not below Benares.

G. O. C. C. 19th April, 1821.—Bullock Serjeants to move with their Companies.

Kurnaul Station Orders by Lieutenant Colonel Patton, C. B. under date the 1st instant, appointing Bombardier William Davy, 3d Company 1st Battalion of Artillery, Bullock Serjeant at that Station, is confirmed. This appointment is not intended to remove Bombardier Davy from his Company; and the Commander in Chief takes the present opportunity to desire, that on this and all similar occasions it is to be clearly understood, that Artillery men appointed to the situation of Bullock Serjeant are invariably to move with their Companies, and to be succeeded by men selected from the relieving Companies.

The following Remarks by the Commander in Chief were issued on the publication of Subadar Shekh Fuqueera's sentence, who was tried for intoxication at Fort William on the 9th April 1821.

G. O. C. C. 19th April, 1821.—Remarks on the treatment of Native Officers in Arrest.

The Commander in Chief observes with disapprobation that in this case the Prisoner was subjected to a strictness as well as publicity of Confinement not required by any circumstances apparent on the Record. The unnecessary severity and disgrace thus inflicted would have induced the Commander in Chief to grant a Remission of the Sentence, had it not been that Documents in the Office prove Shaik Fuqueera to have discredited himself by similar exhibitions of intoxication at Ceylon. Officers Commanding Corps or Detachments are to recollect that a Native Officer placed in arrest may on trial exonerate himself from the Charge; Therefore it must be improper to use without real necessity any procedure towards him which immediately lowers him in the eyes of Sepoys.

G. O. C. C. 26th April, 1821.—Mullye and Bhagulpore dependent on Danapoor.

The Commander in Chief understanding that doubts are entertained whether the General Officer Commanding the Dinapore Division of the Army has any control over the Troops at Mullye and Bhagulpore, His Excellency is pleased to notify that the Posts of Mullye and Bhagulpore are, as well as Titalia and Monghier, dependencies upon Dinapore, and are accordingly to be visited by the Major General and the Superintending Surgeon in their tours of inspection.

44 CALOUTTA ANNUAL REGISTER 1821.

G. O. C. C. 28th April, 1821.—*A Jemadar dismissed for disgraceful conduct.*

In the Report of Enquiry into offences against the harmony and discipline of the 6th Troop Native Horse Artillery, of which a Non-Commissioned Officer and two Troopers were convicted and disgraced, as appeared in General Orders of the 7th December 1820, the Most Noble the Commander in Chief remarked with concern the unwarrantable conduct of Mohobut Khan, the Jemadar of that Troop. From the information which the Commander in Chief was thence led to seek respecting the Jemadar's general character and behaviour, it appears that on a similar occasion in the foregoing year, Mahobut Khan had escaped, solely thro' the lenity of his Commanding Officer, the being subjected to His Excellency's notice for the same mischievous attempts to sow dissension between the Mussulmans and Hindoos in the Troop. The repetition of such a practice after the warning he had received, renders Mohobut Khan in the opinion of the Commander in Chief unworthy to bear a Commission in the Honorable Company's Army: therefore His Excellency is pleased to direct that he, the said Mohobut Khan, be paid up and discharged from the Service.

Dhunny Sing, Jemadar, 4th Cavalry, was tried and found guilty at Neemuch of the following charges, and sentenced to be suspended for four months.

Charges. " Dhunny Sing, Jemadar, 8th Troop, 4th Regiment " Light Cavalry, placed in arrest on the following Charges.

G O. C. C. 30th April 1821.

1st. " For gross neglect of duty on the evening of the 9th or " Morning of the 10th Instant, in having suffered while in Command of the Quarter Guard, 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, two of the Regimental Standards, to be stolen from the Guard Room, " and in not knowing that the Standards had been removed, though " especially responsible for their safety, till informed of it by " Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Mactier, after Sun-rise on the " Morning of the 10th instant.

2d. For disobedience of orders and neglect of duty in having " omitted to Parade and inspect his Guard, and to ascertain the " safety of such articles as were placed under his protection at " day-light on the 10th instant, as required by the Standing Orders of the Regiment.

3. " For disobedience of the Standing Orders of the Regiment in " having, about 7 o'Clock on the Evening of the 9th instant, quitted " his Guard, and in not returning to it until about 9 o'Clock of the " same Evening."

On this sentence the following remarks were made by the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief regrets that he cannot consider the application of the Court for a Remission of the Penalty adjudged in the case of Jemadar Dhunny Sing as justly suited to the Case. The infirm state of the Jemadar's health had been kindly consulted by the Officer Commanding the Regiment, none but interior duties devoid of fatigue having been for some time assigned to him. In these there is strong reason to fear he was habitually lax and inattentive, as it is not conceivable that any circumstance but the observation of his indulging himself in such neglect could have encouraged men of the Regiment to hazard the incurring a Capital Sentence

MILITARY REGULATIONS.

tence for the purpose of disgracing him. Neglect of a prescribed act cannot be palliated by the plea that the Order disregarded was a commonplace one: Because an Order can only bear the character of being commonplace from its referring to some duty so constantly necessary as that the direction for its performance is perpetual.

The Crime proved against Jemadar Dhunny Sing was his Breach of the plainest Standing Order of the Corps, which enjoined only what must be the invariable duty of the Officer on every Regimental Guard, and which required for its fulfilment nothing more than his stepping out of the Officers into the Men's Guard Room, when the degree of indisposition which he was suffering did not prevent his marching off with the Relieved Guard.

G. O. C. C. 3d May, 1821—Indents for medicines to be carefully made out and permission to use the public medicines for the Sick in general.

It having come to the notice of the Commander in Chief, that considerable inconvenience has recently arisen in the Medical Department of the Army, from the Commission of various irregularities by Medical Staff in charge of Corps and Detachments, in the mode of drawing up and presenting their periodical Indents for Medicines for Supply to the General Dispensary and several Field Depôts, whereby the intentions of Government for regulating and limiting the consumption of Medical Stores have been mainly defeated, and unnecessary and vexatious correspondence has been forced upon Superintending Surgeons of Divisions; His Excellency thinks proper to call the attention of all Medical Officers to the rules provided on this head in Article 13th Section 2d, and Article 17th Section 4th of the Code of Medical Regulations, with a view to their undeviating adherence to them in future. Superintending Surgeons are accordingly enjoined to take care that all indents from Medical Officers serving within their circle of Superintendence, be henceforth prepared and presented in strict conformity with Rule;—and are required in no instance to admit of a departure from the letter of the Regulation on this head, except where the particular circumstances and urgency of the case may seem to justify its relaxation; reporting to the Medical Board, and ultimately to His Excellency, (through the General or other Officers Commanding Divisions, who are expected to afford the Superintending Surgeons prompt support in the execution of their duty,) all instances of wilful perseverance in error.—It having come to the knowledge of His Excellency that some individuals interpreting the declaratory clause subjoined to the Form of Indent by its bare letter rather than its spirit, have chosen to understand it as precluding them from exhibiting Medicine to all individuals not immediately borne on the Rolls of the Corps to which they are attached; His Excellency is pleased to declare the intention of Government in requiring the assent, to have been to prevent misapplication and abuse, and not to restrain its Servants from obeying the dictates of humanity.—Medical Officers will accordingly be approved in giving the clause a liberal interpretation, and in extending within due bounds their professional assistance to all persons immediately connected with the Corps or Detachments to which they belong, although not exactly borne on the Rolls, and generally to all cases where humane considerations seem urgently to require it. G.

G. O. G. G. 19th May, 1821. Corps marching from what Pay Office to get their arrears.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council directs, that when Corps move in the course of Relief, or otherwise, all arrears due for Musters taken prior to their march, shall be paid by the Deputy Paymaster of the circle within which the Troops may have been mustered; but that, subsequent to moving, they shall, except in cases of peculiar emergency, be paid even for Musters taken before passing the boundary of their old Division, by the Pay Master of the circle comprising the Station of their ultimate destination; it being clearly, however, understood, that General or other Officers Commanding where Deputy Pay Masters reside, are fully competent in all cases of Corps arriving at or near their Stations in circumstances of pecuniary distress, to authorize the immediate payment of any Abstracts due, without reference to the particular circle on which they would, by the strict application of the above rule, be considered dependent.

G. O. G. G. 12th May, 1821. Barrack Serjeant allowed at Mhow.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the appointment of a Barrack Serjeant to the Cantonment of Mhow.

G. O. C. C. 15th May, 1821. Sepoys' Family Remittances.

The Commander in Chief regrets that it is necessary to call the attention of Officers Commanding Native Corps to the Regulation of Government (promulgated to the Army in General Orders dated the 7th April 1819,) directing the transmission of Descriptive Rolls of the Payee on Family Remittances from Sipahcees, to the Collectors on whom the Bills may be drawn. The non-transmission of the prescribed Document subjects the Party concerned to very serious inconvenience, and His Excellency trusts he may not again have occasion to notice a neglect so injurious to the Native Officers and Soldiers. Late instances of omission of Descriptive Rolls having been brought before His Excellency, from which it appears, that the Regulation has not been construed as extending to the cases of Sipahcees carrying their own Bills; the Commander in Chief takes the present occasion to correct an impression so erroneous; and to notify that Descriptive Rolls are in no case to be omitted.

G. O. G. G. 25th May, 1821.—Rule for temporary establishments with Field Batteries.

Whenever circumstances may appear to require the Guns of the Field Batteries at any Station of the Army, being kept in readiness for Service, in different quarters, whereby a temporary necessity may exist for separate Establishments being entertained for each distinct Division of Guns, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council directs that the Officer Commanding the Station shall consider it his duty to obtain thro' His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the confirmation of Government, to any such temporary Establishment, which he may order to be entertained; beyond that laid down by the Regulations of Government under date the 26th February, 1820.

All Train or Quarter Master's Establishments now attached to Field Guns, surplus to the complement allowed by the General Orders above quoted, are hereby directed to be immediately discharged

charged, on the receipt of this Order at the Stations where they may be serving.

G. O. G. 25th May, 1821.—Rolls of Patients in the General Hospital to be sent to the Joint Secretary Military Board.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the Rolls of Patients in the General and Insane Hospitals, which in Pages 35 and 70 of the Medical Regulations are ordered to be sent to the Military Auditor General, shall in future be transmitted to the Joint-Secretary and Accountant to the Military Board in the Commissariat Department, to whom all those received in the Audit Office, of a date subsequent to the 31st January last, will be transferred.

G. O. G. 25th May, 1821.—Establishment of Native Doctors allowed for the Sappers and Miners, and a Tent for each Company,

A Native Doctor is allowed to each detached Company of the Miner and Sapper Corps, with retrospective effect in regard to any persons of that description, actually entertained and heretofore mustered with detached Companies of that Battalion.

One new Pattern Private Tent is hereafter to be allowed for each Company of the Corps of Miners and Sappers.

G. O. G. 25th May, 1821.—Military Chest placed under the Major of Brigade at Neemuch.

The Military Chest at Neemuch is directed to be placed on the 1st of July next, under charge of the Brigade Major at that Station, who will disburse the Pay to the Troops, agreeably to the Drafts of the Rajpootanah Pay Master, and perform all other duties incidental to the situation with which he is entrusted, drawing a Staff Salary of Sonat Rupees 200 per Mensem, and the following Establishment:

1 Writer,	35
1 Treasurer,	35
1 Podar,	20
2 Peons,	10
Contingencies,	40

Total St. Rs. 140

G. O. C. C. 4th June 1821.—An Adjutant appointed to Lohargong.

Government having been pleased to sanction the appointment of Post Adjutant to the Cantonment of Lohargong, Brevet Captain Burgh's appointment in Lohargong Station Orders of the 18th ultimo, of Cornet F. Wheler of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, to that situation, is confirmed.*

Let. A. G. 9th May, 1821.

* This appointment is to continue while the force at Lohargong amounts to not less than a squadron of Cavalry and two companies of Infantry, and is to be considered in the same light as a Station Staff. The Officer holding it is to join his corps upon its taking the field, or on a general relief, and be replaced by another officer selected by the Officer Commanding the Post at the time.—He is to draw the same allowances as the Adjutant of a Provincial Battalion.—A Doolie has also been allowed for this Post, with the usual proportion of Beavers, and a Native Doctor.

See Letter Military Department, 16th March and 24th April, 1822.

G. O. C. C. 6th June, 1821.—Remarks on a mistaken procedure in a Garrison Court Martial.

The proceedings of a Garrison Court Martial held at Chunar, upon Gunner James Brown, from the 11th to the 20th April inclusive, have been laid before the Commander in Chief.

It appears that the Prisoner was brought to Trial before the Court "for having been in a state of intoxication when warned for duty and for riotous conduct upon that occasion." In examining Witnesses for the Prosecution, an Act of the Prisoner's which the Court considered as having been Mutiny, was testified. On that construction of the circumstance, the Court suspended proceedings and represented to the Commandant the incompetence of a Garrison Court Martial to pass judgement on a Crime of such magnitude. The Commandant having referred the case to the Major General Commanding the Division, the latter properly explained to the Court that it had perfect powers to decide upon the charge on which the prisoner was brought to Trial, and of which alone the Court could have cognisance. The Court nevertheless adhered to its doubt.

The Commander in Chief gives to the Members of the Court the fullest credit for having acted upon a conscientious scruple. But His Excellency is obliged to remark that the procedure of the Court has been completely erroneous, and would have borne the character of contumacious disobedience, but for its being visible how the Court, with thorough purity of motive, has misconceived the point.

If in the course of Evidence for the Prosecution particulars are brought forth establishing the presumption of a much graver delinquency than that for which the Prisoner is arraigned, and it be supposed that those circumstances must have been unknown to the Authority which ordered the trial, it is undoubtedly fitting for the Court to stop it's proceedings and to apprise the superior Authority of what had been elicited by the investigation. This stop, however, would be justified solely by the assumption that the Commanding Officer might not have comprehended the real quality of the case. Should the Commanding Officer (as in the instance under review) direct the Court to proceed on the Original Charge, it is the unquestionable duty of the Court to pronounce its Verdict as to the innocence or guilt of the Prisoner with respect to the terms of that Charge, and to award an adequate Punishment if it shall find the Prisoner criminal in the degree alleged against him.

The reason of this will be obvious on a moment's reflection. If the Prisoner have incurred the guilt of Mutiny, he must have been guilty of Riotous Conduct, because it is an inseparable ingredient in the greater Crime: And it lies in the discretion of the Commanding Officer what may be the amount of example necessary for the preservation of discipline, by which view he will be guided in framing the extent of the accusation. The Court therefore acts consonantly to its Oath in deciding the existence or non-existence of Criminality on the scale which has by due Authority been submitted to its Judgment, altho' it may surmise the transgression to be of heavier stamp. No question has ever been thrown on the propriety of trying Deserters (except in aggravated Cases) for absenting themselves without leave, instead of charging them with Desertion, in order that the fault may be corrected by a moderate infliction. This is in exact accordance with the practice of British Courts of Justice where Indictments are continually preferred in terms which shall

MILITARY REGULATIONS.

40.

shall reach only a minor shade of an offence, otherwise Capital, so that Chastisement may visit Crime without being carried to what would be in the special Case an objectionable extremity.

The Commander in Chief has been led into this length of observation from his having had cause to notice in the Proceedings of other Courts Martial a similar perplexity; the recurrence of which on any future occasion His Excellency hopes will be prevented by this explanation.

As the reference to the Commander in Chief has caused the Prisoner James Brown to be so long detained in Confinement, His Excellency directs that the said James Brown be permitted to return to his duty without any renewal of proceedings.

G. O. G. 7th June, 1821.—Establishment to the Fort Adj. of Fort William.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the Fort Adjutant of Fort William, to draw from the 1st instant 30 Rs. per Mensem, for the maintenance of a Driver and pair of Bullocks, with any other incidental expences attendant on the Filth Cart, allowed for clearing away the Rubbish from the stables, &c. at the Cooley Bazar of that Garrison: 2 Coolies at Sonat Rupees 3-8 each per Mensem are also allowed from the same date, for the use of the Filth Cart in question.

G. O. C. 8th June, 1821.—The Officers still to wear yellow facings until further orders.

The Commander in Chief notifies for the Army, that the expected Woollens for Facings not having arrived from Europe, it has again become necessary to make up the Clothing, which will be issued on the 1st January 1822, with yellow facings.

The General Orders of the 12th January and 12th October 1818, directing all the European Officers of Infantry (except the Marine Regiment) to continue to wear yellow facings, are therefore to continue in force until further orders, and strict attention to them is enjoined.

Correctness in Dress enjoined.

The Commander in Chief takes the present opportunity to signify his disapprobation of any fanciful alteration being made either in the dress or undress Regimental Uniforms by Commanding Officers, and all such which may have been adopted without the sanction of His Lordship thro' the Adjutant General, are to be immediately laid aside.—No device or ornament is to be worn on the Strap of the Epaulet not authorized by the rules issued in General Orders dated 16th October 1801, which are to be strictly attended to, with the exception of Officers having the Rank of Colonel by His Majesty's Brevet, who are in future to wear a Crown and one Star on each Epaulet, instead of two Stars as directed in the Order abovementioned.—No Officer under the rank of a Field Officer is to wear two Epaulets. Officers of Grenadiers are to wear suitable Wings as at present in use with Officers of Light Infantry: The wings of Grenadier Officers are to be with Scales instead of Chains, and to have a hand grenade on each.

Regimental Officers of all Ranks are reminded that, tho' Cocked Hats are permitted to be worn with the full dress,—long Coats, Breeches, Stockings, and Shoes,—it is improperly adopted by them with their Field Uniforms, and is strictly forbidden, as well as the

† G

Foraging

Foreing Cap in which some Officers make their appearance in the evening. On such occasions the Regimental Chakoe is the only allowable Head-dress.

G. O. C. C. 9th June, 1821.—Native Officers discharged for insubordinate conduct.

It has been proved to the satisfaction of the Commander in Chief that Subadar Sujwar Khan, Jemadar Golaul Sing, and Jemadar Ramrutton, of the 1st Battalion 16th. Regiment Native Infantry, did in the months of November and December last during the march of the Light Wings of the Battalion from Benares to Hussingabad, enter into a shameful combination against the Serjeant Major of the Battalion, that they moreover hold nightly meetings for the purpose of discussing the conduct of their Superiors, and that in connection with the Conspiracy against the Serjeant Major they were severally guilty of acts of wanton disrespect and insubordination towards their immediate Commanding Officer, evincing a dangerous spirit of turbulence and of disaffection to the State—His Excellency deeming persons capable of such disgraceful conduct wholly unworthy to bear the Hon'ble Company's Commission, is pleased to direct that the above-mentioned Subadar and Jemadars be paid up, and discharged the Service from the date of the receipt of this Order at Hussingabad.—This Order is to be read and explained to every Native Corps in the Service paraded for the purpose.

G. O. G. G. 9th June, 1821.—Regulations for the care of Doolies

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council directs, that all Surgeons, or other Officers receiving Doolies from the Public Stores for the use of Troops, or Detachments proceeding on command, or otherwise, shall grant regular detailed receipts for the same, holding themselves subsequently responsible for all Articles of Bedding, &c. and for all damage sustained by the Doolies while under their charge, excepting what may be considered fair wear and tear, unless such damage can be satisfactorily accounted for.—In order to ensure Regimental Doolies being kept fit for immediate use, Quarter Masters of Corps are hereby directed to report their state on the 1st of every Month, to the Barrack Master of the District within whose circle the Corps may be stationed.

G. O. C. C. 12th June, 1821.—Quarterly Returns of subordinate Medical Servants to be sent to the Sec. Medical Board.

The Quarterly Nominal Returns of Subordinate Medical Servants, which were directed to be prepared and transmitted to Head-Quarters by General Orders by the Commander in Chief of the 13th July 1816, are in future to be made out in duplicate. One Copy to be regularly transmitted by Superintending Surgeons of Divisions to the Secretary to the Medical Board.

G. O. G. G. 9th June, 1821.—Barrack Establishments to receive Medical aid.

The permanent Public Establishments in the Barrack Department are to be considered entitled to receive Medical aid from the Senior Medical Officer of the Station where they may be serving, under the general principle referred to in General Orders of the 1st and 14th May 1813—The Medical Officer in charge drawing at the rate of 3 Sonat Annas per diem for each person of that description actually received into Hospital.

G. O. G. G. 16th June, 1821.—Allowance for repair of Tents in the Sappers and Miners increased.

With reference to General Orders of the 26th ultimo, granting a new Tent to each Company of the Corps of Miners, and Sappers, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to authorize the Adjutant of that Corps to draw, from the 1st instant, the same allowance for repair of Tents, Straw, Tent Pins, Mallets, &c. and the same for Petty Stores, as is allowed for a Battalion of Native Infantry.

Rules for Buildings in the Stud Department.

The erection and repair of Buildings in the Stud Department, is in future to be conducted by the District Barrack Masters, within whose Division of Superintendence they are respectively situated.

Barrack Masters will accordingly attend to all requisitions on the subject of Buildings, which they may receive from the Superintendent of the Stud, or from Officers in charge of Stud Circles and Depots, when made under authority of the Board of Superintendence.

The advances to Barrack Masters for Stud Buildings will be granted by the Board of Superintendence, who will obtain on the application of the Superintendents of Public Buildings, Bills in favor of Disbursing Officers, as directed in General Orders of the 3d November last.

Bills for the construction of new or repair of old Stud Buildings, will be transmitted for adjustment by Barrack Masters to the Board of Superintendence, through the Superintendents of Public Buildings, accompanied by a Certificate from the Stud Officer in charge, notifying the extent and nature of the Work executed, and his opinion of the Workmanship and Materials. In forwarding these Bills, the Superintendents will offer their sentiments to the Board, regarding the rates, &c. at which the Work may have been performed.

G. O. G. G. 20th June, 1821.—Size of the Paper for the annual Long Rolls.

The directions laid down in General Orders of the 11th October 1816 and 21st January 1819, regarding the size of the Paper, (measuring about 19 inches by 12), on which the annual Long Rolls and Casualty Lists are to be prepared, not having been strictly attended to in some instances, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council commands the attention of Commanding Officers of European Corps to this point.

The Town Major is hereby prohibited from recording or forwarding, for transmission to Europe, any Long Rolls not made out according to prescribed size and form; and Commanding Officers will in future, be held responsible for any deviation from the orders in force on this head.

G. O. G. G. 6th July, 1821.—Rule for furnishing Security Bonds, in the Commissariat and Pay Departments, &c.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council directs, that, on all future occasions, when Officers are nominated to situations, for which Security Bonds are required by the Regulations of the Service, the first Bill drawn by an Individual for the Staff Salary annexed to his appointment, shall be accompanied by a Certificate from the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, that the necessary Bond has been duly executed by the Party and his Sureties, as an indispensable Voucher, before the Amount can be

charged in his Accounts, be paid to him; or brought on the Military Disbursements. This rule will be considered in like manner strictly applicable to all Officers, whose Departmental promotion requires, that fresh Security Bonds should be furnished.

G. O. G. G. 7th July, 1821.—Horse Allowance granted to Field Officers of Infantry.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council has great pleasure in announcing to the Army, that the Honourable the Court of Directors have authorized the grant of Thirty (30) Rupees per Mensem, on account of a Horse to all Regimental Field Officers (not including those already in the receipt of Horse Allowance) employed in the regular line of their Military duty: The Honourable Court have likewise authorized the grant of a similar allowance to Officers of Junior Rank, when actually* in Command of Corps of the Line.—This Order to have effect from the 1st Instant.

G. O. G. G. 7th July, 1821.—Medicine Allowance for Detachments how to be drawn.

The Rule established by the 10th Article of the 4th Section of the New Medical Regulations, for drawing the Medicine Allowance for parties detached from the Head-Quarters of Native Corps, when unaccompanied by any Regimental or Battalion Medical Staff, being found to occasion much inconvenience and labor to the Department of Audit, it is hereby rescinded; and, in substitution thereof, His Lordship in Council directs, that the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon in Medical charge of a Native Corps, do draw, in one Abstract, the Medicine Allowance of the whole Corps; such Medical Officers as may receive charge of Detachments, making their claims for reimbursement to the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of the Corps to which such Detachments belong.

In all cases of doubt as to the propriety of the claim for reimbursement on the part of Officers in Medical charge of Detachments, the opinion of the Superintending Surgeon of the Division in which the Head-Quarters of the Corps is stationed, whose opinion it may be presumed will generally be considered of sufficient weight to prevent further reference, will be taken by the parties disagreeing; but, should either of the parties see cause to dissent from such opinion, the question may be referred, thro' the Superintending Surgeon, to the Medical Board, whose decision shall be final.†

G. O. C. C. 12th July, 1821.—Disposition of the Transport Train Bullocks.

The following Statement of Field Transport Train Bullocks, exhibiting their present Stations and proposed Distribution, is published for general information; and His Excellency directs the Commanding Officers at the several Stations therein named, to give every assistance and facility to the Commissariat Department towards carrying

* This allowance is extended to Field Officers or Officers of junior rank when actually in command of the following Local Corps: Ramgurh Batt., Rungpore Batt., Gornuckpore Batt., Champaran Lt. Inf. Ramporah Batt. G. O. G. G. 17th May, 1822.

Memorandum.

† In order to prevent misconception, it is hereby notified to Medical Officers, that, by the General Orders of the 7th July last, the 1st and 2d Articles of Section 3 of the new Medical Regulations were rescinded.

carrying into effect the necessary arrangements for making the revised distribution of the Cattle with as little delay as circumstances will admit of.

Statement of Field Transport Train Bullocks, shewing their present Stations and proposed Distribution for general purposes.

STATIONS.	PRESENT ESTABT.	FUTURE PRO- POSED DISTRI- BUTION.
Allahabad,.....	39	250
Cawnpore,.....	820	809
Baugur,.....	920	334
Hussingabad,.....	341	349
Mhow,.....	190	200
Néemutch,.....	8	8
Nusseerabad,.....	521	320
Agrah,.....	174	400
Delhie,.....	104	400
Kuruaal,.....	324	210
Loodcanah,.....	35	50
Merut,.....	"	100
Puttehghur,.....	"	59

The difficulty of procuring Draft Bullocks on the South West Frontier rendering it very desirable to have the Carriage Cattle available for both purposes, the Officers Commanding at Stations respectively in that quarter, are directed to allow the Commissariat to avail itself of opportunities of leisure for having the Transport Train Establishment practised, so that it may at will be made use of either for Draft, or Carriage, as the exigencies of the Service may require them.

G. O. G. G. 14th July, 1821.—Review Rolls of Cattle discontinued.

The Monthly Review Rolls of Cattle in the Commissariat Department, now transmitted to the Office of the Military Auditor General, being no longer required, are directed to be discontinued.

G. O. C. C. 21st July, 1821.—Proportion of Powder for 12-Pounder Guns.

It having been reported to the Commander in Chief that in some recent Artillery Practice a charge of Powder for 12 Pounders, equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the weight of shot, was used, whereas the proper charge is only 1-5th, or (as is now adopted) 2lb. 8 oz., His Excellency is pleased to announce the same for general information, and to direct that the proportion of Powder herein expressed shall never be exceeded for Ordnance of the above calibre.

G. O. C. C. 25th July, 1821.—Remarks on Lieutenant Elkin's Court Martial.

On the trial of Lieut. Elkin of the 12th Regt. N. I, who was tried at Cawnpore on the 22d May 1821, upon charges of unofficerlike and disgraceful conduct, of which he was acquitted, the Commander in Chief made the following Remarks.

As the Opinion of the Court on the relative Credit of Witnesses examined before it must be more sure than a judgement drawn from a Perusal of the written Testimonies, the Finding which acquits

quits Lieutenant Elkin is confirmed. The Commander-in-Chief, however, cannot pass over in silence the extraordinary circumstances recorded on the Proceedings. When the Court justly interfered to admonish Lieutenant Elkin against the gross and indecent Abuse which he was lavishing on every Person connected with the Prosecution, while the Prisoner declared he would not proceed in his defense if curbed in that License, the Court ought to have enforced it's principle: And, in the event of the Prisoner's persevering, should have pronounced it's award on the already recorded Evidence. Were it allowed that the defense of a Prisoner should be made the Vehicle of Wanton Charges against Individuals not brought forward as Witnesses, and relatively to matters wholly extraneous to the Questions in litigation, a door would be opened for the exercise of the most mischievous malignity and Insubordination. It is, therefore, ordered that Lieutenant Elkin be placed anew under Arrest, and that he be brought to Trial for Scandalous Vituperation of his Superior Officer Brigadier Vanrenen, pertinaciously urged again and again in contempt of the Court's repeated intimation that such detraction had no relevancy to any points agitated. The Court before which Lieutenant Elkin shall be tried will have to determine whether the Imputations on Brigadier Vanrenen were palliated by their having any imaginable Bearing on the facts at issue, so as that there was a possibility of their weakening inferences unfavorable for the Prisoner; or whether their introduction into the Defense was solely for the indulgence of Gratuitous Virulence.*

G. O. G. G. 4th August, 1821.—Surgeons to defray all expense of carriage and package of Medical Stores supplied to them.

Government having intended that the ample provision granted to Medical Staff in charge of Native Corps, Detachments, and Establishments, under the head of "Hospital Allowance," should cover all charges of whatever nature, on account of Medical Stores issued to them from the General Dispensary, or several Field Depots; and, it having recently come to the knowledge of the Governor General in Council, that this rule has either not been strictly attended to, or misunderstood, the cost of the package and the transport of Medical Stores for Surgeons of Native Troops having

G. O. C. C. 4th September, 1821.

* At a General Court Martial assembled at Cawnpore, on the 7th August, 1821, Lieutenant Elkin was tried on the following Charge and found guilty:—

Charge. "For scandalous and infamous behaviour, unbecoming the Character of an Officer and Gentleman, and subversive of Military subordination, in making his Defence before a General Court Martial, (held at Cawnpore on the 22d May last, and continued by adjournments,) the corrupt excuse for advancing several deeply disgraceful imputations against his Superior Officer, Brigadier Vanrenen; the latter not having been either Prosecutor or Witness in the cause, and the matter slanderously alleged against him being utterly unconnected with any question before the Court."

The Court sentenced him to be discharged the Service, but recommended that he should be permitted to draw the allowances of a Lieutenant on the Pension Establishment, which the Governor General in Council granted.

having been frequently debited to the public account, instead of to that of the individual receiving them; His Lordship in Council, with a view to put a stop to such irregularities, directs, that in all cases in which Hospital allowance may be in future drawn as authorized in Articles 2d and 3d, Section 4th of the Medical Regulations, it be understood, that such allowance is to meet every expence incurred in obtaining supplies of Europe Medicines for the use of the Corps, Detachment, or Establishment for which it is granted.

The Apothecary to the Hon'ble Company, and the Officers in charge of the several Medical Depôts, are accordingly instructed, in every instance coming under the foregoing head, to debit the Individual presenting the Indent with the expence of the Package and Conveyance, as well as with the Original Cost of the Medicines. This rule is to be considered equally applicable, whether the Stores be forwarded in ordinary Course, or transmitted on Emergency by Dawk or by Dawk Bhangy.

To enable Pay Masters to recover from individuals such advances as may be made from their respective Pay Offices, on the receipts of Officers in charge of Medical Depôts, to cover charges incurred by them for the Package and transport of Stores sent by Bhangy or otherwise, a note of the Expence incurred on those accounts is invariably to be entered by the Officer in charge of the Depôt, on the back of the copies of the Indents furnished to the Apothecary of the Hon'ble Company at the Presidency, who, in his periodical accounts with the Pay Department, will shew the amount for which the Depôt Officers ought to receive credit, with a view to its being brought to that side of account, in opposition to the Debits for advances made upon their receipts

Modification of Par. 4, 5, & 6, of G. O. G. G. 19th May, 1818.

Para. 4.—No Commissioned Officer shall be eligible to the Ordnance Commissariat, until five complete years from his first joining the Artillery. After his first appointment, a Deputy Commissary will continue to rise to the head of the List of Commissaries, provided his zeal and conduct be satisfactory to Government, unless he be promoted in the mean time to the rank of Major in the Regiment of Artillery, when he shall vacate his appointment.

Para. 5.—The selection for the Principal and Deputy Principal Commissaryship of Ordnance, will be made from the actual Deputy Principal Commissary, full Commissaries, and Officers who have formerly served as such, or from the Field Officers of the Corps of Artillery at large, at the discretion of Government.

Para. 6.—The situation of Deputy Principal Commissary may be held either by a Regimental Field Officer, or Captain, if of the latter rank, he be serving in the Department; but no Officer under the degree of a Field Officer in the Army, is to be eligible to the Principal Commissaryship of Ordnance.

G. O. G. G. 11th August 1821.—Nagpore Subsidiary Force to be relieved from Bengal.

The Troops of every Arm belonging to the Presidency of Fort St. George, stationed within the Territory of His Highness the Rajah

Rajah of Nagpore, will be relieved at the earliest convenient period after the close of the Rainy Season, agreeably to instructions which will be furnished to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, by a Division of the Army of Bengal.

The Force at present cantoned at Hussainabad, with such additional Troops as may be hereafter ordered, will form the Bengal Division destined for Nagpore, to be denominated the "Nagpore Subsidiary Force," and commanded by Colonel Adams, C. B. who will also exercise a general Control over all the Troops of this Presidency, South of the Nerbuddah, including the Garrison of Asseer-Ghur.

G. O. G. G. 11th August, 1821.—Medical aid how to be furnished to the Transport Train Establishment.

The Drivers of the Transport Train are, in all cases of serious illness and accidents, or when wounded, to be received into the Artillery Hospital of the Force, should a Field Hospital not be established, with which they may be serving, and considered entitled to Medical aid from the Surgeon in charge; the Medical Officer, charging at the rate of 3 Sonat Annas per diem for all persons of that description, actually received into Hospital.

The Commissariat and other Officers in charge, of Public Establishments receiving Medical attendance under the authority of the above Order, and of those issued under date the 1st and 14th May 1813, and 9th June last, are held strictly responsible by Government, that no person of their Establishment is sent to Hospital, whose appearance indicates that his complaint is of a trivial nature.

G. O. G. G. 18th August, 1821.—Field allowances with the Troops on the Western Frontier and the Nerbudda to cease.

The present state of perfect tranquillity which happily reigns throughout India, and the permanency of that Military repose which may be calculated upon in proportion to the stability of the measures, on which it is founded, rendering it unnecessary in the opinion of Government, that the Native portion of the Troops composing the Saugor, Malwa, Meywar and Rajpootana Forces, with such part of the Force South of the Nerbuddah, as is not destined for Nagpore, should any longer be put to the expence of keeping constantly in pay the Carriage Cattle necessary for immediate movement; the Governor General in Council directs, that Field allowances be discontinued to those Troops from and after the First of November next, they being considered in the occupation of permanent Cantonments, when all Field Establishments, with exception of Dooley Bearers, will be paid up and discharged the Service.

The number of Dooley Bearers to be retained for the Service of each Force will be hereafter intimated, and an efficient arrangement made in the Commissariat Department, agreeably to instructions with which the Commissary General will be furnished, for keeping in the pay of Government an Establishment of Carriage Cattle fully adequate to the wants of such portion of their Native Soldiery, as may require that aid on any probable exigency that may call for the movement of a Detachment. On these occasions, the Cattle will be ready for hire to the Men of the Detachment, but when not so engaged, they will be employed for such public purposes, as may be most advantageous to the Service. In

In reference to the approaching Relief, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the continuance of full Batta to such Corps as may be ordered to Stations beyond the limits of the Delhi, Muttra, and Bundelcund Commands, for a period of two Months, after reaching their respective Cantonments, in order to enable the relieving Corps to hut themselves comfortably at the public Expence.

Money rations allowed when Ottah exceeds 15 Seer for a Rupee.

The solicitude of Government to guard the Troops and Public Establishments of the Forces above referred to, from any possible privation attending enhanced rates of Grain, has induced His Lordship in Council to resolve, that Money rations be issued to them by the Officers of the Commissariat, whenever the price of Ottah shall exceed 15 Seer per Rupee : the Money ration for which any excess in that price is to be allowed, being calculated at the rate of One Seer per day for every fighting Man, and half that quantity for each Camp follower, mustered on the Returns of Troops, Companies, or Public Establishments ; to be drawn for in separate Abstract by Officers Commanding, and in Charge respectively.

G. O. G. G. 18th August, 1821.—The Dromedary Corps disbanded.

The Dromedary Corps is directed to be disbanded on the 1st October next.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to grant to the Local Officers attached to the Corps, a Donation of One Year's Pay and Allowances, at the rate of 200 Rs. per Man—ten to a Lieutenant, and 150 Rs. to a Cornet.

The Native Officers and Men are also authorized to draw a Donation of One Month's Pay, to enable them to return to their Homes and Families.

The Local Officers will consider themselves discharged the Service from the 1st October next, the date on which the Corps will be disbanded.

The Grenade Howitzers, Arms and Stores in use with the Dromedary Corps are directed to be sent into the Delhi Magazine ; the Camels to be delivered over to the Commissariat, and the European Artillery detail placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The discharged Native Officers and Men will, on application to the Resident at Delhi, be indulged with grants of Land in the waste Bhattee Country, the same as was sanctioned to similar ranks in the disbanded Rampoorah Local Cavalry.

The 2d Corps of Skinner's Horse to be termed Baddaley's Frontier Horse.

As the positions occupied by the two Corps of Irregular Cavalry called "Skinner's Horse," will hereafter be generally distant from each other, which renders it inconvenient to the Public Service, that they should be continued under the same Commandant, His Lordship in Council directs, that the 2d Corps shall, from the 1st October, be placed under the Command of Captain Baddaley of the 94th Regiment of Native Infantry, being from that date designated "Baddaley's Frontier Horse."

48 CALCUTTA ANNUAL REGISTER 1821.

G. O. G. G. 20th August, 1821.—*Field allowances at Lohargong to cease.*

Field Allowances to the Troops at Lohargong will cease on the 1st Proximo, and all Extra Establishments be paid up and discharged on the receipt of this Order,

G. O. G. G. 21st August, 1821.—*Bills for Allowances to Clerks and Writers how to be drawn.*

Under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council directs, that all Bills for Allowances to Clerks, Writers, and other Servants employed in Public Offices, shall detail in future the sums allowed and paid to each Clerk or other Servant respectively, and that each Bill be accompanied with a declaration, liable to be verified upon Oath, that the several Salaries and Allowances described in the Bill have been, or will be, paid to each Individual, as therein set forth.

Every Officer having an Establishment of Clerks, Writers, or other public Servants under him, shall further keep an Office Book, in which shall be entered the Name of each Clerk, Writer, or other Servant, the nature of his Employment, and the Salary allowed him by Government; and each person so described and employed, shall sign his Name and Receipt Monthly, in such Book, upon his Salary being paid to him.*

G. O. G. G. 21st August, 1821.—*Allowance granted to the Wives of European Soldiers, if brought up in the L. O. School.*

Under the sanction of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council authorizes, from the 1st Proximo, an Allowance of Four Rupees per Month to such of the Wives of Europeans, who are the Offspring of Native Women, by European Fathers, as have been, or shall be married out of the Lower Orphan School, to Soldiers in His Majesty's or the Hon'ble Company's Service; and considering the distinction which this would occasion between the Wives of such Soldiers, and those who may have married the Offsprings of Native Women by European Fathers, otherwise than out of the Orphan School, before such distinction could be known by them, His Lordship in Council extends this indulgence to all the Wives of the latter description generally, who shall have been married previous to the promulgation of this Order.

G. O. G. G. 21st August, 1821.—*Permission to Invalid Soldiers of H. M. Regts. to remain in India, cancelled.*

In conformity with instructions received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, the General Orders of Government dated the 10th October 1818, permitting Invalid Soldiers of His Majesty's Service, to remain in India, as Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, are rescinded.†

* The Establishments of Brigade Majors, Adjutants, Quarter Masters, and other Minor Staff situations are not considered to come within the operation of this General Order; but it is applicable to those of the Arsenal of Fort William, Deputy Pay-masters, Station Magazines, and similarly large Establishments. See Letter Mily. Dept. 28th November, 1821.

† This order is modified by the G. O. of the 20th October, 1821, —which see,

G. O. G. G. 21st August, 1821.—Off-reckoning allowance of the Eur. Horse Art'y.

Under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, and with reference to General Orders of the 25th January 1819, the Off-reckoning Allowance fixed for Trumpeters and Matrosses of European Horse Artillery, is limited for the future to Sonat Rupees (8) Three each per Mensem.

G. O. C. C. 30th August, 1821.—Directions respecting the Clothing Indents.

The Commander in Chief understanding that mistakes have arisen in preparing the Clothing Statements of several Native Infantry Battalions, from confounding the number of Coats required of each description, Grenadier, Light Infantry and Battalion, (which differ somewhat in the Trimmings) with the number required of the 1st, 2d and 3d size of each description of Coat, desires to call the particular attention of Commandants of Battalions and their Quarter Masters to the General Orders of the 28th February and 26th March, 1817. The number of Grenadier, Light Infantry and Battalion coats, must be equal to the complement of the Grenadier, Light Infantry and Battalion Companies respectively, with the addition of any Supernumeraries that may be present. The number of each of the three sizes will vary materially in different Battalions, and should always be ascertained by trying the number of Men whom a Coat of the 1st, 2d or 3d size actually fits, and putting aside to be measured and noticed separately, such Men as are in any way above the largest size.

The measure of the three different sized Coats and Pantaloon is fully detailed in General Orders of the 28th March, 1817, and if the Orders quoted above be referred to, and the Figured Statements prepared accordingly, His Excellency is satisfied, from the care and attention of the Clothing Agents, that the Clothing will be found in general to fit well.

G. O. C. C. 31st August, 1821.—Present States and Reports on a march how to be dated.

In order that the Weekly Reports and Present States transmitted to the Adjutant General's Office by Corps and Detachments, when on the march, may exhibit their exact situation or nearly so, these documents if not dated from some Stage in the printed Table of Routes or otherwise well known place, are to bear the name of some considerable Town in the vicinity of the Camp as well as of the Village at which it may happen to be pitched: as thus "Camp Shahderah opposite Agra," or "Camp Aurungabad near Sooty."

G. O. G. G. 1st September, 1821.—Augmentation of the Purneah Provincial Battalion.

The Governor General in Council, in consideration of the extent of Duties to be performed by the Purneah Provincial Battalion, is pleased to augment the Strength of that Corps to 10 Companies, each consisting of

- 1 Subadar,
- 1 Jemadar,
- 4 Havildars
- 4 Naicks, and

with 4 Drummers, as at present, for the general purposes of the Battalion.

† H 2

G.

G. O. C. C. 5th September, 1821.—Corps marching for the Relief to transmit Weekly States to the Quarter Master Genl.

Commanding Officers of Corps are enjoined on all occasions of relief to transmit Weekly Reports of Progress to the Quarter Master General of the Army for his information.

G. O. G. G. 8th September, 1821.—Staff Salary of Hospital Serjeants how to be drawn.

The Staff Salary of 10 Rupees per Mensem, allowed to Hospital Serjeants, which has been heretofore occasionally charged in the Commissariat Bills, is directed to be in future always drawn in Abstract, by the Adjutant of the Corps,

G. O. G. G. 8th September, 1821.—Staff Pay of Bullock Serjeants raised.

The Staff Pay of Bullock Serjeants is increased from Fourteen (14) Sonat Rupees to Twenty (20) Sonat Rupees per Mensem, from the 1st Instant.

G. O. G. G. 8th September, 1821.—Misconduct of a Conductor & a Sub Conductor punished.

The Commissary General having submitted to Government a Correspondence in Original, with other Documents connected therewith, respecting the conduct of Sub-Conductor Thomas Watkins, of the Commissariat Department, while lately proceeding up the River on duty, which has fully satisfied the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, that the said Sub-Conductor, under false pretexts, and in direct opposition to the orders of his Superiors, conveyed a supply of Liquors in his Boat, with a view to vend the same to the European Soldiery of the Detachment to which he was attached, or those at the several intermediate Military Stations in his progress to the Upper Provinces; His Lordship in Council directs, that the Warrant of Sub-Conductor Watkins be cancelled, and that he be placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, in the rank he held when entering the Commissariat Department.

The conduct of Conductor Hyde, of the Ordnance Commissariat Establishment, belonging to the Dinapore Magazine, in attempting to screen the delinquency of Sub-Conductor Watkins, having also come under the notice of Government, His Lordship in Council considers the said Conductor to have forfeited all claim to remaining in his present situation: His Warrant is hereby likewise cancelled, and he is placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief, in the rank he held previously to being brought upon the Ordnance Establishment.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to cause the Warrants issued to the late Conductor Hyde and Sub-Conductor Watkins, to be returned to the Office of the Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

G. O. G. G. 8th September, 1821.—Detachments of a Company or more to be take by entire Companies, and not by details.

It having been brought to the knowledge of Government, thro' a reference from the Audit Department, that some few Officers Commanding Battalions of Native Infantry, have been in the habit, when required to furnish a Detachment of one, or even of more than

than one Company for Command duty, to form such Detachment by a heterogeneous Draft from each of the several Companies of their Corps, by which the Head Quarters of each Company have been invariably retained present at the Head Quarters of the Battalion, the Officers detached from their own Men, and a Company so formed liable to be employed on Service in a state of consequent disunion and comparative inefficiency: the Most Noble the Governor General in Council strictly prohibits the continuance of a practice so irreconcilable to every just principle of Military formation, and directs, that it never in future be had recourse to when a Company, or a Detachment approaching to the strength of a Company, is required for Command from a Corps of the Line.

G. O. G. G. 16th September, 1821.—Regulation, respecting the allowances to be drawn by Officers absent by leave.

In obedience to instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, the following Regulations, which are to have effect from this date, respecting the Allowances to be drawn by Officers on Leave of Absence from their Corps, or from the duties of their Staff Appointments, are published for the information of the Army.—The Regulations contained in General Orders of the 21st October, 1820, relative to Leave of Absence beyond the limits of the Presidency of Fort William, are accordingly cancelled, with exception to the form and description of Certificates required to be furnished by Officers applying for leave.

“Every Officer, not being a Staff Officer, who shall obtain Leave of Absence on Sick Certificate, shall be permitted to draw, whilst to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or at the Cape of Good Hope, or at St. Helena, his full Regimental Allowances, for the time during which such Certificate or Certificates shall testify that Leave of Absence is or continues to be absolutely necessary for the re-establishment of his health, and to no later period.

“Every Officer, not being a Staff Officer, absent from his Regiment on his private affairs, by leave from the Government or the Commander in Chief, shall be permitted to draw his full Regimental Allowances for the period of Six Months from the date of his quitting his Corps, and no later period.

“Every Officer holding a Staff Situation, who shall obtain Leave of Absence, on Sick Certificate, shall be permitted to draw, whilst to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or at the Cape of Good Hope, or at St. Helena, one half of his Staff Salary for the period during which such Certificate or Certificates shall testify that Leave of Absence is or continues to be absolutely necessary to the re-establishment of his health, and to no later period.—The other Moiety of his Salary, and every Allowance for Office or Establishment, shall be drawn by the Officer doing the duty of such absent Staff Officer.

“Every Officer holding a Staff Situation, who shall obtain Leave of Absence, on his Private Affairs, from the Government, or from the Commander in Chief, shall be permitted to draw one half of his Staff Salary for the period of Six Months from the commencement of his Leave of Absence and for no later period. The other Moiety of his Salary and every Allowance for Office or Establishment, shall be drawn by the Officer doing the duty of such Absent Staff Officer.

“In

"In case of the Absence of a Staff Officer when it is not found necessary to appoint an Officer to perform the duties, or when a Staff Officer in the same Department (as in the Commissariat) holding the same Rank and drawing the same Allowances, may be detached to perform the duties, then the Absent Staff Officer to draw one half of his personal Allowances, under the provisions of the preceding Regulations, and the remaining portion to be a Saving to Government.

"The Regulations above laid down, are to be applied only to the cases of Officers who shall return to India, after Leave of Absence, obtained either on account of Sickness or of Private Affairs, or who shall die without having previously obtained permission to proceed to Europe—But all Officers quitting India on Leave of Absence, on account of Sickness or of Private Affairs, who shall proceed to Europe without having returned to India, shall be considered as on Furlough to Europe, from the dates on which they shall have respectively left India, and their Allowances shall be considered to have ceased from those dates, agreeably to the Provision made in the 33d Geo. 3d Cap. 50, Sec. 37."*

G. O. G. 15th September, 1821.—*Extra Batta not to be drawn for the Artillery at Annual Practice.*

In conformity with the principle recognized by Government in General Orders of the 26th February 1820, prohibiting extra Batta being drawn for Artillery Quarter Master's Establishments when encamped for Annual Practice, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased from this date to extend that prohibition generally to the Regiment of Artillery.

G. O. C. C. 21st September, 1821.—*Form of the Rolls of European Invalids.*

The existing Form of Rolls for Men of European Corps of the Honorable Company's Army who may be presented to the Annual Invaliding Committees, having no Column expressly provided for describing the Character borne by such Soldiers, the Commander in Chief directs that in all future Rolls of this description, a Column be inserted for that purpose between those assigned for "Nature of Wounds where and when received" and for "Remarks by the Commanding Officer of the Corps."

The Honorable the Court of Directors having declared that the Pensions granted to European Soldiers of their Service who return to Europe, will be influenced by the certified Character of the individual, Commanding Officers of Corps and Detachments are enjoined to be particular in entering the Column now required to be added to the Invalid Rolls.—The Medical Committees will consider it a duty incumbent on them to reject the Roll of any Man presented, which shall be found deficient in this essential information.

G. O. G. 22d September, 1821.—*The Senior Surgeon of a Native Corps at Berhampore to draw 100 Rs. a month.*

The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to the Senior Medical Officer in Charge of a Native Corps at Berhampore from the 1st Proximo, the operation of the existing Regulation, which authorizes Sonat Rupees (100) One Hundred per Mensem, for Medical attendance on the Staff Officers, &c. at the principal Army Stations.

* These Orders are modified by the G. O. issued on the 28th of November, 1821, which see.

G. O. G. 28th September, 1821.—Arrangements for forming Military Roads on the Southern and Western Frontiers.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council deeming it highly expedient, that the routes of communication connecting the Military Positions along the Southern and Western Frontier of this Presidency, and those leading direct from Calcutta to Nagpore, and from the latter Capital to the Doab, should be rendered perfectly available for Transport Carriages of every description, is pleased to resolve, that the improvement of the several Roads in those directions, be entrusted to the Quarter Master General of the Army, under instructions with which that Officer will be furnished by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

With a view to sufficient means being applied towards effecting this important object, the Miner and Sapper Corps, and the Corps of Pioneers, will be placed at the Quarter Master General's disposal. *They are to transmit to his Office Monthly Returns and Monthly Reports of work performed* See G. O. 13th Oct.

Three Companies of Hill Bildars formed.

The tract of Country through which the Road from Calcutta to Nagpore requires to be carried, being at certain Seasons of the year extremely inimical to the health of the Natives of the Upper Provinces, His Lordship in Council is pleased, as a temporary measure, to authorize three Companies of Hill Bildars being raised to assist in the execution of that Work, each consisting of

	St. Rs.
1 Jemadar, Pay per Month,.....	12
1 Naib,.....	10
5 Mates, at 7,.....	35
100 Bildars, at 5,.....	500

Five Naicks from the Miner and Sapper Corps will be attached as Overseers to each of the above Companies, to be returned as Supernumeraries during their absence, and drawn for in Abstract with the Companies with which they are temporarily employed.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to select 3 European Officers for the Command of these Companies, who will be authorized to draw the same Allowances and Establishment as granted to Officers Commanding Companies of Pioneers.*

G. O. C. C. 2d October, 1821.—References regarding the movement of Troops and reports on the state of the Roads, Ghauts, &c. to be sent to the Q. M. G.

All references regarding the movement of Troops, whether on ordinary occasions of relief, or when marching on actual Service or on casual duties, and all reports on the state of the Roads, Ghauts, &c., are invariably to be made to the Quarter Master General of the Army, to whose Department all matters of the above nature properly belong, and not to the Department of the Adjutant General.

G. O. C. C. 8th October, 1821.

At a General Court Martial at Hussingabad on the 29th of August 1821, Shekh Goussie, Sepoy, 1st Batt. 30th Regt. was tried on the following Charges—and acquitted.

1st.—

* One of these three Hill Companies was ordered to be raised at Midnapore and two at Hazareebaugh. A European Serjeant and a Native Doctor was attached to each Company by G. O. C. C. 28d October, 1821.

1st.—“For the Murder of Lall Beebee, Native Woman, by inflicting several severe wounds, with an Axe or some other instrument, within the Lines of the Battalion on the night of, or about, the 27th of June last, between the hours of seven and twelve, of which she died in the Hospital on, or about, the 2d of July.

2d.—“For wounding Jeean, Son of the deceased, on the same night between the same period, and Sheik Golam Mohummed, Sepoy, 6th Company 1st Battalion 30th Native Infantry, the latter having gone to the Prisoner's hut on hearing the uproar.”

Of this sentence the Commander in Chief disapproved, and published the following remarks in General Orders.

Remarks on the Trial of a Sepoy for the Murder of his wife.

The Verdict having been an Acquittal, the Commander in Chief will not call upon the Court, to reconsider it: But he must express his Astonishment as well as his Strongest Disapprobation of such a Sentence, after the Evidence recorded in the Proceedings, every circumstance supported in the fullest manner the dying declaration of the Murdered Woman that her Husband was the Perpetrator of the Act. The supposition that temporary Insanity occasioned the horrid Outrage, was distinctly negatived by Professional Testimony: The Commander Chief, therefore, is led to imagine that some strange notion of the Husband's having a Right over the Life of his Wife must have swayed the Members of the Court. It is on that account ordered that the Court be convened, and that the Officer Commanding at the Station shall explain to the Members how irreconcilable such a conception is to the Law under which they were acting, and how revolting to every Sense of Justice.

Mémoire in G. O. 8th October 1821.—Post Office Memorandum regarding the weight of Letter Packets.

It having been brought to the notice of Government, by the representation of the Post Master General, through the Board of Revenue, that much inconvenience arises from the prevailing practice of Public Officers inadvertently transmitting to Post Offices, Letter Packets and Parcels, greatly exceeding the prescribed weight (of 25 Sa. Wt.) which are of consequence made over for transmission by Bhangy, thereby incurring delay, and probable injury, that might otherwise in a great measure be avoided:—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct as follows.

1st.—That the strictest attention be paid in every Department, throughout the Service, to the making up of Parcels, not to exceed the prescribed limitation of weight.

2dly.—That when two, (or more Parcels) of such description are delivered at a Post Office, containing Papers connected one with the other, it will be at the option of the Deputy Post Master to forward them to the Presidency either by the same Mail, if circumstances permit, or separately by two, or more successive Mails, in order that Mails may not be surcharged, and their contents rendered insecure, especially in the Rainy Season.

3dly.—That as Paper Parcels are not always made up in the most compact form they are susceptible of, and although there is often an unnecessary expenditure of the Hon'ble Company's Stationery within; the contingent Envelope of Letters and Accounts of importance

importance is frequently of flimsy Country paper, of the worst kind, forming an inadequate protection to the documents they cover:— All public Authorities are therefore hereby enjoined to require of their executive Officers unremitting attention to these defects, and to the observance of such precautions as will prevent for the future the Dawks being unnecessarily loaded, to the interruption of their progress, and to the increase of very serious inconvenience, as well as unmerited responsibility to the Post Office Department.

G. O. G. G. 6th October, 1821.—Public Officers, Civil and Military, expected to grant aid in the transport of Army Clothing.

Occasions having occurred; where losses have been sustained from Persons entrusted with the Custody and Charge of Army Clothing and Clothing Stores, under transport by water from Calcutta, not obtaining that assistance in cases of difficulty from the Officers of Government, which should always be readily afforded; the Most Noble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to resolve, that all Judges, Magistrates, Collectors, or other Civil Functionaries, and all Military Officers Commanding Posts or Stations when applied to by such persons, shall consider it their special duty to grant them due aid and assistance in any difficulties under which they may labor, in transporting Clothing Stores to their destination; drawing Bills on the Agent for the 2d Division of Army Clothing in Calcutta, for any Money advanced or Expenses incurred by them, on this account.

G. O. C. C. 13th October, 1821.—Officers of the Pioneers and Miners to send Returns and Reports of work monthly to the Quarter Master General.

With reference to the Government General Orders of the 26th ultimo, the Officers Commanding the Minor and Pioneer Corps, and Officers Commanding Detachments from them, are to forward Monthly Returns direct to the Quarter Master General of the Army; to whom they will also transmit monthly Reports of Works performed, through the channel of the Officers of the Quarter Master General's Department attached to the District in which they may be employed.

G. O. C. C. 13th October, 1821.—Rules for Committees surveying condemned Guns and Gun Carriages.

In all future occasions of Committees of Survey on Condemned Guns and Carriages, their capability or otherwise for the purposes of Drill and Exercise is to be particularly noted in the report of the Committee; and the Ordnance Officers in charge of Magazines will be held responsible for the necessity of a remark to the above effect being pointed out to the Committees on all such occasions.

G. O. C. C. 16th October, 1821.—An Officer discharged the service by the Sentence of a General Court Martial, for fraudulent and disgraceful conduct.

At an European General Court Martial assembled at Dibles on the 2d of July, 1821, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Patton, C. B., of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry, is President, Lieutenant Philip William Petre, of the 1st Battalion 26th Regiment, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge; viz.

† I

“For

“For fraudulent and highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in the following instances, (viz.)

1st.—“In having at Meerut on the 20th day of November, 1820, for a valuable consideration, granted two orders on the Deputy Paymaster of his Division in favor of Mr. Manuel Athanass, Merchant, for the sum of Sonat Rupees Sixty-Seven each, payable out of his pay and allowances for the Months of November and December 1820; although he at the same time knew that the Deputy Paymaster would have no Assets in his hands for those Months to satisfy the aforesaid orders in favor of Mr. Athanass, and consequently that they would not be paid by the Deputy Paymaster.”

2d.—“In having at Meerut on the 26th day of November, 1820, for a valuable consideration, granted an order in favor of the said Mr. Athanass, for the sum of Sicca Rupees One Hundred on Messrs. Palmer and Co. of Calcutta; although he knew that they had no Assets in their hands to answer his order, and that he was not authorized to draw on them.”

3d.—“In having at Dillee on the 6th day of January, 1821, given to Quarter Master Serjeant Thompson, an order on Messrs. Palmer and Co. for the sum of Sicca Rupees Four Hundred in payment of a Bill for purchases he had made at an Auction at which the said Quarter Master Serjeant had officiated as Auctioneer, amounting to the sum of Rupees 329 8, and in having received in Cash from the said Quarter Master Serjeant the sum of Seventy Rupees, as and for the balance of his said order for 400 Rupees—he the said Lieutenant Philip William Petre knowing at the time of this transaction, that this said order on Messrs. Palmer and Co. would not be paid by them.”

4th.—“In having at Dillee on the 14th February, 1821, under false pretences, requested and obtained from the British Resident at that Court, Cash for an order drawn by the said Lieutenant Philip William Petre on Messrs. Palmer and Co. for the sum of Sicca Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty, notwithstanding he, the Lieutenant, had on the 8th of the same Month, been informed by Mr. Conductor Sperrin that his Draft on that Firm, stated in the 3d Instance, had been dishonored by Messrs. Palmer and Co.; and although he was perfectly aware that his said order for Sicca Rupees 250 would also be di-honored.”

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—“The Court having duly and maturely weighed and considered the whole of the Evidence for and against the Prisoner, do find him, the said Lieutenant Philip William Petre, Guilty of the 1st Count or instance of the Charge, with the exception of the latter part of it, namely, ‘and consequently, that they would not be paid by the Deputy Paymaster,’ of which latter part the Court acquit him.

“The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the 2d and 3d Counts of the Charge.

“The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the 4th Count of the Charge, with the exception of the words ‘under false pretences, of which excepted part of the Count, they acquit him.”

Sentence.—“The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty of the four Counts of the Charge, with the exceptions specified in their finding,

Finding, and the whole of the conduct of which the Prisoner has been found guilty, being fraudulent and unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman, as alleged in the Charge, and being in breach of the Articles of War, they do adjudge the Prisoner Lieutenant Philip William Petre to be discharged from the Service."

Revised Opinion—"The Court having most deliberately re-weighed and considered the whole of the Evidence and what has been submitted to their consideration by order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, do adhere to and confirm their former Finding and Sentence."

Lieutenant P. W. Petre is to be struck off the strength of the Army from the day on which this Order shall be published at Dhillie; and directed to proceed to the Presidency without delay, and place himself under Charge of the Fort Major at Fort William,

G. O. C. C. 18th October, 1821.—*Neemuch placed under the Supg. Surgeon at Malwa.*

With reference to the Malwa and Neemuch Divisions being under the same general Control, and to the distance between these two Stations being more convenient than between the latter place and Nusseerabad, the Superintendency of the Neemuch Division is withdrawn from Rajpootanah, and is in future to be under the Superintending Surgeon at Malwa.

G. O. G. G. 20th October, 1821.—*Invalids of H. M. Service who are disabled, or of long service, and good character, may be allowed to reside in India.*

With reference to General Orders of the 21st August last, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that, in conformity with instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, Invalid Soldiers of His Majesty's Regiments, who, from Wounds or disorders contracted in the Service, entailing on them a helpless infirmity; or from any uncommon length of Service, in the course of which they may have conducted themselves with Sobriety and attention to their duty, may appear to have established a fair claim to the indulgence, will be permitted to reside and draw their Stipend in India, as Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, on a representation of their case being submitted to Government by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

G. O. G. G. 20th October, 1821.—*A Dy. Judge Advocate appointed to the Nagpore Subsy. Force,*

The Governor General in Council is pleased to create the Appointment of a Fifth Deputy Judge Advocate General on this Establishment, for the duties of the large Division of the Bengal Army, composing the Nagpore Subsidiary Force and other Troops stationed to the Southward of the Nerbuddah; and to nominate Lieutenant J. S. H. Weston, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry to that situation.

G. O. G. G. 20th October, 1821.—*Date of admission to the Service assigned to Cadets shipwrecked on the Coast.*

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the admission to the Service of Messrs. Brind and Torokler, as Cadets of Artillery and Infantry respectively, announced in General Or-

ders of the 23d March last, be considered to have effect from the 25th of February preceding, the date on which the Ship Brilliant was lost near Narisipore, on which Vessel those Gentlemen were proceeding as Passengers to Bengal.

G. O. G. G. 31st October, 1821.—Formation of the Western Division of the Army.

The Troops composing the Malwa, Meywar, and Rajpootana Field Forces, stationed at Mhow, Neemutch and Nusseerabad, with their several Dependencies will, from the 1st proximo, be considered as forming a separate Division, of the Army to be designated the Western Division, of which Major General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. G. C. B., Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana, will assume the Command.

On the departure of Major General Sir David Ochterlony from Delhi, the several Stations and Posts of the 3d Division of the Field Army, will merge into the 2d, and become annexed to the Command of the General Officer stationed at Meerut, the designation of the 3d or Kurnaul Division of the Field Army being abolished.

The Brigade Major heretofore attached to the 3d Division Field Army is directed to join the Western Division of the Army, delivering over charge of the Records of his late Office to the Major of Brigade at Meerut.

G. O. C. C. 5th November, 1821.—Bombay Invalid Pensioners to be re-examined by special Committees.

The Bombay Government having requested that a Regulation might be established with regard to Native Soldiers of that Presidency who have been permitted to reside and draw their Pensions within the Bengal provinces, somewhat similar to that adopted in General Orders 31st May, 1820, the Adjutant of Invalids at Allahabad, Fort Adjutant at Monghier, and all other Officers to whom the payment of Military Pensions are assigned are directed, on the appearance of Pensioners belonging to the Bombay Establishment, to make application to the General or other Officer Commanding the Division or Station, to convene Committees, for the purpose of examining and reporting on the fitness of such individuals for Field Service.

The Committees authorized to be assembled by Officers Commanding Divisions or Stations of the Army under these circumstances, are to be constituted as far as practicable on the principle adopted for the formation of the Out-Pension Committees in Government General Orders, 22d April, and General Orders, 10th May, 1820, and the reports on Men found fit for Field duty, are to be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army, through whom instructions will issue for their final disposal.

The Reports on Bombay Invalid Pensioners deemed fit for Field duty are to embrace Men of all Ranks below that of a Commissioned Officer; and the payment of arrears of Pension to individuals so situated will be suspended, until the decision of the Commander in Chief shall have been communicated on their several cases. Men whose age may exceed forty-four years, are to be deemed exempt from the operation of this Regulation, altho' their bodily health should not appear to oppose their employment on active Service.

MILITARY REGULATIONS.

G. O. G. 8th November, 1821.—*Civil and Military Officers prohibited from buying or selling Houses, Boats, Horses, &c. to Natives of rank (exceeding 5000 Rupees in value without permission of Government.*

Circumstances having recently come to the knowledge of Government, which suggest the expediency of preventing Sales of valuable Property, from being made by the Civil and Military Officers of the Hon'ble Company's Service, to Foreign Princes and Chiefs, or to Natives of Rank or Opulence, residing under the protection of the British Government, without due intimation to Government, through the principal local Authorities, of the proposed Sale and Transfer of such Property and the consideration to be received for it; His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit in future, all Sales, Purchases and Transfers, between the Civil and Military Servants of Government, on the one hand, and Natives of the, description above noticed, on the other, of Grounds, Houses, Boats, Equipages, Horses, Elephants, Plate, Furniture, and generally every description of private Property, exceeding the value of Five Thousand (5000) Rupees, without the sanction of Government, being previously obtained, under such penalties as the circumstances of each particular case of disobedience to these Orders may demand.

The Governor General in Council takes this opportunity of advertizing to the General Orders of the 18th September, 1813, cautioning all Civil and Military Officers of Government against carrying on any communications with Native Princes and Chiefs, or their Vakeels, except thro' the Channel of the Political Agents of Government; and of renewing the Order for the strictest observance of this caution in future.

G. O. G. 10th November, 1821.—*Wet Batta not to be issued to men for whom Dry Batta is drawn.*

The strictest attention is required from Officers Commanding Garrisons, and Posts, to the General Orders of the 22d of December, 1809, prohibiting Wet Batta from being issued to European Non-Commissioned Officers attached to Garrisons or Native Corps, for whom Dry Batta is authorised to be drawn in Abstract.

Pay Regulation.—Ditto

The operation of General Orders of the 12th August, 1820, is extended to the cases of all persons in the Military branch of the Service, who may be sent to the Presidency, to undergo Surgical operation for the cure of Cataract.

G. O. G. 17th November, 1821.—*A Store Cart allowed to each Battery of Artillery.*

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize a Store Cart being permanently attached to each Battery of Artillery under this Establishment, for the Carriage of Artillery's Tools, Half wrought Materials, Spare Wheels, Axletrees, &c. &c.

G. O. G. 24th November, 1821.—*Half yearly Returns of Medicines and Instruments to be made to Supp. Surgeons.*

The Medical Regulations at present in force making no provision for bringing periodically to the knowledge of Superintending Surgeons, and of the Medical Board; the state of the Instruments

72. CALCUTTA ANNUAL REGISTER 1821.

ments and Medical Stores intended for the use of the Native Troops and Establishments, and there being consequently no means of ascertaining at all times whether the Troops and Establishments are well supplied with Medicine, the Commander in Chief is pleased to call upon all Medical Officers in charge of Native Corps, (Local Corps included) Detachments, and Establishments, for the supply of Europe Medicine to which a regular Hospital allowance is authorized by the Regulations to make in future a Half Yearly Return to Superintending Surgeons, specifying the quantities of Instruments or Stores in hand at the time of preparing the return, for the use of the Men for whom the allowance is drawn.

Where several distinct Detachments or Establishments happen to fall under the care of one Medical Officer, there being no necessity for having separate supplies for each, it will be sufficient to comprehend in one General Return the Stock appropriated to the use of all.

With a view to make the Returns complete, and to shew the receipts and expenditure during the intervals, these documents are to exhibit, in separate columns, the quantities last received and remaining in Store, agreeably to the subjoined form:

FORM.

Half Yearly Return of Instruments and Medicines in Store for the use of the _____ from the 1st January to the 30th June 182 .

Articles.	Quantities last received.		Quantities remaining.	
	Quantities.	When received		
(Instruments)				
				(Signed) A B. In charge.

G. O. G. G. 24th November, 1821.—The Military Chest at Mhow placed under the Pay Master.

The Military Chest at Mhow is directed to be placed under charge of the Brigade Major at that Station, who will disburse the Pay to the Troops, agreeably to the Drafts of the Nagpore Pay Master, and perform all other duties incidental to the station with which he is entrusted, drawing a Staff Salary of Sonat Rupees (200) Two Hundred per Mensem, and the following Establishment:

1 Writer,.....	St. Rs. 35
1 Treasurer,.....	" 35
1 Podar,....	" 20
2 Peons,.....	" 10
Contingencies,.....	" 40

Total St. Rs. 140

The above arrangement will have effect from the date of the arrival at Mhow, of the Brigade Major who may be posted to that Force, by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, vice Leys promoted.

G.

G. O. C. C. 29th November, 1821.—Rule regarding transmission of the Register of Division Courts Martial.

Whenever it shall happen that no Court Martial inferior to a General one is held during the month, within any Division, Brigade, or Garrison of the Army from which the Monthly Registers are forwarded to Head Quarters, under the operation of the Regulations published in General Orders by the Commander in Chief, 6th November, 1818, the transmitting Officer is to notify the same by Letter to the Adjutant General of the Army.

G. O. C. C. 29th November, 1821.—Duties of the Superintending Surgeon at Kurnaul to remain the same as before.

The duties of the Superintending Surgeon attached to Kurnaul are not to be considered as at all affected by Government General Orders of the 31st ultimo, uniting the 3d with the 2d Division of the Field Army, but as heretofore are to be entirely distinct and separate from those of the Superintending Surgeon at Meerut, the Circle of Superintendence of these Medical Officers remaining unaltered by the above arrangement. All reports however from the Superintending Surgeon at Kurnaul which previously to the union of the 2d and 3d Divisions were made to the General Officer Commanding the latter Division, are to be transmitted in future to the General Officer Commanding at Meerut.

G. O. G. G. 24th November, 1821.—Rules for the re-establishment of the Town Major's List.

1. Much inconvenience having arisen, from the discontinuance of the Town Major's List, containing the Names of all Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers of the Hon'ble Company's Service struck off the Strength of Corps, which was abolished by General Orders of the 22d of April, 1802, and the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, from the absence of the usual Annual Descriptive Long Rolls and Casualty Lists of several Classes of those Individuals, having experienced, on various occasions, extreme difficulty in replying to Enquiries made by Courts of Law, and by Relatives, concerning the Fate or Existence of persons who have originally come out to Bengal as Private Soldiers, or have been received from His Majesty's Military Service into that of the East India Company: on which Enquiries the Settlement of considerable legal Claims and the Adjustment and Division of property have frequently depended; the Most Noble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct, that the Town Major's List shall be re-established from this date; all Persons borne on the List of the Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery being transferred to that of the Town Major, and the Artillery List discontinued.

2 Descriptive Long Rolls of all Soldiers removed from the Strength of the Hon'ble Company's Corps of Artillery, European Infantry Regiment, European Invalids, or transferred to the Hon'ble Company's Service from any of His Majesty's Regiments, are invariably to be sent direct from Corps respectively to the Town Major of Fort William, on whose List all such Persons are to remain enrolled, from the date of their removal; the Officer under whom they may be placed, transmitting Alphabetical Descriptive Long Rolls to the Town Major, on the 1st of July annually, together with

22 CALCUTTA ANNUAL REGISTER 1821.

with Statements of the Estates of all Casualties, as directed by General Orders of the 21st and 26th January, 1819.

3. Long Rolls of all Soldiers not at present borne on the Strength of Corps, or enrolled on the List of the Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery, now employed in any Staff Situation, or in any Department, Civil or Military, including the Ordnance and Army Commissariats, and all Departments of Army or Garrison Staff, Public Offices, Military Agencies, Charitable Asylums, or transferred permanently to the Stud, or Ecclesiastical Department, are to be made out without delay, and transmitted by the Officer under whom they may be immediately serving to the Town Major of Fort William, on whose List they are to be enrolled, and to whom Alphabetical Descriptive Long Rolls and Statements of the Estates of Casuals, will be transmitted in like manner on the 1st of July annually.

4. Long Rolls of all European Soldiers on the Pension Establishment, are immediately to be made out by the Officer Civil or Military paying them, who will transmit the same to the Town Major of Fort William, with every information which may be practicable to be obtained, concerning the Corps in which individuals last served previous to being transferred to the Pension Establishment.

5. The Town Major on receipt of these latter Rolls will apply to the Adjutant General of the Army, or if necessary to Corps, for such further information as may be requisite, to enable him to complete the Record, sending finally Copies of the Long Rolls thus completed, to Disbursing Officers, with a view to their supplying his Office, on the 1st of July annually, with the necessary Alphabetical Descriptive Long Rolls and Statements of the Estates of Casuals.

6. The strictest attention is to be paid to Accuracy in inserting in the Long Rolls all Christian Names, Ages, Countries, Counties and Towns, and the date of the Years, and name of the Ships in which Individuals respectively arrived in India, and the exact date of Decease in all cases of Casualty.

7. This Regulation is not to prevent the Pay and Allowances of Persons to whom it refers being drawn as heretofore.

8. The accompanying Forms of an Alphabetical Descriptive Long Roll and Casualty List, and an Alphabetical Account of Estates, are annexed for General Information and Guidance.

ALPHABETICAL

73

GHAZESPORE, 1st JULY, 1822.

[illegible]

Adjutant.

Commanding.

 $\vdash K$

Digitized by Google

ALPHABETICAL ANNUAL ACCOUNT of the Estates of the European Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Bengal Army, who have died between 30th June 1821, and 31st July 1822.

Name	Rank.	Corps, Department, or Situation.	Date of Casualties.	Amount of Estate in Money & Effects.			To whom bequeathed.	To whom delivered.	When delivered.
				Rs.	As.	P.			
A. B.	Bombardier,	Regiment of Artillery,	10th Jan. 1822.	No Effects.					
C. D.	Corporal,	European Regiment, ..	2d Jan. 1822.	No Effects.					
E. F.	Gunner,	{ 1st Company European Artillery Invalids,	1st Feb. 1822.	13	5	0	Mary his Wife,	Mary his Wife,	6th March 1822.
G. H.	Serjeant,	{ 2d Company European Infantry Invalids,	21st Apr. 1822.	31	7	4		{ Deposited in the General Treasury,	{ 18th May 1822.
I. K.	Serjt. (Major or Gr. Master,) }	1st Regiment Native Cavalry.	20th May 1822.	7	12	4	His Daughter T. U.	{ L. M. his son-in-Law, (in- sert rank, situation or address.) }	{ 21st June 1822.
N. O.	Serjt. (Major or Gr. Master,) }	2d Battalion 2d Regi- ment Native Infantry.	6th Apr. 1822.	83	8	11	P. Q. (insert rank, situation or address.) }	{ R. S. (insert rank, situa- tion or address.) }	{ 10th May 1822.

MILITARY REGULATIONS.

75

G. O. G. G. 28th November, 1821.—Modified rules for the period Officers on leave of absence are to draw their allowances.

Pending a reference to the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following Regulation to the Army, in modification of that under date the 15th September last, relative to the period therein limited, for which Military Officers absent on their private affairs, from their Regiments or Stations, by leave of Government or of the Commander in Chief, shall be entitled to draw their full Regimental Allowances, and in the case of Staff Officers, a moiety of their Staff Salary; this modification being only applicable when Officers require, on urgent business, to visit the Presidency.

Within the line from Cuttack, Sumbhulpore, Allahabad, Purtaubgurh, Sultanpore Oude, Gooruckpore, and along the frontier to Chittagong, the regulation of the 15th September is to continue in force, to the full extent of the period therein specified, or otherwise, agreeably to proximity with Calcutta, at the discretion of the Commander in Chief.

To Officers proceeding from Cawnpore, Lucknow, Secrora, Seetapore, and the Stations in Bundelcund, the period is extended to Seven Months.

From Etawah, Mynpooree, Futtly Gurh, Shahjehanpore, and Bareilly, to Seven Months and a half.

From Agra, Muttra, Ally Gurh and Saugor, to Eight Months.

From Dehly, Meerut, Moradabad, Howalbagh, Almorah, Lohoghat, Jubbulpore, Gurrwarrah, Husseinabad and Bhopalpoor, to Eight Months and a half.

From all the higher Stations to Loodheeana; and from Baitool, Nagpore, Asseergurh, Mundiesur, Mhow, Neemutch and Nusseerabad, to Nine Months.

G. O. C. C. 6th December, 1821.—Form of Survey Reports on Ordnance.

The following Form of a Survey Report on Ordnance issued from the Arsenal of Fort William or other Magazine is prescribed for adoption, in lieu of that hitherto in use on such occasions.

REPORT (No.) of a Committee of Survey assembled by order of _____ to report on Ordnance (Iron or Brass) received from the Arsenal of Fort William, (or elsewhere, as may be.)
Station and date. _____

President, Captain _____				
Lieut. _____	{	Members.	{	Lieut. _____

† K 2

Names

Names of Stores.		Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable.	Established.	Actual.	In excess.	Remarks by the Committee.
Ordnance—43	Pounder Iron, &c. &c. &c.	1	1	1	7.018			
"	32 Do. Do. &c. &c. &c.	1	1	1	6.11	6.48	07	
"	24 Do. Do. &c. &c. &c.	1	1	1	5.823			
"	18 Do. Do. &c. &c. &c.	1	1	1	5.292			
"	12 Pounder, Brass, &c. &c. &c.	1	1	1				
"	12 Pounder, Iron, &c. &c. &c.	1	1	1	4.623			
"	9 Do. Do. &c. &c. &c.	1	1	1	4.200			
"	6 Do. Do. &c. &c. &c.	1	1	1	3.688			
"	Howitzers, Brass 8 Inch.—							
"	Mortars, Do. 10 Inch.—							

(Signed) J. H. Captain and President
 Attending the Committee. " E. F. } Lieut. and Members.
 " G. H. }

G. O. G. G. 8th December, 1821.—An Asst. Adj. General appointed to the Western Division.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to create the Appointment of Assistant General, in Substitution for that of Brigade Major, to the Western Division of the Army, and to nominate Brigade Major Salter to that situation.

G. O. G. G. 8th Dec. 1821.—Furlough granted to New South Wales.

Lieutenant V. Jacob, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted, at his own earnest request, to proceed on Furlough to New South Wales for three years, instead of to Europe, on account of his private affairs.

G. O. C. C. 28th December, 1821.—Huds of Powder Barrels not to be taken out.

The practice adopted with the Corps of the Army of taking out the Heads of Powder Barrels when expending Powder in Store, having been found destructive to the Materials of which the Barrels are composed, while the operation of Staving in the Heads is not unattended with danger: the Commander in Chief is therefore pleased to prohibit the Practice altogether, and directs that in future the filling or emptying Powder Barrels shall be effected by drawing the Bung instead of displacing the Head.

To enable Quarter Masters of Corps to comply with this Regulation, each Regiment or Battalion will be furnished on Indent with a Cooper's Brass Vice; when these Indents shall have been complied with, Quarter Masters will be held strictly responsible that empty powder Barrels returned into Store, are not damaged in their Heads or Staves.

G. O. G. G. 29th December, 1821.—Quarterly Return of Surveying Instruments to be regularly transmitted.

Irregularities in the transmission of the proscribed Quarterly Returns of Surveying Instruments, to the Office of the Surveyor General of the India, having been brought under the notice of Government, the attention of all Officer, entrusted with their Charge is called to a strict observance of the rule laid down in General Orders of the 6th January, 1818, on that head.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER

Of 1813.

Anno Quinquagesimo Tertio Georgii III. Regis.

CHAP. CLV.

An ACT for continuing in the East India Company, for a further Term, the Possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive Privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; and for regulating the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter.

[21ST JULY, 1813]

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the Thirty-third Year of his present Majesty's Reign, for continuing in the East-India Company, for a further Term, the possession of the British Territories in India, together with their exclusive Trade, under certain Limitations and for other Purposes, the Possession and Government of the British Territories in India, together with an exclusive Trade in, to, and from the East Indies, and other the Limits described in an Act made in the Ninth Year of the Reign of King William the Third, or in a certain Charter of the Fifth Day of September in the Tenth Year of the same King, were continued in the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, for a Term thereby limited, under certain Regulations and Conditions:

And Whereas by an Act of the Parliament of Ireland, passed in the same Thirty-third Year of His present Majesty's Reign, for regulating the Trade of Ireland, to and from the East Indies, under certain Conditions and Provisions, for a Time therein mentioned; the exclusive Privileges granted to the said United Company by the said Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, were confirmed, subject to certain Conditions and Restrictions:

And Whereas it is expedient, that the Territorial Acquisitions mentioned in the said Act of the Parliament of Great Britain of the Thirty-third Year of His present Majesty, together with such other Territorial Acquisitions on the Continent of Asia, or in any Islands situate to the North of the Equator, as are now in the Possession and under the Government of the said United Company, with the Revenues thereof, should, without Prejudice to the undoubted Sovereignty of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in and over the same, or to any Claim of the said United Company to any Rights, Franchises, or Immunities, remain in the Possession and under the Government of the said United Company, for a further Term, subject to such Powers and Authorities for the Superintendence, Direction, and Controul over all Acts, Operations and Concerns, which relate to the Civil or Military Government,

Government, or Revenues of the said Territories, and to such further or other Powers, Authorities, Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions, as have been already made or provided, by any Act or Acts of Parliament in that behalf, or are made and provided by this Act :

And Whereas it is expedient, that, from and after the Tenth Day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen, the Right of Trading, Trafficking, and Adventuring in, to, and from all Ports and Places within the Limits of the said United Company's present Charter, (save and except the Dominions of the Emperor of China,) should be open to all His Majesty's Subjects, in common with the said United Company, subject to certain Regulations and Provisions : but that the existing Restraints respecting the Commercial Intercourse with China should be continued, and the exclusive Trade in Tea preserved to the said Company, during the further Term hereby limited :

May it therefore please Your MAJESTY :

That it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of

Former Territorial Acquisitions in India, with late Acquisitions on the Continent of Asia, or in any Island North of the Equator, to continue in the Government of the East India Company, for a further Term.

same,—That the territorial Acquisitions mentioned in the said Act of the Parliament of the Great Britain of the Thirty-third Year of His present Majesty, together with such of the Territorial Acquisitions, since obtained upon the Continent of Asia, or in any Islands situate to the north of the Equator, as are now in the Possession of, and under the Government of the said United Company, with the Revenues thereof respectively, shall remain and continue in the Possession and under the Government of the said United Company,—subject to such

Powers and Authorities for the Superintendence, Direction, and Control, over all Acts, Operations, and Concerns, which relate to the Civil or Military Government, or Revenues of the said Territories ; and to such further and other Powers and Authorities, Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions, as have been already made or provided by any Act or Acts of Parliament in that behalf, or are made and provided by this Act,—for a further Term, to be computed from the said Tenth Day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen, until the same shall be determined, by Virtue of the Proviso hereinafter contained.

II. And be it further enacted, that the sole and exclusive

Exclusive Trade with China and trade in Tea ; and provisions of former Acts not repealed by or repugnant in this Act, continued during further Term.

Right of Trading, Trafficking, and using the Business of Merchandize in, to, and from the Dominions of the Emperor of China, and the whole, sole, and exclusive Right of Trading and Trafficking in Tea, in, to, and from all Islands, Ports, Havens, Coasts, Cities, Towns, and Places, between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straights of Magellan, in such manner as the same Rights now are or lawfully may be exercised or enjoyed by the said United Company, by Virtue of any Act or Charter now in

force, but not further or otherwise,—and all and singular the Pro-
fits,

its, Benefits, Advantages, Privileges, Franchises, Abilities, Capacities, Powers, Authorities, Rights, Remedies, Methods of Suit, Penalties, Forfeitures, Disabilities, Provisions, Matters, and Things whatsoever granted to, or vested in the said Company by the said Acts of the Thirty-third Year of His present Majesty, or either of them, for, and during the Term limited by the said Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, and all other the Enactments, Provisions, Matters and Things contained in the said Acts of the Thirty-third Year of His present Majesty, or in any other Act or Acts whatsoever, which are limited, or may be limited, to continue for and during the Term granted to the said Company by the said Act of the Parliament of Great Britain of the Thirty-third Year of His present Majesty, so far as the same, or any of them are in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to this Act,—shall continue and be in force during the further Term thereby granted to the said Company—subject to such alterations therein, as may be made by any of the Enactments, Provisions, Matters, and Things in this Act contained.

On the expiration of Three Years notice by Parliament any time after the 10th April, 1831, and payment of what is due from the Public to the Company, the term and the exclusive Trade to cease and be determined.

33 Geo. III. c. 47.

“India Company; and for enabling the said Company to raise a Sum of Money by a further Increase of their Capital Stock, to be applied in Discharge of certain Debts of the said Company,”—shall or may, upon the Expiration of the said Three Years, become payable to the said Company, according to the true Intent and Meaning of the said Act;—then, and from thenceforth, and not before or sooner, the said Term hereby granted to the said United Company, and all Right, Title, and Interest of the said United Company, to, or in any exclusive Trade continued to the said Company, under the Provisions of this Act, shall Cease and Determine.

IV. Provided also, that nothing in the said Proviso last hereinbefore contained, or in any Proviso in the said Act of the Ninth Year of King William the Third, or in the said Charter of the Fifth Day of September in the Tenth Year of his Reign, or in any other Act or Charter contained, shall extend, or be construed to extend to determine the Corporation of the said United Company,

or to hinder, prevent, or preclude the said Company or their Successors, from carrying on at all Times, after such determination of their

their exclusive trade as aforesaid, a free Trade in, to, and from the East Indies, and Limits in the said last-mentioned Act or Charter contained, with all or any part of their joint stock in Trade, Goods, Merchandizes, Estates and Effects, in common with other the Subjects of His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, trading to, in, and from the said Parts or Limits.

V. And be it further enacted, that any Notice in Writing, signified by the Speaker of the House of Commons for the Time being, by order of the said House, shall be deemed and adjudged a due and proper Notice by Parliament, to and for all the Ends, Intents and Purposes, for which any Notice is by this Act directed to be given to the said United Company.

VI. And be it further enacted, that from and after the said Tenth Day of April One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen, it shall and may be lawful for any of his Majesty's Subjects, in common with the said United Company, to Export, in Ships navigated according to law, from any Port or Ports within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to all Ports and Places within the Limits hereinbefore referred to,—save and except the dominions of the Emperor of China,—any Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, which can now, or may at any Time or Times hereafter be legally exported; and also in common with the said Company, to Import, in Ships navigated as aforesaid, from any Port or Ports within the Limits aforesaid,—save and except as aforesaid,—into the said United Kingdom, any Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, (the Product or Manufacture of any of the Countries within the said Limits,) which can now, or may, at any Time or Times hereafter, be legally imported,—subject, nevertheless, to the several Restrictions, Conditions, and Limitations in this Act contained.

VII. And whereas, by a certain Act passed in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, "An Act for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation," it is enacted, that no Goods or Commodities, that are of foreign Growth, Production, or Manufacture, and which are to be brought into England, Ireland, Wales, the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, or town of Berwick upon Tweed, in English-built Shipping, or other Shipping belonging to some of the aforesaid Place, and navigated by English Mariners, as in the said Act mentioned, shall be shipped or brought from any other Place or Places, Country or Countries, but only from those of the said Growth, Production, or Manufacture, or from those Ports where the said Goods and Commodities can only be, or are, or usually have been first shipped for Transportation, and from none other Places or Countries,—provided that the said Act or any thing therein contained, should not extend or be meant to restrain the importing of any East India Commodities,

12. Par. 2. c. 8.

Navigation Act, not to prevent the Importation of Goods the produce of any places within the Charter except Tea, from any other places within the Charter except China.

modities; laden in English-built shipping, and whereof the Master and three fourths of the Mariners at least are English, from the usual Place or Places of lading of them in any part of those Seas to the Southward and Eastward of Cabo Bona Speranza, although the said Ports be not the very places of their growth,—be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty's subjects, in Ships navigated according to law, to import, under the authority of this Act, into the said United Kingdom, from all Ports and Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter,—save and except the dominions of the Emperor of China,—any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, the Product or Manufacture of any Country within the Limits of the said Company's Charter, except Tea,—although such Goods, Wares or Merchandize may not be of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture, of the Place or Country from which the same shall have been shipped or brought from the Port where such Goods or Commodities can only be, or are, or usually have been first shipped for Transportation, nor the usual Place for lading the same;—the said Act, or any other Matter or Thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

VIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any Person or Persons,—save only the said United Company, or such as shall obtain their special Leave and License in Writing, or a special Leave and License in Writing under their authority for that purpose,—to ship, carry, or put on board any Ship, in the East Indies, or other Parts within the Limits aforesaid, or to import into the said United Kingdom, from any Port or Place whatsoever, any Tea;—any Thing in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

IX. Provided also, and be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any Person or Persons to carry any Military Stores to any Place upon the Continent of Asia, between the River Indus, and the Town of Malacca on the Peninsula of Malacca inclusive, or in any island under the Government of the said Company, situate to the North of the Equator, or to the said Company's Factory of Bencoolen in the Island of Sumatra or its dependencies,—save only the said United Company, or such as shall obtain their special Leave and License in Writing, or a special Leave and License in Writing under their Authority, for that Purpose.

X. Provided Also, that it shall not be lawful for any private Person or Persons to export any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, to any Port or Place within the Limits of the said Company's Charter, except in some Ship or Ships to be cleared out from some Port or Ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; or to import any Goods, Wares, or Merchandise from any Port or Place, within the Limits aforesaid, except only into such Ports of the said United Kingdom as shall be provided with Warehouses, together with wet Docks or Basins, or such other Securities as shall, in the Judgement of the Lord High Treasurer, or of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being,

Ships in private trade to clear out from some port in the United Kingdom; & all Goods imported in private trade, to be brought to some of the ports in the United Kingdom, which shall have been declared fit by Order in Council.

by any three or more of them, in Great Britain and Ireland respectively, be fit and proper for the Deposit and safe Custody of all such Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, as well as for the Collection of all Duties payable thereon, and shall have been duly declared so to be by the order of His Majesty in Council in Great Britain, or by the Order of the Lord Lieutenant in Council in Ireland,—Provided Always, that Copies of all such Orders in Council, to be issued as aforesaid, shall have been published Three Times at least in the London or Dublin Gazette, as the Case may be, and Copies of all such Orders shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament, in the Session next after the issuing of the same respectively.

XI. Provided also, and be it further enacted, that no Ship or Vessel engaged in private Trade under the Authority of this Act, shall proceed to any Place within the Limits of the said Company's Charter, situate on the Continent of Asia, from the River Indus to the said Town of Malacca inclusive, or in any Island under the Government of the said Company lying to the North of the Equator, or to the said Company's Factory of Bencoolen or its Dependencies, without a License to be granted for that Purpose from the Court of Directors of the said United Company;—and that no such Ship or Vessel, unless specially authorized as hereinafter mentioned, shall proceed to any Port or Place within the Limits last mentioned, except to some or one of the principal Settlements of Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Prince of Wales Island.—And when and as often as any Application shall be made

to the said Court of Directors, for a License on behalf of any such Ship or Vessel about to proceed from the said United Kingdom to any of the said Company's principal Settlements, the said Company shall, and they are hereby required forthwith to issue

their License for that purpose, according to such Form as shall hereafter be settled by the said Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India: And when and as often as any Application shall be made to the said Court of Directors, for a License especially authorising any such Ship or Vessel to proceed to any Place or Places upon the Continent of Asia, from the River Indus to the said Town of Malacca inclusive, or in any Island under the Government of the said Company lying to the North of the Equator, except the said Company's principal Settlements, or to the said Company's Factory of Bencoolen or its Dependencies; the said Court of Directors shall, within Fourteen Days from the Receipt thereof, unless they shall think fit to comply therewith, transmit the same to the said Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, together with any Representation which the said Court may think proper to make upon the Subject of such Application:

Not to any places except principal Settlements, without a special license.

to the said Court of Directors, for a License on behalf of any such Ship or Vessel about to proceed from the said United Kingdom to any of the said Company's principal Settlements, the said Company shall, and they are hereby required forthwith to issue

their License for that purpose, according to such Form as shall hereafter be settled by the said Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India: And when and as often as any Application shall be made to the said Court of Directors, for a License especially authorising any such Ship or Vessel to proceed to any Place or Places upon the Continent of Asia, from the River Indus to the said Town of Malacca inclusive, or in any Island under the Government of the said Company lying to the North of the Equator, except the said Company's principal Settlements, or to the said Company's Factory of Bencoolen or its Dependencies; the said Court of Directors shall, within Fourteen Days from the Receipt thereof, unless they shall think fit to comply therewith, transmit the same to the said Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, together with any Representation which the said Court may think proper to make upon the Subject of such Application:

Special license for the Continent of Asia, between the Indus & Malacca, or Islands north of the Equator, to be at the discretion of the Directors, subject to the Control of the Board of Commissioners, who are to record their Reasons.

tion :

tion: And in case the said Board of Commissioners shall think fit to direct the said Court of Directors to issue any such License or Licenses, the said Court of Directors shall, and they are hereby required forthwith to issue the same, upon such Terms and Conditions as the said Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, shall from time to time think fit: Provided Always, that in all Cases in which the said Board of Commissioners shall direct the said Court of Directors to issue any such License, which they shall have declined to issue without such Direction, the special Circumstances inducing them to give such Direction, shall be recorded in the Books of the said Board.

XII. Provided also, and be it further enacted, that no Ship or Vessel, engaged in private Trade under the Authority of this Act, clearing out from any Port or Ports within the United Kingdom, shall proceed to any Place or Places situate more to the Northward than eleven Degrees of South Latitude, and between the Sixty-fourth and One hundred and fiftieth Degrees of East Longitude from London, (save and except Ports and Places upon the Continent of Asia, from the River Indus to the said Town of Malacca inclusive, or in any Island under the Government of the said Company lying to the North of the Equator, and also save and except the said Company's Factory at Bengoolen and its Dependencies,) without a Licence from the said Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India: And the said Commissioners shall, and they are hereby required, from time to time, to frame and publish such Rules and Regulations for the granting of Licenses in that Behalf, as they shall think fit;—and in all Cases in which any License shall be granted by the said Board of Commissioners, otherwise than according to such Rules and Regulations, the special Circumstances under which such License shall have been granted, shall be recorded in the Books of the said Board and communicated to the Court of Directors.

XIII. Provided also, that it shall not be lawful for any Ship or Vessel, the registered Measurement whereof shall be less than Three hundred and fifty Tons, other than such Ships or Vessels as may be employed by the said Company as Packets, to clear out from any Port in the United Kingdom, for any Port or Place within the Limits of the said Company's Charter, or be admitted to Entry at any Port of the United Kingdom, from any Place within those limits.

XIV. Provided also, and be it further enacted, that no Ship or Vessel engaged in private Trade under the Authority of this Act, shall be permitted to clear out from, or be admitted to Entry at any Port or Place within the United Kingdom, or Limits of the said Company's Charter, until the Master or other Person having the command of such Ship or Vessel shall have made out and exhibited a true and perfect Manifest of the Cargo

No Ship in private trade to clear out, or enter, without a manifest.

Cargo of such Ship or Vessel, to such Person or Persons, according to such Form, and subject to such Regulations, as now are, or hereafter may be prescribed by any Act or Acts passed, or to be passed for that Purpose.

XV. Provided also, and be it further enacted, that no Ship or Vessel in private Trade under the Authority of this Act, shall be permitted to clear out from any Port of the said United Kingdom, or any Place or Places under the Government of His Majesty, or of the said Company, situated more to the Northward than Eleven Degrees of South Latitude, and between the Sixty-fourth and One hundred and fiftieth Degrees of East Longitude from London; until the Master, or other Person having the Command of such Ship or Vessel, shall have made out and exhibited to the principal Officer of the Customs, or other Person thereto authorised by such Government as aforesaid, at such Port of Clearance, upon Oath (which Oath such Officer or other person is hereby authorised to administer) a true and perfect List, in such Form as shall from time to time be settled by the said Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, specifying and setting forth the Names, Capacities, and Descriptions of all Persons embarked or intended to be embarked on board such Ship or Vessel, and all Arms on board or intended to be put on board the same; or be admitted to Entry at any Port in the said United Kingdom, or any such Port within the Limits last mentioned, until the Master, or other Person having the Command of such Ship or Vessel, shall in the like Manner, have made out and exhibited to the principal Officer of the Customs, or other Persons thereunto authorised as aforesaid upon Oath (which Oath such Officer or other Person is hereby authorised to administer) a true and perfect List, in Form to be settled as aforesaid, specifying the Names, Capacities, and Descriptions of all Persons on board, or who shall have been on board such Ship or Vessel, from the Time of the sailing thereof to the Time of arrival; and all Arms on board or which shall during such time have been on board such Ship or Vessel; and the several Times and Places at which such of the said persons as may have died or left the said Ship or Vessel, shall have so died, or left such Ship or Vessel, or such of the said Arms as may have been disposed of, have been so disposed of.

XVI. Provided also, and be it further enacted, that in every Case where any such List shall be received in any Port of the said United Kingdom from any Master or other Person having the Command of any such Ship or Vessel, the Officer or other Person receiving the same shall, and he is hereby required, with all reasonable Dispatch, to transmit a Copy of such List to the Secretary of the Court of Directors of the said United Company; and in Case such List shall be received in any Port in the East Indies, or other Place within the Limits last mentioned, such Officer or other Person receiving the same shall, and he is hereby required in like Manner, to transmit a Copy of such List to the Chief Secretary of the Government to which the Port or Place in which such List shall be received shall be subject.

Copies of lists received in England, to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Court of Directors; and received in India, to the Secretary of the Government.

XVII.

XVII. And be it further enacted, that no Articles manufactured of Silk, Hair, or Cotton Wool, or any Mixture thereof, imported under the Authority of this Act, from any Port or Place within the Limits of the said Company's Charter, shall be entered or taken out of any Warehouse, except for Exportation, unless the same shall have been brought into the Port of London, and deposited in the Warehouses of the said United Company: And that for the Purpose of ascertaining the Duties payable upon all such Articles which shall be deposited in the Warehouses of the said United Company, the same shall be sold openly and publicly by Inch of Candle; or by Way of Public Auction, and in no other Manner, under the Order and Authority of the Court of Directors of the said Company, on the Account of the proper Owners thereof: And that when any of such Goods shall be bought in by the Owners, the whole Consignments so bought in, shall and may be delivered out to them with all convenient Speed after the Sales thereof, upon Payment of the Duties and other Charges to which the same shall be liable, without the actual Payment of the gross Prices or Sale Amount of the said Goods: And that all such Articles imported on board any such Ship, and deposited in the Warehouses of the said Company, and the Sales thereof, shall be in all Respects subject to the Bye-laws of the said Company, and the several Provisions of the said Act of the Parliament of Great-Britain of the Thirty-third Year of His Majesty's Reign, made and provided for the Management of private Trade; save only and except as is otherwise directed, provided, or authorized by this Act.

XVIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Lord High Treasurer or Lords

Treasury may authorize such Articles, when brought to Out Ports to be removed to the Port of London, to be sold for Home Consumption.

Commissioners of the Treasury for the Time being, to permit any Articles manufactured of Silk, Hair, Cotton Wool, or any Mixture thereof, which may have been imported under the Authority of this Act into any Part of the United Kingdom other than the Port of London, to be removed from such Port of Importation to the said Port of London, for the Purpose of Sale for Home Consumption, under such and the like Regulations as any Goods, Wares or Merchandize, may be removed from the Port in Great Britain where first warehoused, to any other warehousing Port, by Virtue of an Act passed in the 50 Geo. III. c. 64. Fiftieth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to permit the Removal of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, from the Port in Great Britain where first warehoused, to any other warehousing Port, for the Purpose of Exportation:" And all such Articles so removed, shall be deposited in the Warehouses of the said United Company, and sold in the same Manner and under the same Regulations and Provisions, as if the same had been originally imported into the Port of London, and deposited in the Warehouses of the said United Company.

XIX.

XIX. And be it further enacted, that as well in the Port of London as in all other Ports, all Articles manufactured of Silk, Hair, Cotton Wool, or any Mixture thereof, which shall be imported under the Authority of this Act from any Port or Place within the Limits of the said Company's Charter, and shall be entered and taken out of any Warehouse for Exportation, shall be

charged according to their Value, under all such Rules and Regulations and subject to the same Penalties and Forfeitures, as are prescribed, directed, and imposed, for ascertaining and collecting Duties to be paid according to Value, by an Act passed in the

27 G. 3. c. 13. Twenty-seventh year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for repealing the several Duties of Customs and Excise, and granting other Duties in lieu thereof, and for applying the said duties, together with others composing the public Revenue; for permitting the importation of certain Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, the Produce or Manufacture of the European dominions of the French King, into this kingdom; and for applying certain unclaimed Monies, remaining in the Exchequer, for the Payment of Annuities on Lives, to the Reduction of the National Debt," or by any other subsequent Act or Acts now in force.

XX. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent the making, during the further Term hereby granted to the said Company, such further Provisions by Authority of Parliament as may, from time to time, be deemed necessary, for enabling His Majesty's Subjects to carry on Trade and Traffick, directly or circuitously, as well between all Ports and Places situate without the Limits of the said Company's Charter, and all Ports and Places (except the dominions of the Emperor of China) situate within those Limits, as between the said United Kingdom, and all the last mentioned Ports and Places, except as aforesaid; but without prejudice to any of the Restrictions or Provisions herein contained, as to the Resort to and Residence of any Persons in the East Indies and Parts aforesaid.

XXI. And be it further enacted, that so much of an Act passed in the Thirty-first Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for indemnifying all Persons who have been concerned in advising to carry into Execution a certain

31 Geo. III. c. 42. Order of Council, respecting the Importation of a limited Quantity of Saltpetre; for repealing the Duties now payable upon the Importation of Saltpetre, and for granting other Duties in lieu thereof," as requires the said Company, at their public Sales, to put up certain Quantities of Saltpetre at certain Rates; or to reserve and deliver into the Stores of His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, certain Quantities of Saltpetre at certain Rates, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

XXII.

XXII. And be it further enacted, that so much of the said Act of the Ninth Year of the Reign of King William III. c. 44. as requires that all Goods and Merchandize belonging to any private Trader to the East Indies, which shall be imported into England or Wales, shall be sold openly and publicly by Inch of Candle, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

XXIII. And be it further enacted, that so much of the said Acts of the Thirty-third Year of His present Majesty, or either of them, as requires the Court of Directors of the said Company, to lay yearly before the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, an Invoice of the Quantities and Sorts of Cordage, Pitch and Tar, and the Number and Sizes of Masts and Spars, and the Number and Weight of Anchors exported, or intended to be exported by the said Company; or as relates to the Admission of Individuals by authority of the said Board of Commissioners, to export or import any Goods, Wares or Merchandize on board the said Company's Ships; or to the providing or appropriating by the said Company of Tonnage for the private Trade, or to the Rate of Freight to be charged thereon; or to the Notices to be given to the Chief Secretary of the said Company, or to the Chief Secretary of the Presidency in India, by persons intending to export or import Goods; or to the registering of private Trade Goods, or to the granting Orders or Licences, for shipping such Goods in the Ships of the said Company; or as requires one or more of the outward-bound Ships of the said Company to touch at the Port of Cork, between the Month of October and the Month of February in every Year; shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

XXIV. And be it further enacted, that all Goods, Wares and Merchandize, of or belonging to the said Company, exported or imported from or into any Ports or Places under the Government of the said Company in the East Indies, or other Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter, shall be subject to the Payment of the like Rates, Customs and Duties of Import and Export, as the Goods, Wares, and Merchandize of the same Kinds or Sorts, exported or imported in private Trade, under the Authority of this Act, are or shall be subject or liable to be charged with.

XXV. And be it further enacted, that no new or additional Imposition of any Duty or Tax, upon the Export, Import, or Transit of any Goods, Wares or Merchandize whatsoever, made, or to be made by Authority of the Governor General or Governor in Council, of any of the said Company's Presidencies or Settlements in the East Indies or Parts aforesaid, shall be valid or effectual, until the same shall have been sanctioned

sanctioned by the Court of Directors of the said United Company, with the Approbation of the said Board of Commissioners; which Sanction and Approbation shall be signified to the said Governments respectively by some public Dispatch from the said Court of Directors, describing each Regulation for the Purposes aforesaid, which shall be so sanctioned and approved by its Title at full length, and expressing that the same is so sanctioned and approved: And all such Regulations when promulgated in the East Indies by the said Governments, shall contain express Mention that the same are made with the Sanction of the said Court of Directors, and with the Approbation of the said Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India; and such Mention shall be taken as conclusive Evidence of Sanction and Approbation in all Courts of Justice.

XXVI. And whereas, by Virtue of the said Act, made in the Ninth Year of King William the Third, the said Company were authorized to receive a Duty of Five Pounds for every Hundred Pounds of the true and real Value of all Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of the East Indies, or other Parts within the Limits aforesaid, imported or brought into the Kingdom of England in private Trade, towards defraying certain Charges in the said Act mentioned and specified: And whereas the said Company, before the passing of the said Act made in the Thirty-third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, had over and besides the said Duty of Five pounds per Centum, been accustomed to charge and receive, for their own Use, after the Rate of Two Pounds per Centum on the gross Sale Amount of all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into the kingdom of Great Britain from the East Indies in private Trade, in Recompense and Satisfaction of the Charges and Expences of unshipping and selling the same, and otherwise in the Care and Management thereof: and whereas, by the first mentioned Act made in the 33 Geo. III. c. 62, repealed.

Thirty-third year of His present Majesty, it was enacted, that from and after the First Day of March, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-four, the said Duty of Five Pounds per Centum should be repealed, and the said Charge of Two Pounds per Centum discontinued; and that in lieu thereof respectively, there should be rendered and paid to the said Company, during the further Term by the same Act granted to them, in their exclusive Trade, a Duty or Allowance, after the Rate of Three Pounds per Centum on the gross Sale Amount of all Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, imported or brought into this Kingdom from the East Indies in private Trade, including in such Value of Account, all Duties and Charges payable in respect thereof: he it further enacted, that the said Duty or Allowance in respect of Goods Wares, or Merchandize, imported in private Trade, shall be and the same is hereby wholly repealed.

XXVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that neither the said Repeal of the said Duty contained in the said Act of the Ninth Year of King William the Third, nor any Thing in this Act contained, shall

into the Port of London and deposited in the Company's Warehouses, nor to Imports from China; and not to affect engagements of the Company with their Captains and Officers.

shall extend to release the Payment of the Duty or Allowance of Three Pounds per Centum in respect of any articles of Silk, Hair, Cotton Wool, or any Mixture thereof, which being brought into the Port of London by Private Merchants, Traders, or other Persons, may be deposited in the Warehouses of the said United Company, nor of the said duty of Five Pounds per Centum, or the said Charge of Two Pounds per Centum, on any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize which shall be brought Home and imported in any of the Ships of the said Company or in their Service, from China; nor to affect any Covenants or Engagements now subsisting, or hereafter to be made, by or between the said Company, or on their behalf, with the Masters, or Commanders of the Company's Ships, or with any other of the Officers or Servants of the said Company, in whatever Employment or Capacity they may happen to be; but that all and every such Covenants and Agreements shall be, and be held, deemed, and taken to be of the same Force and Effect as if the said Repeal had not been enacted, or this Act been made; the said Repeal, or any other Matter or Thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

XXVIII. And for more effectually securing to the East India Dock Company, the Rates and Duties granted and made payable to them by two several Acts, one passed in the Forty-third Year of His present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the further Improvement of the Port of London, by making Docks and other Works at Blackwall, for the Accommodation of the East India Shipping in the said Port," and the other passed in the Forty-sixth year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled "An

Act for altering and enlarging the Powers of an Act made in the Forty-third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, for the further Improvement of the Port of London, by making Docks and other Works at Blackwall, for the Accommodation of the East India Shipping in the said Port;" be it further enacted, that all the Rates and Duties by the said Acts granted and made payable to the East India Dock Company, for or in respect of any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, shall be fully adjusted, settled, and paid to the said East India Dock Company, or their Collectors or Receivers, before such Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, shall be delivered to the Owner or Owners, or Consignee or Consignees thereof.

XXIX. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that in case any Goods, Wares or Merchandize, shall be cleared or discharged from any Ship or Vessel before the Rates and Duties payable to the said East India Dock Company, in respect of the same, shall have been fully discharged, then it shall be lawful for the said East India Dock Company to cause such Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, to be sent to and deposited in the Warehouses of the said United Com-

† M

pany

and the rates shall pay, and to be sold under the Order and Authority of the Court of Directors of the said Company, on the account of the proper Owners thereof: And the Rates and Duties payable to the said East India Dock Company, in respect of the same and the reasonable Expenses of sending and depositing the same, as aforesaid, shall be deducted and paid to the said East India Dock Company, their Receivers or Collectors, in such Manner as is directed by the said Act of the Forty-third Year of His present Majesty, with respect to the Rates or Duties thereby made payable; any thing hereinbefore contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

XXX. And Whereas by an Act passed on the Thirty-fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for allowing for a limited Time the importation of Goods from India and China, and other parts within the Limits of the exclusive Trade of the East India Company, in ships not of British built nor registered as such; and for the Exportation of Goods from Great Britain by the same Ships, under certain Restrictions;" it was enacted, that if, during the

Continuance of the then present War, and for Eighteen Months after the conclusion thereof, any Ship freighted by the said United Company, with the Approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, with Home Investment of Goods from India or China, or other Ports within the Limits of the said Company's Trade, should arrive in the Ports of Great Britain, it should and might be lawful, upon Representation made by or on behalf of the said Company, to His Majesty in Council, for His Majesty, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, to authorize the Importation and Entry of such Goods, subject to the like Duties and no others, as if they were imported in British-built Ships; though such Goods should be brought in Ships which might not be British built, nor have been registered as British-built Ships, nor navigated as required by the Laws then in force; provided the said Ships should have been built within the Territories belonging to the said United Company, or in the Ports under the immediate Protection of the British Flag in the East Indies: and also to permit such Ships to export from Great Britain to the British Settlements in the East Indies, or to any of the Places within the Limits before-mentioned, with the License and consent of the said Company, any Goods, Wares or Merchandize whatsoever, Ordnance and Military Stores excepted: And it was thereby further enacted, that such Ships should not be liable to Forfeiture; nor should any Persons whatever be liable to any Penalty or forfeiture, on Account of any Importation of Goods, Wares or Merchandize, in Pursuance of the said Act, or of any Order or Orders of His Majesty in Council, which might be issued in Virtue thereof: And whereas by an Act passed in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making perpetual so much of an Act made in the Nineteenth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, as relates to the allowing a Drawback of the Duties of Rum shipped as Stores to be consumed on board Merchant Ships on their Voyages, and to continue several Laws relating to the

permitting

"permitting the Exportation of Tobacco pipe Clay from Great Britain to the British Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, until the Twenty-fourth Day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight; to the giving further Encouragement to the Importation of Naval Stores from the British Colonies in America until the Twenty-ninth Day of September One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve; to the regulating the Payment of the Duties on Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs and Mace; to the allowing the Importation of certain Fish from Newfoundland and the Coast of Labrador, until the Twenty-fourth Day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight; and to the allowing the Importation and Exportation of Goods from and to India and China; in Ships not of British-built, during the Continuance of the exclusive Trade to and from the East Indies, granted to the East India Company by an Act of the Thirty-third Year of His present Majesty's Reign," the said Act of the Thirty-fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign was further continued, during the term granted to the said United Company, by the said Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, of the Thirty-third Year of His Majesty's Reign;—Be it enacted, that the same shall continue and be in force until the First Day of August One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, unless any Provision shall be made respecting the same in the next Session of Parliament; and

His Majesty in Council may authorize Private Traders to use India-built Ships for the like Term.

that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty during such Time, by any Order or Orders in Council to be made for that Purpose, to authorize any of His Majesty's Subjects to import into the said United Kingdom from the East Indies, and other Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter, save and except the Dominions of the Emperor of China; paying the like Duties only as if such Importation were made in British Ships; and to export from the said United Kingdom to the East Indies, and Places aforesaid, save and except as aforesaid, Goods, Wares and Merchandize, except Tea, in all such Ships as above-mentioned, subject to such Regulations and Conditions as His Majesty shall think fit; any Act, Matter or Thing to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that all Ships which may have commenced their Voyage from India at any Time before the Expiration of One Year from the passing of this Act, shall be deemed and taken to be equally entitled to the Benefit of the Provisions hereinbefore contained, as if such Ships had arrived in any Port of the United Kingdom during the said Twelve Months.

XXXI. And be it further enacted, that such Ships shall not be liable to Forfeiture, nor shall any Persons whatever be liable to any Penalty or Forfeiture on account of any Importation or Exportation of any Goods, Wares or Merchandize, in pursuance of this Act, or of any Order or Orders of His Majesty in Council which may be issued in virtue thereof.

XXXII. And Whereas it is necessary to encourage the Fishery, ~~created by~~ ^{is carried on} to the Southward of the Green-the Southem Whale, and Seal and Davis's Straights, by extending the Limits now prescribed for the same; Be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any Ship

*Good Hope and
Streights of Ma-
gellan.*

*Southern Whale
fisheries, in all the
Seas to the Eastward
of the Cape of Good
Hope, and in all the
Seas to the Westward*

*of the Streights of
Magellan: Provided
always, that no such
Ship or Vessel shall
sail or pass in any
Seas further to the
Northward than
Eleven Degrees of
South Latitude, and
between the Sixty-
fourth and One
hundred and fiftieth
Degrees of East
Longitude from
London, without a
License from the
said Board of
Commissioners for
the Affairs of India,
specially authorizing
such Ship or Vessel
so to proceed; Provided
also, that no such
Ship or Vessel, the
registered Measurement
whereof shall be less
than Three hundred
and fifty Tons, shall
sail or pass in any
of the Seas to the
Eastward of the Cape
of Good Hope, or to
the Westward of the
Streights of Magellan,*

*But to have Li-
censes for certain
Limits from Board
of Controul.*

*No such Ship un-
der 350 Tons, in
certain Places to
sail, without a Li-
cense from the
Board.*

*without a License
from the said Board
of Commissioners,
specially authorizing
the same: Provided
also, that it shall
not be lawful for any
such Ship or Vessel
to go to, touch or
stay at any Port or
Place upon the
Continent of Asia,
from the River Indus,
to the said Town of
Malacca inclusive, or
any Island under the
Government of the
said Company to the
North of the Equator,
nor the said Company's
Factory at Bencoolen
or its Dependencies,
nor the Dominions of
the Emperor of China,
without a License in
Writing from the said
Court of Directors of
the said United Company
specially authorizing
the same.*

XXXIII. And Whereas it is the Duty of this Country to promote the Interest and Happiness of the Native Inhabitants of the British Dominions in India; and such Measures ought to be adopted as may tend to the Introduction among them of useful Knowledge, and of religious and moral Improvement; and in furtherance of the above Objects, sufficient Facilities ought to be afforded by Law to Persons desirous of going to and remaining in India, for the Purpose of accomplishing those benevolent Designs, so as the Authority of the Local Governments respecting the Intercourse of Europeans with the Interior of the Country be preserved, and the Principles of the British Government, on which the Natives of India have hitherto relied for the free Exercise of their Religion, be inviolably maintained: And Whereas it is expedient to make Provision for granting Permission to Persons desirous of going to and remaining in India for the above Purposes, and also to Persons desirous of going to and remaining there for other lawful Purposes: Be it therefore enacted, that when and as often as any Application shall be made to the said Court of Directors, for or on behalf of any Person or Persons desirous of proceeding to the East Indies for Permission so to do, the said Court shall, unless they shall think fit to comply therewith, transmit every such Application

be transmitted to the Board; who may direct Certificates to be granted by the Directors, authorizing such Persons to proceed to any of the Principal Settlements;

cation within One Month from the Receipt thereof to the said Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India; and in case the said Commissioners shall not see any sufficient Objection thereto, it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners to direct that such Person or Persons shall, at his or their own special Charge, be permitted to proceed to any of the said principal Settlements of the said Company; and that such Person or Persons shall be furnished by the said Court of Directors with a Certificate or Certificates, according to such Form as the said Commissioners shall prescribe, signifying that such Person or Persons hath or have so proceeded with the Cognizance and under the Sanction of the said Court of Directors; and that all such Certificates shall entitle the Persons obtaining the same so long as they shall properly conduct themselves, to the Countenance and Protection of the several Governments of the said Company in the East Indies and Parts aforesaid, in their respective Pursuits, subject to all such Provisions and Restrictions as are now in Force or may hereafter be judged necessary, with regard to Persons residing in India.

XXXIV. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to restrict or prohibit the said Court of Directors from offering such Representations to the said Board of Commissioners, respecting Persons so applying for Permission to proceed to the East Indies, as the said Court of Directors may at any time think fit.

XXXV. Provided also, and be it further enacted, that all persons who shall proceed to the East Indies shall, upon their Arrival at any Place within the Limits of the said United Company's Government, be subject to all such Rules and Regulations as now are or hereafter may be in force within those Limits.

XXXVI. Provided also, and be it further enacted, that if any Person having obtained a Certificate or License from the said Court of Directors, authorizing such Person to proceed to the East Indies, shall at any Time so conduct himself as in the Judgment of the Governor General, or Governor of the Presidency within which such Person shall be found, to have forfeited his Claim to the Countenance and Protection of the Government of such Presidency, it shall and may be lawful for such Governor General, or Governor, by Order, to declare that the Certificate or License so obtained by such Person shall be void from a Day to be named in such Order; and from and after such Day so to be named in such Order, such Person shall be deemed and taken to be a Person residing and being in the East Indies without License or Authority for that Purpose, and may be sent forthwith to the United Kingdom; any Matter or Thing whatsoever to the

Directors may make Representations thereon to the Board.

All Persons to be subject to the Regulations of the Local Governments.

Governments in India may declare Certificates and Licenses to be void if it shall appear to them that the Persons to whom granted have forfeited their Claim to Protection.

Persons not to be prosecuted for residing without a License, until two Months after Notice.

the contrary notwithstanding: Provided nevertheless, that no Person whose Certificate or License shall have been so vacated by Order of any of the Governments of the said Company as aforesaid, shall be subject or liable to any Prosecution for residing or being found in the East Indies without License or Authority for that Purpose, until two Months after Notice of such Order shall have been given to such Person, by Delivery to such Person of a Copy thereof, or by leaving the same at the last Place of Abode of such Person, or by Publication of such Order in the Gazette of the Presidency where such Order shall be made.

Government in India not to sanction the Residence of his Majesty's Subjects without the Authority of the Directors, except under special circumstances.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any of the Governments of the said Company at their several Presidencies to license or otherwise authorize the Residence at any Place or Places within the Limits of the said Company's Governments, of any Subject of His Majesty, who shall go thereto after the Tenth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, unless such Person shall have been previously furnished with a License or Certificate from the Court of Directors of the said Company, or have otherwise been authorized by Law to reside within the said Limits: Provided Nevertheless, that any Governor General or Governor of any of the said Presidencies, for extraordinary Reasons to be entered upon the Minutes of Council, may authorize by Special Licence the Residence of any Subject of His Majesty in any Place or Places under the Government of such Presidency, until the Pleasure of the said Court of Directors shall be known in that Behalf; and that such Special Licence shall be deemed and taken to be of the same Force and Effect as a License of and from the said Court of Directors, until Notice of the Pleasure of the said Court to the contrary shall have been given to such Person, by Delivery thereof to such Person, or by leaving the same at his last Place of Abode, or by Publication thereof in the Gazette of the Presidency by which such Special Licence shall have been granted: Provided that a Copy of such License, and of the Reasons for granting the same, accompanied with an Application for a License from the said Court of Directors, shall be transmitted to the said Court of Directors forthwith after granting thereof.

Board of Control may authorize any Persons to proceed to and reside, except within certain Limits of the Charter.

XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, by License in Writing for that Purpose, upon such Terms and Conditions as they may think fit, to authorize any Person or Persons to proceed to and reside at any Place or Places situate more to the Northward than Eleven Degrees of South Latitude; and between the Sixty-fourth and One hundred and fiftieth Degrees of East Longitude from London, and not being upon the Continent of Asia, between the River Indus and the Town of Malacca inclusive; nor in any Island under the Government of the said Company lying to the Northward of the Equator; nor at the said Company's Factory at Bencoolen, nor its Dependencies; nor within

the Dominions of the Emperor of China; any Act, Matter or Thing whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding.

XXXIX. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any Subjects of his Majesty, to proceed to and reside at any Place or Places situate more to the Southward than Eleven Degrees of South Latitude, or more to the Westward than Sixty-four Degrees, or more to the Eastward than One hundred and fifty Degrees of East Longitude from London, for any lawful Purposes without any License whatsoever; any Thing in this or any other Act, or in any Charter contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

His Majesty's subjects authorized to go to and reside at Places within certain Limits without License.

XL. And be it further enacted, that if any of the Subjects of His Majesty, His Heirs Successors, or of belonging to any of His Majesty's Dominions situate without the East Indies and Limits of the said Company's Charter, other than such as shall be licensed by the said United Company, or otherwise thereunto lawfully authorized, shall at any Time before the Determination of the further Term hereby granted to the said Company, directly or indirectly, sail to, visit, haunt, frequent, trade, traffick or adventure to, in or from the East Indies or Parts aforesaid, or go, sail or repair thereto, or be found therein, in any other Manner than is prescribed or allowed by the Provisions of this Act, and the Terms and Conditions of any License or Certificate to be granted by virtue thereof, all and every such Person and Persons shall be deemed and taken to have unlawfully traded and trafficked there; and all such Persons, and all Ships and Vessels found in the Custody of any such Person or Persons, or engaged or concerned in such unlawful Trade or Traffick, and the Owners, Masters and Crews thereof, and all Goods, Merchandize, Treasure and Effects shipped or laden thereon, or taken out of the same, or found in the Custody of any such Person or Persons, shall be subject and liable to all such and the like Pains, Penalties, Forfeitures, Disabilities and Methods of Suit, as are contained in the said Acts of the Thirty-third Year of His present Majesty, or either of them, or in any Act or Acts now in force; and which Pains, Penalties, Forfeitures, Disabilities, and Methods of Suit, were enacted for the Purpose of securing to the said Company, the sole and exclusive Right of trading to the East Indies, and other Parts within the Limits of their Charter, during the Continuance of such sole and exclusive Right, and of restraining clandestine and illicit Trade, in, to, and from the East Indies and Parts aforesaid; and all such and the like Powers, Provisions, Clauses, Matters and Things as are contained in the said Acts of the Thirty-third

Unlicensed Persons trading to or going within the Limits of the Company's Charter, otherwise than as allowed by this Act, shall be subject to all the Penalties imposed on illicit Traders.

33 G. 3. c. 52. s. 129. & subsequent Sections.

Year of His present Majesty, or either of them, or in any Act or Acts now in force, and which were enacted for the Purpose aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be in Force, and to, apply to all such unlawful Trade and traffick as aforesaid, contrary to the Provisions of this Act, or of the Terms and Conditions of any License or Certificate to be granted by Virtue thereof, and shall be put in Execution during the further Term hereby granted to the said Company, for the purpose of preventing any such unlawful Trade or Traffick,

Traffick, as fully and effectually as if the same Powers, Provisions, Clauses, Matters, and Things were severally repeated at large, and re-enacted in the Body of this Act, and applied to and for the Purpose last aforesaid.

XLII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if any Ship or Vessel shall happen by Stress of Weather or other inevitable Accident to be driven or forced more to the Northward than Eleven Degrees South Latitude, and between the Sixty-fourth and One hundred and fiftieth Degrees of East Longitude from London, and being driven or so forced shall return within the said Limits with as much convenient Speed as the Safety of such Ship or Vessel or other Circumstances will admit, such Ship or Vessel shall not, nor shall any of the Goods, Merchandize, Treasure, or Effects shipped or laden on board the same, be subject to Forfeiture, nor shall the Owners, Master, or Crew thereof, or any other Person on board the same be liable to any of the Pains, Penalties, Forfeitures, or Disabilities hereinbefore mentioned, on account of being or having been within the said Limits: Provided Nevertheless, that the Proof of such Ship or Vessel having been driven or forced beyond the said Limits by Stress of Weather or other inevitable Accident, and of having returned within the said Limits with as much convenient Speed as the Safety of the said Ship or Vessel or other Circumstances would admit, shall lie on the Party claiming the Benefit of such Exemption; any Thing in this or in any other Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

XLIII. And be it further enacted, that the said Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, by Force and Virtue of this Act, shall have and be invested with fully Power and Authority to superintend, direct, and controul all Orders and Instructions whatsoever, which in any wise relate to or concern any Rules, Regulations, or Establishments whatsoever of the several Colleges established by the said Company at Calcutta or Fort St. George, or of any Seminaries which may be established under the Authority of any of the Governments of the said Company, in the same Manner, to all Intents and Purposes, and under and subject to all such and the like Regulations and Provisions, as if such Orders and Instructions immediately related to and concerned the Government and Revenues of the said Territorial Acquisitions in the East Indies.

XLIII. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council to direct, that out of any Surplus which may remain of the Rents, Revenues and Profits, arising from the said Territorial Acquisitions, after defraying the Expences of the Military, Civil, and Commercial Establishments, and paying the Interest of the Debt, in Manner hereinafter provided, a Sum of not less than One Lack of Rupees in each Year shall be set apart and applied to the Revival and Improvement of Literature and the Encouragement of the learned Natives of India, and for the Introduction and Promotion of a Knowledge of the Sciences among the Inhabitants of the British Territories in India; and

and that any Schools, Public Lectures or other Institutions, for the Purposes aforesaid, which shall be founded at the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George, or Bombay, or in any other Parts of the British Territories in India, in Virtue of this Act, shall be governed by such Regulations as may from time to time be made by the said Governor General in Council,—subject nevertheless to such Powers as are herein vested in the said Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, respecting Colleges and Seminaries: Provided Always, that all Appointments to Offices in such Schools, Lectureships and other Institutions, shall be made by or under the Authority of the Government; within which the same shall be situated.

XLIV. And whereas the said United Company have lately established, in England, a College, for the appropriate Education of young Men designed for their Civil Service in India, and also a Military Seminary for the appropriate Education of young Men designed for their Military Service in India; And whereas it is expedient that the said College and Military Seminary should be further continued and maintained, and that proper Rules and Regulations should be constituted and established by Authority of

Law, for the good Government of the said College and Military Seminary respectively; Be it therefore enacted, that the said College and Military Seminary shall be continued and maintained by the United Company during the further Term hereby granted to the said Company; and that it shall and may be lawful for the said Court of Directors, and they are hereby required, forthwith, after the passing of this Act, to frame such Rules and Regulations for the good Government of the said College and Military Seminary respectively, as in their Judgment shall appear best adapted for the Purposes aforesaid; and to lay the same before the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, for their Revision and approbation, who shall thereupon proceed to consider the same, and shall and may make such Alterations therein and additions thereto as they shall think fit; nevertheless, all such Rules and Regulations shall and may be subject to such future Revision and Alteration by the said Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the said Board, as Circumstances may from time to time require in that Behalf; and all such Rules and Regulations so framed, approved, revised, or altered, shall be deemed and taken to be good and valid in Law, and shall be binding and effectual upon all Persons and in all Matters, belonging or relating to the said College and Military Seminary respectively; any Law, Charter or other Matter or Thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

Directors may make Representations, respecting Alterations or Additions, by the Board.

Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the said Court of Directors from making such Representation, with respect to any Alterations in or Additions to such Rules and Regulations which may be made by the Board of Commissioners, as the said Court of Directors shall at any Time think fit.

† N

XLV.

XLV. And be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Bishop of London for the time being, to have and exercise, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to have and exercise such Visitatorial Power and Jurisdiction over all such Persons, Matters, and things, belonging or relating to the said College, and in such Manner, as shall be appointed and established by the said Rules and Regulations of the said College in that Behalf; any Matter or Thing whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding.

XLVI. And be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the said Court of Directors, to nominate, appoint, or send to the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George, or Bombay, any Person in the Capacity of a Writer, unless such Person shall have been duly entered at such College and have resided there four Terms, according to the Rules and Regulations thereof; and shall also produce to the said Court of Directors, a Certificate under the Hand of the Principal of the said College, testifying that he has, for the Space of Four Terms, been a Member of and duly conformed himself to the Rules and Regulations of the said College.

XLVII. And be it further enacted, that no Order for the Establishment of any Office, or the Appointment of any Person to fill the Situation of Principal at the said College, or Head Master of the Military Seminary, shall be valid or effectual, until the same shall have been approved by the said Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

XLVIII. And whereas for the Performance of the public Duties of Religion at the said College, as well as for the Maintenance of sound Learning and Religious Education, it is expedient that the Principal and some of the Professors of the said College should be a Clergyman of the Established Church: And whereas it may be expected, that among Clergymen best qualified for such Situations, from their Character and Attainments, some may be possessed of Benefices in the Church: Be it enacted, that every Spiritual Person holding the Situation of the Principal or Professor in the said College, and actually performing the Duties of the same, shall be and he is hereby exempted from Residence on any Benefice of which he may be possessed, in the same Manner as the Spiritual Persons specified in an Act passed in the Forty-third Year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws relating to Spiritual Persons holding of Farms, and for enforcing the Residence of Spiritual Persons on their Benefices in England," are by the said Act exempted from Residence on their respective Benefices; any Act, Matter, or Thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

XLIX.

XLIX. And whereas no sufficient Provision hath hitherto been made for the Maintenance and Support of a Church Establishment in the British Territories in the East Indies and other Parts within the Limits of the said Company's Charter, Be it therefore enacted, that in case it shall please His Majesty, by His Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said United Kingdom, to erect, found, and constitute, One Bishoprick for the Whole of the said British Territories in the East Indies, and Parts aforesaid; One Archdeaconry for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal; One Archdeaconry for the Presidency of Fort Saint George on the Coast of Coromandel; and One Archdeaconry for the Presidency and Island of Bombay, on the Coast of Malabar; and from time to time to nominate and appoint a Bishop and Archdeacon to such Bishoprick and Archdeaconries respectively; the Court of Directors of the said Company, during such Time as the said Territorial Acquisitions shall remain in the Possession of the said Company, shall, and they are hereby required to direct and cause to be paid, certain established Salaries to such

their Salaries to be paid by the Company.
 Bishop, and Archdeacons respectively; (that is to say) from and out of the Revenues of the said Presidency of Fort William in Bengal to the said Bishop Five thousand Pounds by the Year, at an exchange of Two Shillings for the Bengal Current Rupee; and to the said Archdeacon of the said Presidency of Fort William, Two thousand Pounds by the Year, at the like Exchange; and from and out of the Revenues of the Presidency of Fort St. George, on the Coast of Coromandel, to the Archdeacon of the said Presidency of Fort Saint George, Two thousand Pounds by the Year, at an Exchange of Eight Shillings for the Pagoda at Madras; and from and out of the Revenues of the Presidency and Island of Bombay, on the Coast of Malabar, to the Archdeacon of the said Presidency and Island of Bombay, Two thousand Pounds by the Year, at an Exchange of Two Shillings and Three pence for the Bombay Rupee.

Salaries to commence on taking Office, and to cease when Functions cease.
 And be it further enacted, that the said Salaries shall take place and commence from and after the Time at which such persons as shall be appointed to the said Offices respectively, shall take upon them the Execution of the respective Offices; and that all Salaries shall be in lieu of all Fees of Office, Perquisites, Emoluments, and Advantages whatsoever; and that no Fees of Office, Perquisites, Emoluments, or Advantages whatsoever shall be accepted, received or taken in any manner or in any Account or Pretence whatsoever, other than the Salaries aforesaid; and that such Bishop and Archdeacons respectively shall be entitled to such Salaries so long as they shall respectively exercise the Functions of their several Offices in the East Indies, or Parts aforesaid, and no longer.

Bishop to have no Jurisdiction, or Functions, except such as may be limited by Letters Patent.

Letters Patent, under the great Seal of the United Kingdom.

LII. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, from time to time, if He shall think fit, by His Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said United Kingdom, to grant to such Bishop so to be nominated and appointed as aforesaid, such Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and the Exercise of such Episcopal Functions, within the East Indies and parts aforesaid, as His Majesty shall think necessary, for the administering holy Ceremonies, and for the Superintendence and good Government of the Ministers of the Church Establishment within the East Indies and Parts aforesaid; any Law, Charter, or other Matter or Thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

LIII. And be it further enacted, that when and as often as it shall please His Majesty to issue any Letters Patent respecting any such Bishoprick or Archdeaconry as aforesaid, or for the Nomination or Appointment of any Person thereto, the Warrant for the Bill in every such Case shall be countersigned by the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

LIV. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, by warrant under his Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Time being, to grant to any such Bishop and Archdeacons respectively, who shall have exercised in the East Indies or parts aforesaid, for Fifteen Years, the Office or Offices of Bishop or Archdeacon, or either of them, the following Pensions; that is to say, to any such Bishop, a Pension not exceeding Fifteen hundred Pounds per Annum, and to any such Archdeacon, a Pension not exceeding Eight hundred Pounds per Annum; which said Pension shall be paid and defrayed quarterly by the said Company, and shall be deemed and taken as part of the Political Charges of the said Company.

LV. And be it further enacted, that for and during the Continuance of the Possession and Government of the said Territorial Acquisitions and Revenues in the said United Company, the Rents, Revenues and Profits arising from the said Territorial Acquisitions, after defraying the Charges and Expenses

Application of the Revenues arising from the Territorial Acquisitions in India.

Expences of collecting the same, shall be applied and disposed of to and for the Uses and Purposes hereinafter expressed, in the following Order of Preference, and to or for no other Use or Purpose, or in any other Manner whatsoever,—any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force to the

First, in maintaining Forces.

contrary notwithstanding; (that is to say) In the first Place, in defraying all the Charges and Expences of raising and maintaining the Forces, as well European as Native, Military, Artillery, and Marine, on the Establishments in the East Indies and Parts aforesaid, and of maintaining the Forts and Garrisons there, and providing Warlike and Naval Stores: Secondly,

Secondly, in Payment of Interest of Indian Debt.

in Payment of the Interest accruing on the Debts owing, or which may be hereafter incurred by the said Company in the East Indies, or Parts aforesaid, including that portion thereof, for which Bills shall be demanded, payable in England, and for which Provision shall at all Times be made by Consignments or Remittances to England, as the said Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the said Commissioners for the Affairs of India shall from time to time

Thirdly, in defraying Expences of Establishments.

Fourthly, towards Liquidation of the Territorial Debt or Bond Debt, &c.

direct: Thirdly, in defraying the Civil and Commercial Establishments of the said Company, at their several Settlements there: Fourthly, towards the Liquidation of the Territorial Debts of the said Company, or of the Bond Debt at Home, or to such other Purposes, subject to the Provision hereinafter made, as the said Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, shall from time to time direct; any Act or Acts of Parliament to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

LVI. And whereas it is not reasonable that the Commercial

A sum equal to Payments from Commercial Funds at Home on account of Territorial Charges to be annually applied in India to Investment or Remittance, &c.

Funds of the said Company should be exposed to Embarrassment, by Payments in Europe on account of Territorial Charges; Be it therefore enacted, that a sum equal to the actual Payments which shall have been made from the Commercial Funds at Home on account of Territorial Charges in the Year preceding, after deducting therefrom the Charges of the Commercial Establishments, and all the Commercial Charges in India, which may have been paid from the Territorial Revenues in the same Year, shall in each and every Year be issued in India, for the Purpose of the said Company's China or India Investment; or of Remittance to England on account of the said Company, at the Option of the said Court of Directors: Provided always, that any Excess which may happen to be so issued in any Year, for the Purposes of Investment, beyond the actual Payment which shall have been made in the same Year by the said Company in Europe, on account of Territorial Charges, shall be taken into account in Diminution of the Sum to be applied to the Purposes of Investment for the Year following.

LVII.

LVII. And be it further enacted, that for and during the Continuance of the Possession and Government of the said Territorial Acquisitions and Revenues in the said United Company, the net Proceeds of their Sales of Goods at Home, with the Duties and Allowances arising by Private Trade, and all the Commercial Profits and other Receipts of the said Company in Great Britain, shall be applied and disposed of in Manner following; (that is to say) First, In providing for the Payment of Bills of Exchange already accepted and hereafter to be accepted by the said Company, as the same shall become due: Secondly, In providing for the current Payment of other Debts (the Principal of the Bond Debt in England always excepted) as well as Interest, and the Commercial Outgoings, Charges, and Expences of the said Company: Thirdly, In Payment of a Dividend after the Rate of Ten Pounds per Centum per Annum on the present or any future Amount of the Capital Stock of the said Company for and during such Time as a certain Fund of the said Company herein-after mentioned, called "The Company's Seperate Fund," shall be sufficient to pay a Dividend after the Rate of Ten Shillings for every Hundred Pounds per Annum on the present or any future Amount of the Capital Stock of the said Company; and when and so soon as the said last-mentioned Fund shall be exhausted, then in Payment of a Dividend at the Rate of Ten Pounds Ten Shillings per Centum per Annum on the then existing or future Capital Stock of the said Company; provided that no greater Dividend shall be paid in the Whole, in any One Year, than at the said Rate of Ten Pounds Ten Shillings per Centum per Annum upon the present or future Capital Stock of the said Company: Fourthly, in Reduction of the Principal of the Debt in the East Indies, or Parts aforesaid, or of the Bond Debt at Home, as the said Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, shall from time to time direct; any Act or Acts of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding.

Application of the Profits of the Company in Great Britain.
and all the Commercial Profits and other Receipts of the said Company in Great Britain, shall be applied and disposed of in Manner following; (that is to say) First, In providing for the Payment of Bills of Exchange already accepted and hereafter to be accepted by the said Company, as the same shall become due: Secondly, In providing for the current Payment of other Debts (the Principal of the Bond Debt in England always excepted) as well as Interest, and the Commercial Outgoings, Charges, and Expences of the said Company: Thirdly, In Payment of a Dividend after the Rate of Ten Pounds per Centum per Annum on the present or any future Amount of the Capital Stock of the said Company for and during such Time as a certain Fund of the said Company herein-after mentioned, called "The Company's Seperate Fund," shall be sufficient to pay a Dividend after the Rate of Ten Shillings for every Hundred Pounds per Annum on the present or any future Amount of the Capital Stock of the said Company; and when and so soon as the said last-mentioned Fund shall be exhausted, then in Payment of a Dividend at the Rate of Ten Pounds Ten Shillings per Centum per Annum on the then existing or future Capital Stock of the said Company; provided that no greater Dividend shall be paid in the Whole, in any One Year, than at the said Rate of Ten Pounds Ten Shillings per Centum per Annum upon the present or future Capital Stock of the said Company: Fourthly, in Reduction of the Principal of the Debt in the East Indies, or Parts aforesaid, or of the Bond Debt at Home, as the said Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, shall from time to time direct; any Act or Acts of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding.

LVIII. And whereas it is not reasonable that the Company's Commercial Profits should be liable annually to the Payment in Europe of Territorial Charges, till the said Dividend after the Rate of Ten Pounds and Ten Shillings per Centum per Annum shall have been paid and discharged; Be it therefore provided and enacted, that the net proceeds for the Sales of Goods, and other Commercial Profits of the Company in Great Britain as aforesaid, shall not be liable to the Liquidation of any Charge on account of the Territorial or Political Government of India payable in England, or of any Bills of Exchange or Certificates drawn on account of the Territorial or Political Charge in India, till after the Dividend on the Capital Stock of the said Company

Home Profits not liable to Territorial Charges, till after Dividend provided for; except to Bills and Certificates for Value received in India, and to Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans of 1814 from the Public to the Company.

in India, till after the Dividend on the Capital Stock of the said Company

Company shall first have been provided for; excepting always such Bills and Certificates, for the Amount of which Value shall have been previously paid in India from the Territorial or Political Funds, and Consignments or Remittances made thereof to England, for the Liquidation of the said Bills and Certificates; excepting likewise the Amount of the Interest and Sinking Fund on the Loan advanced by the Public to the said Company, as provided in an Act passed in the Fifty-second Year of His present Majesty, intituled "An Act for advancing Two millions five hundred thousand Pounds to the East India Company, to enable them to discharge Part of the East Indian Debt;" which said Interest and Sinking Fund shall nevertheless continue to be deemed a Territorial Charge, and shall be accounted for as such out of the Produce of the Revenues of India; Provided also, that in

If Home funds insufficient after Dividend to discharge Bills drawn for Interest of existing Indian Debt, Deficiency to be paid as Parliament shall direct.

case sufficient Funds shall not remain in the Hands of the said Company after Payment of the Dividend, to discharge all such Bills as shall be drawn for the Interest of any Loan in India, under Conditions now subsisting, or which may be contracted at any Time before the Tenth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitling the Holders of such Loan to receive Bills on the said Company for the payment of the Interest thereof, the Residue of such Bills, so long as such Interest

may be demandable in England, shall be discharged in such Manner as Parliament shall from time to time direct; Provided

Monies received at Home on Credit of Bills drawn on Territorial Funds or for Advances in India, to be applied to Payment of liable Territorial Charges in Europe.

also, that if any Monies shall be received into the Treasury of the Company at Home upon the Credit of Bills to be drawn upon the Company's Territorial or Political Funds, abroad, or in Liquidation of Bills of Exchange remitted, or of any other Security for Advances made in India from the said Territorial or Political Funds, or of any Advances made from such Funds on Account of His Majesty's Government or on any other Account, the said Monies shall be set apart and applied to defray the

Territorial or Political Charges to which the said Company is liable in Europe; and the Excess of such Funds shall be subject to such further Appropriations as the Territorial Revenues are liable

And Deficiency of Commercial Profits at Home in any Year for Dividend, to be made good out of Surplus Territorial Revenue.

to by virtue of this Act: Provided also, that in the Event of the Commercial Profits of the said Company at Home being insufficient in any Year fully to defray the said Dividend, it shall and may be lawful to make good any such Deficiency out of any surplus Revenue that may have arisen in the preceding Year of Account out of the Territorial Revenues, after the Payment of all Charges, Interest of Debt included.

LIX. And be it Application of the Surplus of Territorial Revenues, and Home Profits:

further enacted, that when the Principal Debt of the said United Company, bearing Interest in India, shall have been reduced to the Sum of Ten Millions of Pounds Sterling calculated at the Exchange of Two Shillings for the Bengal Current Rupee, Eight Shillings for the Madras

Pagoda,

Pagoda, and Two Shillings and Three-pence for the Bombay Revenue, and the Bonded Debt in Great Britain shall have been reduced to the Sum of Three Millions of Pounds Sterling, then and thereafter the Surplus Proceeds, which shall be found to arise from the said Rents, Revenues, and Profits, of the said Territorial Acquisitions, and from Sales of the Goods, and the Profits of the Trade of the said Company, or in any other Manner after providing

In Repayment of the Capital of Public Funds created for Company:

for the Payments aforesaid, shall be applied to the more speedy Repayment of the Capital of any public Funds or Securities, which have been or may be created for the Use of the said Company, the Charges of which have been or may be directed to be borne by the said Company by virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament; and

Any further Surplus to be paid into the Exchequer, to be a Guarantee Fund, not exceeding Twelve Millions, for the Capital Stock and Dividends, &c.

that any further Surplus that may arise shall be set apart, and from time to time paid into the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer, to be as Parliament shall direct, without Interest to be paid to the Company in Respect or for the Use thereof: But nevertheless it is hereby declared, that all such Sums of Money as shall be so paid into the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer as aforesaid, not exceeding Twelve Millions of Pounds Sterling, shall be

deemed and taken to be a Fund for securing to the said United Company the Capital Stock of the said United Company, and also

One Sixth of Excess to be the Company's and remaining Five Sixths to belong to the Public.

a Dividend at the Rate of Ten Pounds Ten Shillings per Centum per Annum, in respect thereof; and of the Excess of such Payment if any, beyond the said Amount of Twelve Millions of Pounds Sterling, One-sixth Part shall from time to time be reserved and retained by the said United Company for their own Use

and Benefit, and the remaining Five sixth Parts shall be deemed and shall be the Property of the Public and at the Disposal of Parliament.

LX. Provided also, and be it further enacted, that if the Debts of the said Company in India, after the same shall have been reduced to Ten Millions of Pounds Sterling, calculated as aforesaid, shall be again increased beyond that Amount, or if their Bond Debt in Great Britain, after the same shall have been reduced to Three Millions of Pounds Sterling, shall be again increased beyond that Sum, then and so often as either of those cases shall happen, such Surplus Proceeds shall be appropriated to the Reduction of the said new Debts respectively, until the whole of the Debts of the said Company in India shall be again reduced to Ten Millions of Pounds Sterling, calculated as aforesaid, and their Bond Debt in Great Britain, to Three Millions of Pounds Sterling; any thing in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

LXI. And be it further enacted, that so much of the said Act of the Parliament of Great Britain of the 3. & 52. as relates to the Payment of a Sum, not exceeding

So much of 13 G. Act of the Parliament of Great Britain of the 3. & 52. as relates to the Payment of

a Sum into the Exchequer, the Recovery thereof, or to the Payment into the Bank, repealed.

any Payment thereof, or to the Payment into the Bank of England, of Money to be placed to the Account of the Commissioners appointed by the Act passed in the Twenty-sixth

26 G. 3 c. 31. Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for vesting certain Sums in Commissioners at the End of every Quarter of a Year, to be by them applied in Reduction of the National Debt," or to an Account to be raised and kept by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, to be intituled "The Account of the Guarantee Fund of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies," or to the said Guarantee Fund, or to an Account to be made by the said Governor and Company of the Bank of England, of or relating thereto, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

LXII. And whereas by the said Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, of the Thirty-third year of His present Majesty, taking Notice of a certain Fund, therein called "The Company's separate Fund," it was enacted, that after Payment should be made by the said Company into His Majesty's Exchequer, of certain Installments, (which said Payments were duly made,) it should be lawful for the said Company, out of the said Separate Fund, and the Interest or growing Income thereof, to make and declare a Dividend of Ten Shillings per Centum per Annum on the then present or any future Amount of their Capital Stock, which said Dividend or Dividends should be paid and payable by the said Company, over and above any other Dividends which should become due in respect thereof; and that after the Expiration of the further Term by the said Act granted in their exclusive Trade; it

33 G. 3 c. 52. should be lawful for the said Company to retain and dispose of what should then remain of the said Company's separate Fund, or of the Monies constituting the same, and the Interest or other Annual Proceeds thereof, in such Manner as they should then think fit; And whereas by a certain other Act made in

37 G. 3 c. 31. the Thirty-seventh Year of His present Majesty, intituled "An Act to enable the East India Company to raise Money by further increasing their Capital Stock, and to extend the Provisions now existing, respecting the present Stock of the said Company, to the said increased Stock;" after reciting that the Payment of their said Dividend of Ten Shillings per Centum, to the Proprietors of the increased Stock, to be raised by virtue of the said last-mentioned Act, out of the said separate Fund, as in the said recited Act of the Thirty-third Year of His Majesty's Reign is mentioned, would exhaust the same long before the Expiration of the then existing Term in the said exclusive Trade, it was enacted, for the Reasons therein mentioned, that the said Dividend of Ten Shillings per Centum, which under the Au-

thority

thority of the said Act of the Thirty-third Year of His present Majesty would be payable to the Proprietors of the said increased Stock out of the said separate Fund, should be paid to them out of the annual Profits of the said Company, in the same Manner and at the same Times as the Dividend of Ten Pounds per Centum, in the said Act mentioned, was to be paid to the Proprietors of the Stock of the said Company, and for that Purpose a Sum equal to the Amount of such Dividends should from Time to Time be debited to the annual Account, as a Charge on the said Trade, and carried to the Account of the said separate Fund: And whereas the said Company have not increased their Capital Stock pursuant to the Authority and Power given to them by the said Act of the Thirty-seventh Year of His said Majesty's Reign: And whereas the said separate Fund is still sufficient to pay the said Dividend of Ten Shillings per Centum per Annum, upon the present Capital Stock of the said Company for a certain Time, but not sufficient to pay such Dividend upon the said present Capital Stock during the whole of the further Term by this Act granted to the said United Company, in the said Territorial Possessions and Revenues;—Be it therefore enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be paid out of the said separate Fund, a Dividend after the Rate of Ten Shillings per Centum per Annum, on the present or any future Amount of the said Capital Stock of the said Company, for and during such Time as the said separate Fund shall be sufficient for that Purpose; and when the said separate Fund shall become insufficient for the Payment of the whole of the said Dividend, so much as shall remain of the said separate Fund shall be paid and applied towards the Payment of such Dividend of Ten Shillings, and the Residue of such Dividend shall be paid out of the Net proceeds of the said Company's Profits in the Manner herein-before mentioned; any Thing in the said Act of the Thirty-seventh Year of His present Majesty, or any other Act, Matter, or Thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

LXIII. And be it further enacted, that so much of the said 37 G. 3. c. 31. s. 9. Act of the Thirty-seventh Year of His present Majesty, as directs that the said Dividend of Ten Shillings per Centum per Annum upon the increased Stock, to be raised by virtue of the said last-mentioned Act, shall be paid out of the Annual Profits of the said Company, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

LXIV. And be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, the said Court of Directors of the said Company shall, and they are hereby required to direct and order, that the Books of Account of the said Company at their several Presidencies and Settlements in India, at their Factory in China, at the Island of Saint Helena, and in all other Places, as well Abroad as in England, be so kept and arranged, as that the same shall contain and exhibit the Receipts, Disbursements, Debts, and Assets, appertaining to or connected with the Territorial, Political, and Commercial Branches of their Affairs respectively; and that the same shall be made up in such Manner, that the said Books

Directors to order distinct Accounts to be kept of their Territorial, Political, and Commercial affairs; and to submit a Plan for such an Arrangement of their Accounts, to the Board, for their Approbation.

Books shall contain and exhibit the Accounts of the Territorial and Political Departments separately and distinctly from such as appertain to or are connected with the Commercial Branch of their Affairs: and the said Court of Directors are hereby required forthwith, after the passing of this Act, to prepare a Plan for an Arrangement of the Accounts of the said Company, in the Manner aforesaid, and to submit the same to the said Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, for their Approbation; and it shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners, from time to time to make such Alterations and Amendments therein, and such Additions thereto, as they shall think fit; which said Plan, so approved, altered, amended, or added to, by the said Board of Commissioners, the said Court of Directors shall direct and order to be carried into Execution.

LXV. And be it further enacted, that the several Accounts *The Principle to be attended to in Accounts to be laid before Parliament.* required by the said Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, of the Thirty-third Year of His present Majesty, to be annually laid before both Houses of Parliament, shall be henceforth prepared and arranged in conformity to the Principles of Separations herein-before directed, of the Territorial and Political

33 G. 3. c. 52.

Branch from the Commercial Branch of the Affairs of the said United Company.

LXVI. And be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, the said Court of Directors shall annually lay before both Houses of Parliament, together with the Accounts directed by the said Act of the Parliament of Great Britain of the Thirty-third Year of His Majesty's Reign, and by this Act, to be laid before the said Houses by the said Court One Copy of all the Regulations made by their several Governments in India, and transmitted to him under and in pursuance of an Act made in the Thirty-seventh Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for the better Administration of Justice at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and for preventing British Subjects from being concerned in Loans to the Native Princes in India;" and also of a certain other Act, made in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Year of His said Majesty, intituled "An Act for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the British Territories in India, and the better Administration of Justice within the same;" and also of a certain other Act, made in the Forty-seventh Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for the better Government of the Settlements of Fort Saint George and Bombay, for the Regulation of Public Banks; and for amending so much of an Act, passed in the Thirty-third Year of His present Majesty, as relates to the Periods at which the Civil Servants of the East India Company may be employed in their Service abroad."

LXVII. And be it further enacted, that all Rates, Customs, Duties in India on and Duties of Export and Import, which shall Goods of the Company to be debited under the Government of the said Company.

to Commerce; and together with Duties on Private Trade Goods to be considered as Territorial Revenue, and to be subject to the Controul of the Board.

upon any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize of & belonging to the said Company, shall be charged in the Books of Account of the said Company to the Debit of the Commercial Branch of their Affairs; and all such Rates, Customs and Duties which shall be so charged upon any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize of or belonging to the said Company, or which shall be received by the said Company in the East Indies, or Parts aforesaid, upon any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize of any Private Merchant, Trader, or other Person, shall be placed in the Books of Account of the said Company, to the Credit of the Territorial Revenues of the said Company; and all such Rates, Customs, and Duties, so placed to the Credit of the Territorial Revenues of the said Company, shall be deemed and taken to be Part of such Territorial Revenues, and shall be subject to the Controul of the said Board of Commissioners, in like Manner, to all Intents and Purposes, as any other Part of such Territorial Revenues.

LXVIII. And be it further enacted, that the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India shall, by force and virtue of this Act, have and be invested with full Power and Authority to superintend, direct, and controul all Orders and Instructions whatsoever, which in any wise relate to or concern the Amount of Appropriation to any Investment, or other commercial Purpose, of any Part of the Revenues of the said Territories or Acquisitions in the East Indies or Parts aforesaid, other than and except such Sum as by this Act is directed to be issued in India for the Purpose of making good from the Indian Revenues, Payments to be made at Home on account of Territorial Charges; or of any Monies arising from any Loan raised or to be raised in the East Indies, or of any Securities issued or to be issued by any of the Governments of the said Company, in the same Manner, to all Intents and Purposes, and under and subject to all such and the like Regulations and Provisions, as if the said Orders or Instructions immediately related to and concerned the Civil or Military Government or Revenues of the said Territories or Acquisitions; any Thing in the said first-mentioned Act of the Thirty-third Year of His present Majesty, or of any other Act or Acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

LXIX. And be it further enacted, that the Court of Directors of the said Company shall, and they are hereby required from time to time to deliver to the said Board, Copies of all Minutes, Orders, Resolutions, and Proceedings of all Courts of Proprietors, General or Special, and of all Courts of Directors, within Eight Days after the holding of such Courts respectively; and also Copies of all Letters, Advices, and Dispatches which shall at any time or times be received by the said Court of Directors, or any Committee of Directors, from the East Indies, or

Court of Directors to deliver to the Board Copies of all Proceedings, and of Dispatches received, relating to the Appropriation of Revenue and Loans to Investments.

or from any other of their Settlements or Factories within the Limits of their Charter, or from any of the Servants of the said United Company stationed at St. Helena, Bassora, Suez, Aleppo, or other Parts beyond the Seas, in anywise relating to or concerning the Appropriation to any Investment, or other Commercial Purposes of any Part of the Revenues of the said Territories or Acquisitions, or of any Monies arising from any Loan raised or to be raised in the East Indies, or of any Securities issued or to be issued by any of the Governments of the said Company, immediately after the Arrival and Receipt thereof.

LXX. And be it further enacted, that no Orders or Instructions whatever relating to the Appropriation to any Investment or other Commercial Purpose whatsoever, of any Part of the Revenues of the said Territories, or Acquisitions in the East Indies, or of any Monies arising from any Loan raised or to be raised in the East Indies, or of any Securities issued or to be issued by any of the Governments of the said Company, shall be at any Time, sent or given to any of the Governments or Settlements in the East Indies by the Court of Directors of the said United Company, or by any Committee of the said Directors, until the same shall have been submitted to the Consideration of and Approved by the said Board; and for that Purpose, that Copies of all Orders and Instructions which the said Court of Directors, or any Committee of the said Directors, shall propose to be sent to the East Indies, shall be by them previously laid before the said Board, and after the Receipt of such proposed Dispatches, the said Board shall, with all reasonable Dispatch, not exceeding Two Months, return the same to the said Court of Directors, or Committee of Directors, either with their Approbation thereof certified under the Hand of the Chief or Assistant Secretary to the said Board by the Order of the said Board, or if the said Board shall disapprove, alter, or vary in Substance any of such proposed Orders or Instructions, in every such Case the said Board shall give to the said Directors in Writing under the Hand of the Chief or Assistant Secretary of the said Board, by Order of the said Board, their Reasons at large in respect thereof, together with their Instructions to the said Directors in relation thereto; and that the said Directors, shall, and they are hereby required forthwith to dispatch and send the Letters, Orders, and Instructions, in the Form approved by the said Board, to the proper Government or Officers in the East Indies, without further Delay, unless on any Representation made to them by the said Directors, the said Board shall order any alterations to be made therein; and that the said Directors shall and they are hereby required to pay Obedience to, and shall be governed and bound by such Orders and Instructions as they shall from Time to Time receive from the said Board of Commissioners, touching or concerning such Appropriation, according to the Tenor and true Intent of this Act.

LXXI. And whereas it is provided by the said Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, of the Thirty-third Year of His Majesty's Reign, that Copies of all Orders and Instructions which the Court of Directors, or any Committee of the Court of Directors

No dispatches relative thereto, to be sent to India, till approved by the Board.

Instead of being limited to 14 Days, Board to return proposed Dis-

patches, within Two Months. *resolvers of the said Company shall propose to be sent to India, shall be by them previously laid before the said Board, and that within the Space of Fourteen Days after the Receipt of such proposed Dispatches, the said Board shall return the same to the said Court of Directors, or Committee of Directors, in the Manner directed by the said Act: And whereas, the said Limitation of Fourteen Days for the Return of such proposed Dispatches may be found inconvenient; Be it therefore enacted, that so much of the said Act of the Thirty-third Year of His present Majesty, as requires such proposed Dispatches to be returned by the said Board within Fourteen Days, shall be and the same is hereby repealed; and that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be sufficient for the said Board to return all such proposed Dispatches to the said Court of Directors, or Committee of Directors, and the said Board is hereby required to return the same, with all reasonable Dispatch, not exceeding Two Months.*

33 G. 3 c. 52. *LXXII. And whereas it is required by the said Act of the Parliament of Great Britain of the Thirty-third Year of His Majesty's Reign, that various Proceedings of the said Board of Commissioners should be signed by the Chief Secretary to the said Board; Be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, all Proceedings of the said Board, to which the Signature of the said Chief Secretary is now by Law required, may be signed either by such Chief Secretary or by the Assistant Secretary to the said Board; any Act, Matter, or Thing to the contrary notwithstanding.*

Proceedings of the Board may be signed by the Chief or Assistant Secretary. *LXXIII. And be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, where any of the Governments or Presidencies in the East Indies or Parts aforesaid shall, under the Provisions of the said first-mentioned Act of the Thirty-third Year of His present Majesty, address any Dispatches to the Secret Committee of Directors of the said United Company, for the Inspection of such Committee, the said Secret Committee of Directors shall not disclose or make known the Contents of any such Dispatches which relate to the laying of War or the making of Peace, or treating or negotiating with any of the Native Princes or States of the East Indies, or other Parts within the Limits of the said Company's Charter, until they shall be authorized by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India so to do.*

Secret Committee not to disclose Dispatches sent from the Presidencies relative to War, Peace, or Negotiations, until authorized by the Board of Commissioners. *LXXIV. And be it further enacted, that instead of the Oath by the said Act of the Parliament of Great Britain of the Thirty-third Year of His present Majesty, required to be taken by the several Directors who shall from time to time be appointed a Secret Committee, they shall take an Oath of the Tenor following; that is to say,*

Secret Committee to take the following instead of former Oath. *I A. B. do swear, that I will, according to the best of my Skill and Judgment, faithfully execute the several Trusts and Powers reposed in me as a Member of the Secret Committee, appointed*

pointed

appointed by the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies; I will not disclose or make known any of the Secret Orders or Instructions which will be given, communicated or transmitted to the said Committee by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, nor any Dispatches communicated or transmitted to the said Committee by any of the Governments or Presidencies in India, which relate to the levying of War or the making of Peace, or treating or negotiating with any of the Native Princes or States of the East Indies, or other Parts within the Limits of the said Company's Charter, save only to the other Members of the said Secret Committee, or to the Person or Persons who shall be duly nominated and employed in transcribing or preparing the same respectively, unless I shall be authorized by the said Commissioners to disclose and make known the same. So help me GOD."

LXXV. And be it further enacted, that the Secretary of the said Court of Directors, or the Examiner of Indian Correspondence, or any other Person employed by the Secret Committee, in preparing or transcribing any secret Dispatches, Orders or Instructions, required to be transmitted by them to India, under the Direction of the said Act of the Parliament of Great Britain of the Thirty-third Year of His Majesty's Reign, or any secret Dispatches received from the Government or Presidencies in the East Indies, or Parts aforesaid, shall, before they respectively enter upon that Duty, take and subscribe, before any of the Members of the said Secret Committee, an Oath of Secrecy, as near unto the Tenor and Form of the Oath herein-before provided and directed to be taken by the Members of the said Secret Committee, as the Case will admit, in such manner as by the same Act of the Thirty-third Year of His present Majesty is required, in regard to the Oath thereby directed to be taken by Persons employed in preparing and transcribing Secret Dispatches intended to be sent to India

LXXVI. And be it further enacted, that in the Oath prescribed to be taken by the Directors of the said Company, after their Election, by the said Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain of the Thirty-third Year of His Majesty's Reign, the Year and Title of this Act shall be inserted, instead, of the Year and Title of the said Act of the Thirty-third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

LXXVII. And whereas by the Charter of Incorporation of the said United Company, granted under the Authority of an Act passed in the Ninth and Tenth Year of His late Majesty King William the Third, intituled, "An Act for raising a Sum not exceeding Two Millions, upon a Fund for Payment of Annuities after the Rate of Eight Pounds per Centum per Annum, and for settling the Trade to the East Indies," it is ordered and appointed, that in all Cases where there shall be an Equality or equal Number

are still to be determined by Lot. ber of Votes in any General Court, or in any Court of Directors to be holden as aforesaid, the Matter shall be determined by Lots, which the Treasurer for the said Company shall cause to be prepared and drawn for that Purpose : And Whereas it is expedient that such Mode of Decision should be no longer continued ; Be it therefore enacted, that, from and after the passing of this Act, no Question in any such General Court, or Court of Directors, shall be carried otherwise than by a Majority of Vote ; and in all Cases of an Equality of Votes upon any Question put in any such General Court or Court of Directors, such Equality shall be deemed and taken to operate as a Rejection of the Motion or Proposition on which such Question shall have been so put : Provided Always, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to Cases of Election of any Person to any Office or Place where there shall be more than One Candidate for such Office or Place, but that in all such Cases where there shall be an Equality of Votes in favor of any Two or more Candidates, such Election may be determined by Lot, in manner directed by the said Charter ; any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

LXXVIII. And be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, or any of the Officers of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, by the Order and the Authority of the said Board, shall not only have free Access to the Books, Papers, Letters of Correspondence, Evidences, and other Records of the said Company, and be assisted in their Searches for the same, and furnished with Copies or Extracts, in the Manner prescribed by the said Act of the Parliament of Great Britain of the Thirty-third Year of His Majesty's Reign, but shall and may call for and direct to be prepared, all such Accounts, Statements, and Abstracts, relative to the Affairs of the said Company as the said Board shall think fit ; and the said Court of Directors shall, with all reasonable Dispatch, cause to be prepared and transmitted to the said Board, all such Accounts, Statements, and Abstracts, as the said Board shall so direct to be prepared.

LXXIX. And Whereas by the said Act of Parliament of Great Britain, of the Thirty-third Year of His Majesty's Reign, it is enacted, that the several Orders and Proceedings of the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay, should previously to their being published and put in Execution, be signed by the Chief Secretary to the Council of the Presidency, by the Authority of the Governor General in Council, or Governors in Council, as the Case may be : And Whereas Inconvenience may arise to the Public Service, unless some other Person, besides such Chief Secretary, be authorized to sign such Orders and Proceedings ; Be therefore further enacted, that all such Orders and Proceedings of the several Governments and Presidencies

Board may require Accounts, Abstracts, and Statements, to be prepared by the Directors.

33 G. 3. c. 52.

Proceeding at the Presidencies to be signed by the principal Secretary of the Department in the Absence of the Chief Secretary.

33 G. 3. c. 52.

vies in the East Indies, and Parts aforesaid, shall or may previously to their being published or put in Execution, be signed in Manner aforesaid, either by the Chief Secretary to the Government of the said Presidency, or in the absence of such Chief Secretary, by the Principal Secretary of the Department of such Presidency to which such Orders and Proceedings relate: any Thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

LXXX. And be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, all Vacancies which shall happen in the Office of the Governor General of Fort William, or of Governor of either of the Company's Presidencies or Settlements of Fort Saint George or Bombay, or of Governor of the Forts and Garrisons of Fort William, Fort Saint George, or Bombay, or of Commander-in-Chief of all the Forces in India, or of any Provincial Commander-in-Chief of the Forces there, shall be filled up and supplied by the Court of Directors of the said United Company; subject nevertheless to the Approbation of His Majesty, to be signified in Writing under His Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend, to take away or affect the Power of the said Court of Directors, to remove or recall any such Governor General, Governor, or Commander-in-Chief; but the said Court shall and may at all times have full Liberty to remove, recall, and disengage any such Governor General, Governor or Commander-in-Chief, at their Will and Pleasure, in the like Manner as if this Act had not been made.

Vacancies of Governors, and Commanders in Chief, to be filled up by the Court of Directors, subject to His Majesty's Approbation.

Not to affect the Right of Directors to recall.

LXXXI. And be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for the said Court of Directors, either provisionally or otherwise, to nominate or appoint any Person to succeed to any Office or Employment in the Civil or Military Establishments of the said Company in the East Indies, or Parts aforesaid, without the Approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, other than and except as aforesaid: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall prevent or hinder the said Court of Directors from nominating or appointing absolutely or provisionally such Persons as they may think fit to the Offices of Member of Council, General Officer on the Staff, Advocate and Attorney General, Attorney at Law of the said Company, or Chaplain at the several Presidencies or Settlements, or to any Offices or Employments in the Civil or Marine Establishments of the said Company, which may be and usually have been supplied by persons not having been covenanted Servants of the said Company previously to their Nominations or Appointments, nor to prevent the said Court of Directors from nominating or appointing Writers, Cadets, or Assistant Surgeons, in such Manner as they have heretofore been used or accustomed to do.

LXXXII. And Whereas a strict Adherence to the Provisions contained in the said Act made in the Thirty-third Year of his present Majesty's Reign, in respect to the filling up and supplying Vacancies in the Civil Service of the said Company has been found impracticable, without Detriment to the Public Service, or Injury to the just Claims and Meritorious Exertions of Individuals; And Whereas a Modification of the said Act has been in Part adopted in the Act of the Forty-seventh of His present Majesty, relative to the Scholars educated at Hertford College; Be it therefore enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, any Office, Place, or Employment, the Salary and Perquisites whereof shall exceed the sum of Fifteen hundred Pounds, may be granted to and conferred upon the said Servants who shall have been actually resident in India in the said Company's Service for the Space of Four Years at the least in the Whole antecedent to such Vacancy; And if the Salary, Perquisites, and Emoluments of any Office, Place, or Employment, shall exceed the Sum of Three Thousand Pounds per Annum, such Office may be conferred upon any of the said Servants who shall have been actually resident in India Seven Years at least in the Whole; and if the Salary, Perquisites, and Emoluments of any Office, Place, or Employment, shall exceed Four Thousand Pounds per Annum, such Office, including that of the Council, may be granted to or conferred upon any of the said Servants who shall have been actually resident in India in the Company's Service for the Space of Ten Years at the least in the Whole.

Provisions of 33 G. 3. c. 52. respecting the Periods of Service necessary for Qualification of Civil Officers modified: viz. Places of more than 1500l. per Annum may be given after Four Years Service in India; Places of more than 3000l. per Annum after 7 Years; and Places of more than 4000l. per Annum (including the Council) after 10 Years.

LXXXIII. And Whereas by a certain Act, made in the Fifty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for making further Provision for the Payment of Salaries, and other Charges in the Office of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India; and for enabling the East India Company to restore to the Service to the said Company, Military Officers removed therefrom by Sentences of Courts Martial; and to authorize the said Company, in Cases of unforeseen Emergency, to take up Ships by private Contract," It was declared and enacted, that it was lawful for the Court of Directors of the said United Company, to restore to the Service of the said Company, any Military Officer who should have been or should be dismissed or suspended therefrom by the Sentence of a Court Martial, provided that no such Restoration should be in any ways valid or effectual without the Approbation and Consent of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, for that Purpose had obtained: And Whereas it is expedient that the Restoration by the said Court of Directors to the Service of the said Company, of such of the said Company's Servants, Civil and Military, as shall be suspend-

Restoration of servants, Civil and Military, suspended or removed by the Government abroad, not to be valid without Consent of the Board. 51 G. 3. c. 75.

ed

ed by the Authority of any of the Governments or Presidencies of the said Company in India, and also that the Restoration to their former Stations of Officers, Civil and Military, removed by the like Authority, should be subject to the like Approbation and Consent of the said Board of Commissioners; Be it therefore further Enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, no Restoration by the said Court of Directors, to the Service of the said Company, of any Servant of the said Company, Civil or Military, who shall have been suspended by the Authority of any of the said Company's Governments or Presidencies in the East Indies, or Parts aforesaid, and no Restoration by the said Court of Directors to his Station, Office, or Employment in the Service of the said Company of any Officer of the said Company, Civil or Military, who shall have been removed therefrom by the like Authority, shall be valid or effectual, without the Approbation and Consent of the said Board of Commissioners, for that Purpose first had and obtained.

LXXXIV. And Whereas by the said Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, of the Thirty-third Year of His Majesty's Reign, it is enacted, that no Person who shall hold a Military Station in the Service of the said Company, being under the Rank of Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, and who, having departed from India by Leave of the Governor General in Council, or Governor in Council, shall not return to India within Five Years next after such Departure, shall be entitled to any Rank, or be capable of again serving in India, either in the European or Native Corps of Troops, unless it shall be proved to the Satisfaction of the said Court of Directors, and the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs

of India, that such Absence was occasioned by Sickness or Infirmary, or some inevitable Accident: And Whereas Inconvenience to the Military Service of the said Company has been found to arise, in certain Cases, from the said Provision; Be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, to permit any Military Officer, being of the Rank of a General Officer or Colonel Commanding a Regiment, or being a Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of a Regiment, who, having departed from India with such Leave as aforesaid, shall not have returned to India within Five Years from the Time of such Departure, to have his Rank and to be capable of again serving in India, although such Absence may not have been occasioned by Sickness or Infirmary, or any inevitable Accident; any Thing in the said Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

LXXXV. And be it further enacted, that when and as often as any Person having held any Civil Station in India, in the Service of the said Company, and having departed from India by Leave of the Governor General in Council, or Governor in Council, shall be restored to the said Company's Service, after an Absence of Five Years from the Time of such Departure, such Person from and after such Restoration, shall take

Restored Civil Servants to take Precedence according to their Seniority at the Time of their Departure from India.

Rank and Precedence only accordingly to the Time he shall have passed in the Service of the said Company at the Period of his Departure from India; and on his Return to India, if any other Civil Servant or Servants at the Settlement to which he shall belong, shall have then passed a greater or the like Length of Time in the Service of the said Company, as the Person so restored had passed when he left India, the Person so restored shall be placed and take Rank immediately below such other Civil Servant or Servants; any Matter or Thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

Servants of the Company may be appointed to Boards, Courts, or other official Establishments, though they do not take Precedence, according to Seniority of Services.

LXXXVI. And Whereas by the said Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, of the Thirty-third Year of His present Majesty's Reign, it is enacted, that all the Civil Servants of the said United Company in India, under the Rank or Degree of Member of Council, shall have and be entitled to Precedence in the Service of the said Company at their respective Stations according to the Seniority of their Appointment: And Whereas the several Governments of the said Company are often prevented from appointing meritorious Servants of the said Company to be Members of Courts, Boards, and other official Establishments, where Offices or Employments are exercised by several Servants of the said Company collectively, lest by such Appointment One or more Members of such Court, Board, or other Establishment should be superseded; Be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any Governor General or Governor in Council of the said Company, if he shall think proper, upon Application in Writing for that Purpose by any Civil Servant of the said Company desirous of being appointed a Member of any such Court, Board, or other Establishment, by special Order, to direct that such Servant of the said Company, on being appointed to any Office, or Employment in any such Court, Board, or other Establishment, shall take Precedence at or in such Court, Board, or other Establishment, according to the Seniority of his Appointment as a member of such Court, Board, or other Establishment, although such Civil Servant in respect to whom such Order shall be made may thereby not take Precedence at or in such Court, Board, or other Establishment, according to the Seniority of his Appointment to the Service of the said Company; and such Civil Servant shall thereupon take Precedence at such Court, Board, or other Establishment accordingly; the said Act or any other Matter or Thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

LXXXVII. And Whereas it is expedient, in the present Circumstances, that the Number of His Majesty's Forces, for which Payment should be made out of the Revenues arising from the British Territories and Possessions in the East Indies, should be ascertained and fixed; Be it therefore enacted that it shall not be lawful for the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to give or approve Orders or Directions, that there shall be

Payment for King's Troops by the Company, not to exceed 20,000 men, unless greater number sent on their Requisition.

paid, defrayed and allowed, out of the Revenues arising from the said Territories and Possessions, in respect of His Majesty's Forces sent or to be sent to the East Indies or Parts aforesaid, for the Security

unity of the said Territories and Possessions, any Sum or Sums of Money, in respect of any greater Number of His Majesty's Forces, than shall amount in the whole to Twenty Thousand Men, including the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers; unless any greater Number of His Majesty's Forces shall be sent to the East Indies or parts aforesaid, on the Requisition of the said Court of Directors; in which last Case it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners to give and approve such Orders and Directions, for paying, allowing, and defraying such sums as aforesaid; in respect to such additional Forces of His Majesty so to be sent on the Requisition of the said Company.

LXXXVIII. And Whereas by the said Act of Parliament of Great Britain of the Thirty-Third Year of His present Majesty, it was enacted, that no Grant or Resolution of the said Company, or their Court of Directors, to be made after the passing of that Act, and during the Continuance of their Right in the exclusive Trade thereby granted, whereby the Funds of the said Company might become chargeable with any new Salary, or increase of Salary, or any new or additional Establishment of Officers or Servants, or any new Pension or Increase of Pension, to any one person, exceeding Two hundred Pounds per Annum, should be available in Law, unless such Grant or Resolution should be approved and confirmed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, attested under the Hand of the President of the said Board: And whereas, for further protecting the Funds of the said Company during the continuance of the further Term hereby granted to the said Company, it is expedient that the said Company should be put under reasonable Limitations, in respect to the Granting of Gratuities; Be it therefore further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful for the said Court of Directors to charge the Funds of the said Company with the Payment of any Gratuity, to any Officer, Civil or Military, or other Person, exceeding the Sum of Six hundred Pounds, unless the Grant or Resolution for that purpose shall have been sanctioned by the Court of Proprietors, and approved and confirmed by the

No Gratuity above 600£ to be good, unless confirmed by the Board.

33d G. 3. c. 52.

Copies of Grants of Annuities to be laid before Parliament.

Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India; and that copies of all Warrants or Instruments granting any Salary, Pension, or Gratuity, shall be submitted to both Houses of Parliament within One month after such Grant, if Parliament shall be then sitting, or if not, within one Month after their then next Meeting.

LXXXIX. And Whereas by a certain Act passed in the Thirteenth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act for *For repealing Parts of Acts respecting the Commencement of certain Salaries, and directing the Commencement thereof, and for payment of Passage Mo-* establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe," it is enacted, that the Salaries of the Governor General and Council of Fort William, and of the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, shall take place and commence, in respect to all such Persons who shall be resident

way to certain Of-
ficers.
13 G. 3. c. 63.
shall at the Time of their Appointment be resident in India, shall
commence from and after their respectively taking upon them the
Execution of their Offices: And Whereas by
39 and 40 G. 3. c. 79.
an Act passed in the Fortieth Year of His
Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act for Esta-
"blishing further Regulations for the Government of the British
"Territories in India, and the better Administration of Justice
"within the same," a similar Provision is made in respect to the
Salaries of the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court of
Judicature at Madras: And Whereas by an Act passed in the
Thirty-Seventh Year of His Majesty's Reign,
37 G. 3. c. 142.
intituled "an Act for the better Administration
"on of Justice at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and for
"preventing British Subjects from being concerned in Loans to
"Native Princes in India," a similar provision is made in respect
to the Salary of the Recorder of the Court of Judicature at Bom-
bay: And Whereas no such Provision has been made respecting
the Commencement of the Salaries of the Governor or Council of
Fort St. George, or of the Governor or Council of the Town and
Island of Bombay, or the Governor or Prince of Wales Island,
or of the Recorder there: And Whereas it is expedient that a
general and moderate Provision should be made in respect of all
the said Offices and of others who may happen to be in the
United Kingdom at the time of their Appointments; Be it therefore
further enacted, that so much of the said Acts of the Thirteenth,
Thirty-Seventh and Fortieth Years of His Majesty's Reign, as
relates to the Commencement of Salaries, shall be and the same is
hereby repealed: And that from and after the passing of this Act,
the Salaries of the several Officers hereinbefore mentioned shall
commence from and after their respectively taking upon them the
Execution of their offices; and the said Court of Directors shall and
they are hereby required to pay an advance to all and singular the
Officers and Persons hereinafter mentioned, who shall be resident
in the United Kingdom at the Time of their respective Appoint-
ments, for the purpose of defraying the Expences of their Equip-
ments and Voyage, such Sums of Money as are set against the
Names of such Officers and Persons respectively; that is to say,
To the Governor General of Fort }
William in Bengal }Five thousand Pounds.
To each of the Members of Coun- }
cil there } One thousand 2 hundred £.
To the Commander in Chief of all }
the Forces in India } Two thousand 5 hundred £.
To the Chief Justice of the Su- }
preme Court at Fort William.. } One thousand 5 hundred £.
To each of the Paise Judges there }One thousand £.
To the Governor of Fort St. George }Three thousand £.
To each of the Members of Council there }One thousand £.
To the Commander in Chief there }Two thousand £.
To the Chief Justice of the Su- }
preme Court there } One thousand 2 hundred £.

To

To each of the Puisne Judges there	....One thousand £.
To the Governor of Bombay	Two thousand 5 hundred £.
To each of the Members of Council there	....One thousand £.
To the Commander in Chief there ..	One thousand 5 hundred £.
To the Recorder there	One thousand £.
To the Governor of Prince of Wales Island	} One thousand 2 hundred £.
To the Recorder there	One thousand £.
To the Bishop	One thousand 2 hundred £.
To each of the Archdeacons	Five hundred £.

XC. And Whereas by and Act passed in the Fifty-First Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act for making further Provision for the Payment of Salaries and other Charges in the Office of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and for enabling the East India Company to restore to the Service of the said Company Military Officers removed therefrom by Sentence of Court Martial, and to authorize the said Company in cases of unforeseen Emergency, to take up Ships by Private Contract;" it is enacted, that the Whole of the Salaries to be paid to the Members of the said Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and to the Secretaries and Officers of the same, together with all other contingent Charges and Expences of the said Board to be defrayed by the said United Company, should not exceed the Sum of Twenty-two thousand Pounds in any one Year: And Whereas it is necessary, that an Addition should be made to the said Sum, for the purpose of further remunerating the Service to the Secretaries and Officers of the said Board: Be it therefore enacted, that so much of the said Act, as limits the Sum to be defrayed by the said Company on account of the said Board, to the Sum of Twenty-two thousand Pounds in any one Year, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that, from and after the passing of this Act, the Sum to be defrayed by the same Company on account of the said Board, shall not exceed the Sum of Twenty-six thousand Pounds in any one Year; and that the same shall be deemed and taken as part of the Political Charges of the said Company.

XCI. And Whereas it is reasonable that His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, should have Power to grant Allowances, Compensations, Remunerations or Superannuations to the Secretaries and other Officers of the said Board, under the Conditions herein-after provided; Be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, by any Warrant or Warrants under His or their Sign Manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Time being, to grant or allow to any of the Secretaries or Officers for the Time being, belonging to the said Board, such Allowances, Compensations, Remunerations or Superannuations, as His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, shall think proper; under and subject nevertheless to such or the like Conditions, and in such or the like Proportions, as Allowances, Compensations, Remunerations or Superannuations, may now be made to Public Officers, by virtue of an Act 50 G. 3. c. 117. passed in the Fiftieth Year of His present Majesty's

Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to direct that Accounts of "Increase and Diminution of Public Salaries, Pensions, and Allowances, shall be annually laid before Parliament, and to regulate and controul the granting and paying of such Salaries, Pensions, and Allowances;" and that the same shall be paid and defrayed Quarterly by the said Company, and be deemed and taken as part of their Political Charges.

XCII. Provided Always, that where any Officer or Servant of the said Board shall have been in the Service of the said Company, previously to his Employment under the Authority of the said Board, the Time of such Service under the said Company shall be taken into Account, in computing the Number of Years Service under the said Board.

XCIII. And Whereas it is reasonable that the said Court of Directors should have Power to grant Allowances, in the nature of Superannuations, to such of their Officers and Servants in England, as from age or infirmity may no longer be qualified for the Execution of their several Offices or Employments; Be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Court of Directors, to make Allowances, Compensations, Remunerations, or Superannuations, to the Officers and Servants of the said Company in England; subject to the Restrictions and according to the Conditions and Proportions following; (that is to say,) where it shall be proved, to the Satisfaction of the said Court of Directors, that any such Officer or Servant, being under Sixty Years of Age, shall be incapable, from Infirmity of Mind or Body, to discharge the Duties of his Office, in such Case, if he shall have served with Diligence and Fidelity in the Service of the said Company for Ten Years, it shall and may be lawful to grant him, by Way of Superannuation, any annual Sum not exceeding One-third of the Salary and allowed Emoluments of his Office: If above Ten Years and less than Twenty, any such Sum not exceeding One-half of such Salary and allowed Emoluments: If above Twenty Years, any such Sum not exceeding Two-thirds of such Salary and allowed Emoluments: If such Officer or Servant shall be above Sixty Years of Age, and he shall have served Fifteen Years or upwards, it shall and may be lawful, without proof of Infirmity of Mind or Body, to grant him, by Way of Superannuation, any annual Sum not exceeding Two-thirds of the Salary and allowed Emoluments of his Office: If Sixty five Years of Age or upwards, and he shall have served Forty Years or upwards, any such Sum not exceeding Three-fourths of such Salary and allowed Emoluments: If Sixty-five Years of Age or upwards, and he shall have served Fifty Years or upwards, any such Sum not exceeding the Whole of such Salary and allowed Emoluments; All which Allowances so to be made, shall be charged in the Books of Account of the said Company to the Debit of that Branch of the Company's Affairs to which the said Officers or Servants may respectively belong; any Thing in the said Act of the Thirty-third Year of His Majesty's Reign to the contrary notwithstanding.

XCIV. Provided Always, and be it further enacted, that an Account of all Allowances, Compensations, Remunerations and Superannuations, which shall

laid before Parliament. shall be granted, either to the Officers or Servants of the said Board of Commissioners, or to the Officers or Servants of the said Company as aforesaid, during the preceding Year, shall be laid before Parliament within Fifteen Days after the next Meeting thereof.

Act not to prejudice the King's Sovereignty or affect Rights of the Company. XCV. Provided Always, and be it further enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prejudice or affect the undoubted Sovereignty of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in and over the said Territorial Acquisitions; nor to preclude the said United Company, after the Determination of the Term hereby granted, from the Enjoyment of or Claim to any Rights, Franchises, or Immunities which they now have, or to which they may hereafter be entitled.

The Governments in India empowered to make Laws, Regulations, and Articles of War, for the Native Troops; and to hold Courts Martial. XCVI. And Whereas Doubts have been entertained whether the several Governments of the said Company have sufficient Power in all Cases to make Laws and Regulations and Articles of War, for the Order and Discipline of Officers and Soldiers, being Natives of the East Indies, or other Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter in the Service of the said Company, and for the Administration of Justice by Courts Martial to be holden upon such Officers and Soldiers; and it is expedient that such Doubts should be removed: Be it therefore enacted and declared, that the several Governments of Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay, have and shall, during the Continuance of the Term hereby granted to the said Company, be deemed and taken to have full Power and Authority to make all such Laws and Regulations and Articles of War, as they may think fit, for the Order and Discipline of all Officers and Soldiers, Natives of the East Indies, or other Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter, in their respective Services, and for the Administration of Justice by Courts Martial to be holden on such Native Officers and Soldiers, and for the Constitution and Manner of Proceeding of such Courts Martial, and for all other Purposes relating to or in any Manner concerning such Native Officers and Soldiers, in as full and ample a Manner as the said Governments respectively may make any other Laws or Regulations for the Government of the Natives of the several Territories subject to the said Presidencies respectively; any Act of Parliament, or other Matter or Thing to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided Always, that all Laws, Regulations, and Articles of War, hereafter to be made, respecting any of the Matters aforesaid, whereby the Rights, Persons, or Property of any such Native Officers or Soldiers may be affected, shall be made and promulgated in every Respect in the same Manner as other Regulations affecting the Rights, Persons, or Property of Natives or other Individuals amenable to the Provincial Courts of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, are directed to be made, by virtue of an Act passed in the Thirty-seventh Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for the better Administration of

† Q

Justice

"Justice at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and for preventing British Subjects from being concerned in Loans to the Native Princes in India."

XCVII. And be it further enacted and declared, that all Laws, Regulations, and Articles of War heretofore made by any of the said Governments, respecting the said Native Officers and Soldiers, or the Administration of Justice by Courts Martial to be holden upon them, or the Constitution or Proceeding of such Courts Martial, or in any Manner respecting the Government, Order, or Discipline of such Native Officers or Soldiers, and also all established Usages acted upon by such Governments, respecting any of the Matters aforesaid, although the same may not have originated in any written Law or Regulation thereof, were, and that such of the said Laws, Regulations, Articles of War, and established Usages as are now subsisting, are, and until altered or repealed by the said Governments respectively, shall be, to all intents and Purposes, valid; and that all Courts Martial holden according to such Laws, Regulations, or Articles of War, or established Usages, and all Proceedings of the same respectively, and all other Acts or Proceedings done or had under such Laws, Regulations, Articles of War or established Usages, are hereby ratified and confirmed, and declared to be valid, and to have been legally had and done, so far as the same respectively were and are conformable to such Laws, Regulations, or Articles of War and established Usages, and hereby ratified and confirmed, and declared to be valid, and to have been legally had and done, so far as the same respectively were and are conformable to such Laws, Regulations, Articles of War, and established Usages.

XCVIII. And Whereas it is expedient that the Governments of the said Company established at Fort William, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Prince of Wales Island respectively, should have Authority to impose Duties and Taxes to be levied within the several Towns of Calcutta and Madras, the Town and Island of Bombay, and Prince of Wales Island, and also Duties and Taxes to be paid by Persons subject to the Jurisdictions, of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, and the Court of Judicature at Prince of Wales Island respectively; Be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor General in Council of Fort William in Bengal, and to and for the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, and to and for the Governor in Council of Bombay, and to and for the Governor in Council of Prince of Wales

Governor General and Governors in Council at Fort William, Madras Bombay, and Prince of Wales Island, may impose Duties of Customs and other Taxes, on Places and Persons within the Jurisdiction of the Courts established by the King's Charter; in the same Manner as in Places without such Jurisdiction:

Island, within the respective Presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Prince of Wales Island, to impose all such Duties of Customs and other Taxes, to be levied, raised, and paid within the said Towns of Calcutta and Madras, the said Town and

and Island of Bombay, and Prince of Wales Island, and upon and by all Persons whomsoever, resident or being therein respectively, and in respect of all Goods, Wares, Merchandizes, Commodities and Property whatsoever also being therein respectively; and also upon and by all Persons whomsoever, whether British born or Foreigners, resident or being in any Country or Place within the Authority of the said Governments respectively; and in respect of all Goods, Wares, Merchandizes, Commodities and Property whatsoever, being in any such Country or Place, in as full, large and ample Manner as such Governor General in Council, or Governors in Council respectively may now lawfully impose any Duties or Taxes to be levied, raised, or paid, upon or by any Persons whomsoever, or in any Place whatsoever, within the Authority of the said Governments respectively; Provided Always, that no

No such Duty or Tax in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Prince of Wales Island, to be valid, till sanctioned by the Directors with the Approbation of the Board.

Imposition of any such Duty or Tax, or any increase of any such Duty or Tax, within the said Towns of Calcutta or Madras, the said Town and Island of Bombay, or Prince of Wales Island, shall be valid or effectual, until the same shall have been sanctioned by the said Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, in Manner herein-before prescribed, respecting Duties and Taxes of Export, Import, and Transit on

Goods, Wares, or Merchandize.

XCIX. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for such Governor General in Council, and Governors in Council respectively, to make Laws and Regulations respecting such Duties and Taxes, and to impose Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, for the Non-payment of such Duties or Taxes, or for the Breach of such Laws or Regulations, in as full and ample Manner as such Governor General in Council, or Governors in Council respectively, may now lawfully make any other Laws or Regulations, or impose any other Fines, Penalties, or Forfeitures whatsoever; and all such Laws and Regulations shall be taken Notice of without being specially pleaded, as well in the said Supreme Courts and Recorder's Court and Court of Judicature at Prince of Wales Island respectively, as in all other Courts whatsoever, within the said British Territories: And that it shall and may be lawful for all Persons whomsoever, to prefer, prosecute, and maintain in the same Supreme Courts and Recorder's Court and Court of Judicature at Prince of Wales Island respectively, all Manner of Indictments, Informations, and Suits whatsoever for enforcing such Laws and Regulations, or for any Matter or Thing whatsoever arising out of the same; any Act, Charter, Usage, or other Thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

P. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Advocate General, or other principal Law Officer of the said Company, at the several Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Prince of Wales Island,

Matters of Revenue, &c.

to exhibit in Behalf of the said Company to the Supreme Courts of Judicature at Fort William and Madras, Recorder's Court at Bombay, and Court of Judicature at Prince of Wales Island, as occasion shall require, against any Person or Persons whomsoever, subject to the Jurisdiction of the said several Courts respectively, any Information or Informations for any Breach or Breaches of the Revenue Laws or Regulations of any of the said Governments, or for any Fine or Fines, Penalty or Penalties, Forfeiture or Forfeitures, Debt or Debts, or Sum or Sums of Money, committed, incurred, or due by any such Person or Persons, in respect of any such Law or Regulations; and such Proceedings shall be had and taken upon every such Information as may lawfully be had or taken, in case of an Information filed by His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of Exchequer in England, for any Offence committed against the Revenue Laws of England, or for any Fine, Penalty, Forfeiture, Debt, or Sum of Money due in respect thereof; so far as the circumstances of the Case, and the Course and Practice of Proceeding in the said Courts respectively will admit; and all Fines, Penalties, Forfeitures, Debts, and Sums of Money, recovered or levied under or by virtue of any such Information so to be exhibited as aforesaid, shall belong to the said United Company, and the same, or the Proceeds thereof, shall be carried in their Books of Account to the Credit of the Territorial Revenues of the said Company.

Provision for summary Conviction and Punishment of British Subjects being in India without License, or exceeding the Terms of their License.

CI. And whereas it is expedient that Provision should be made for empowering the several Governments of the said Company in India, to restrain, by summary Convictions, British Subjects residing in India without License or Certificate, or beyond the Terms of such License or Certificate, in Cases where such Governments may not deem it advisable to exercise the Powers vested in them of prosecuting such Persons for a Misdemeanor, or sending them to the United Kingdom; Be it therefore enacted, that upon

Information being exhibited by the Advocate General, or other principal Law Officer of the said Company, at any of their Presidencies, in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, the Recorder's Court at Bombay, or the Court of Judicature at Prince of Wales Island, that any such Subject of His Majesty has been found in any Part or Place of the East Indies, or Parts aforesaid, to which the Jurisdiction of the Court in which such Information may be filed extends, without being duly licensed or otherwise authorised for that Purpose, it shall and may be lawful for the Court in which such Information may be filed, to cause such Person to be arrested and brought before such Court; and upon Proof being duly made before such Court, of the Substance of the Matter stated in the said Information, such Person shall be required to produce or prove the License or other Authority under which he came to and resides in the East Indies, and under which he resorted to or was remaining, or found at the Place where he shall be proved to have been: And

Penalty.

in case he shall fail to produce or prove any such License or Authority, or duly to account

count for the Nonproduction or Want of Proof thereof, or if upon Production or Proof thereof it shall appear to the said Court that the Residence of such Person in the East Indies, or his resorting to or remaining in the Place where he shall be proved to have been, was not within the Intent and Meaning of such License or Authority, it shall and may be lawful for such Court, in a summary Way, to convict such Offender of having been found on such a Day at such a Place within the East Indies or Parts aforesaid, without being duly licensed or otherwise authorised for that Purpose, and to order such Offender to pay such Fine, not exceeding Two thousand Rupees, as the said Court shall think fit, and also to commit such Offender to the Gaol of the Presidency to which such Court shall belong, for a Period not exceeding Two Months, unless such Fine shall be sooner paid; and in case such Person shall a Second Time be convicted of a like Offence, either before the same or any other Court, it shall and may be lawful for such Court before which such Person shall be so convicted a Second Time, to order such Offender to pay such Fine, not exceeding Four thousand Rupees, as the said Court shall think fit, and also to commit such Offender to the Gaol of the Presidency to which such Court shall belong, for a Period not exceeding Four Months, unless such Fine shall be sooner paid: Provided always,

Not to prevent such British Subjects from being prosecuted for Misdemeanors, or sent Home ;

But not on account of Residence previous to conviction.

to the Date of such Conviction.

CII. And for preventing any Delay of Justice, or the necessary Detention of Persons charged with Offences; be it further enacted, that all His Majesty's Courts exercising Criminal Jurisdiction within the said several Presidencies of the said Company, shall, and they are hereby required, Four Times at the least in every Year, on such Days and at such convenient Intervals of Time

as the Judges of the said Courts respectively shall appoint, to hold their Sessions, for the Purpose of taking Cognizance of all Matters relating to Pleas of the Crown.

CIII. And Whereas great Inconvenience and Expence have hitherto been experienced in Cases of Prosecution under the Authority of the Advocate General, or other Principal Law Officer of the said Company, at their several Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay respectively,

sidency, Informations may be filed ex officio, and prosecuted as in Court of King's Bench in England.

Presidencies, in all Cases of Misdemeanor alledged to have been committed by any British Subject, at a Distance of more than One hundred Miles from the Presidency, within the Limits whereof such Offence shall be alledged to have been committed, to file an Information *ex Officio* in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, or the Recorder's Court at Bombay, as the case may be; and all such Proceedings shall and may be used and had upon such Information as may lawfully be used and had in Cases of Information filed *ex officio* by His Majesty's Attorney General in his Majesty's Court of King's Bench in England; any Matter or Thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

CIV. And Whereas it may be doubtful whether the Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, or other Persons authorized to take, arrest, and seize such Persons as may be found within the East Indies and other Limits of the said Company's Charter, without License or other lawful Authority for that purpose, have Power to remit or send any such Person of Persons to the said United Kingdom, except for the purpose of being prosecuted for a Misdemeanor: And whereas it may be sufficient in many cases to remit and send such Persons to the United Kingdom, without subjecting them to further Punishment; Be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Governor General, or in his Absence from his Government, the Vice President, the Governor of any of the said Company's Presidencies, the Chief Officer of the said Company resident at any British Settlement in the East Indies or Parts aforesaid, the Company's Council of Supercargoes at the Town and Factory of Canton, with the said Town and Factory, and upon the River of Canton, or other parts of the Coast of China, and such other Persons as may be from time to time especially deputed and authorized for that Purpose by the Court of Directors of the said United Company, to take, arrest, seize, and cause to be taken, arrested, and seized, at any Place or Places, within the East Indies or Parts aforesaid, and to remit and send to the United Kingdom, on board any Ship or Ships of or belonging to or in the Service of the said Company, bound to the United Kingdom, all such Persons so being found at any such Place or Places in the East Indies or Parts aforesaid, without License or other Lawful Authority for that Purpose; and the Masters or other Persons having the Command of all such Ships, shall and they are hereby authorized and required to receive, and safely and securely to keep all and every such Person and Persons who shall be sent on board any such Ships or Ships, for the Purpose aforesaid, until such Person or Persons shall be landed in some Port or Ports of the United Kingdom: Provided always, that every Person who shall be so put on board any such Ship for the Purpose aforesaid, shall be entitled to be discharged in such Port

of the United Kingdom, in which such Ship shall be moored in safety, as such Person shall think fit.

CV. And Whereas His Majesty's British Subjects resident in the British Territories in India, without the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and the Town and Island of Bombay, are now, by Law, subject only to the Jurisdiction of His Majesty's Courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, and are exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Courts established by the said United Company within the said Territories, to which all other Persons, whether Natives or others, Inhabitants in the said Territories, without the Limits of

the Towns aforesaid, are amenable: And Whereas it is expedient to provide more effectual Redress for the Native Inhabitants of the said Territories, as well in the Case of Assault, forcible Entry, or other Injury accompanied with Force, which may be committed by British Subjects at a Distance from the places where His Majesty's Courts are established, as in case of Civil Controversies with such British Subjects; Be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any Native of India, resident in the East Indies, or Parts aforesaid, and without the said Towns, in case of any Assault, forcible Entry, or other Injury accompanied with Force, alleged to have been done against his Person or Property by a British Subject, to complain of such Assault, forcible Entry, or other Injury accompanied with Force, not being Felony, to the Magistrate of the Zillah or District where the alleged Offender shall be resident, or in which such Offence shall have been committed; and that such Magistrate shall have Power and Authority, at the Instance of the Person so complaining, to take Cognizance of such Complaint, to hear Parties, to examine Witnesses, and, having taken in Writing the Substance of the Complaint, Defence, and Evidence, to acquit or convict the Person accused; and in case of Conviction, to inflict upon such Person a suitable Punishment, by Fine, not exceeding Five hundred Rupees, to be levied in case of Non-payment by Warrant under the Hand of the said Magistrate, and upon any Property of the Party so convicted, which may be found within the said District; and if no such Property shall be found within the said District, then it shall be lawful for the said Magistrate, by Warrant also under his Hand, to commit such Offender to some Place of Confinement within the said Zillah or District, which in the Judgement of the said Magistrate shall be fit for receiving such Offender; or if there shall be no fit Place of Confinement, then to the Gaol of the Presidency, to remain there for a Period not exceeding Two Months, unless such Fine shall be sooner paid, and it shall be lawful for the said Magistrate to award the whole or any Portion of such Fine to the Party aggrieved, by way of Satisfaction for such Injury: Provided Always, that

Copy of Conviction and Proceedings to be sent to the Government.

in all Cases of a Conviction of a British Subject, under the Provision herein-before contained, the Magistrate before whom such Conviction shall take place shall forthwith transmit Copies of such Conviction, and of all Depositions and other Proceedings relative thereto, to the Government to which the Place wherein the Offence was committed

Fines to be paid to the Magistrate; **ted is or shall be subordinate: Provided also,** that all such Fines shall be paid in the first Instance to the Magistrate before whom the party shall be convicted, and the Amount thereof, after making such Satisfaction to the Party aggrieved, as aforesaid, if any, shall be transmitted by such Magistrate to the Clerk of the Crown, or other Officer to whom it belongs to receive Fines in His Majesty's Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for the Province within which the Offence shall have been committed; and such

Application thereof.

Convictions removable by Certiorari, and subject to Provisions of 33 G. 3. c. 52.

Fines shall and may be disposed of in the same Manner as other Fines imposed by such Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery: Provided also, that all such Convictions shall and may be removable by Writ of Certiorari into the said Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery respectively, in the same manner, and upon the same Terms and Conditions, and shall be proceeded upon in the same Manner in every respect as is directed in the said Act of the Thirty-third Year of His Majesty's Reign, with regard to other Convictions before Justices of Peace in the British Settlements or Territories in India: Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend to prevent such Magistrate from committing or holding to Bail any British Subject charged with any such Offence before him, in the same Manner as such British Subject might have been committed or holden to Bail if this Act had not been passed, where the Offence charged shall appear to such Magistrate to be of so aggravated a Nature as to be a fit Subject of Prosecution in any of His Majesty's Courts to which such British Subject may be amenable.

CVI. And be it further enacted, that in all Cases of Debt not exceeding the Sum of Fifty Rupees, alledged to be due from any British Subjects to any Native of India resident in the East Indies or Parts aforesaid, and without the Jurisdiction of the several Courts of Request established at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay respectively, it shall and may be lawful for the Magistrate of the Zillah or District where such British Subject shall be resident, or in which such Debt shall have been contracted, to take Cognizance of all such Debts, and to examine Witnesses upon Oath, and in a summary Way decide between the Parties, which Decision shall be final and conclusive to all Intents and Purposes; and in all Cases where any such Debt shall be found to be due from any British Subject to any such Native of India, the Amount thereof shall and may be levied in the same Manner, and subject to the same Regulations and Provisions, in respect to the Commitment of the Debtor, as are herein-before made and provided in respect to the levying of Fines in case of the Conviction of a British Subject before such Magistrate.

CVII. And be it further enacted, that all British Subjects of His Majesty, as well the Servants of the said United Company as others, who shall reside, or shall carry on Trade or other Business, or shall be in the Occupation or Possession of any immoveable

of Ten Miles from the Presidencies, to be subject to the Local Civil Judicature.

after may have Cognizance of Civil Suits or Matters of Revenue, either originally or by way of Appeal, within the Districts or Places where such British Subjects shall so reside, or carry on Trade or Business, or possess or occupy immoveable Property, in all Actions and Proceedings of a Civil Nature, and in all Matters of Revenue, (except as hereinafter excepted,) in the like Manner as Natives of India, and other Persons not British Subjects, are now liable to the Jurisdiction of such Courts by and under the Regula-

Restrictions as to the Grounds of Jurisdiction of the Local Judicatures.

tions of the several Governments of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay respectively: Provided Always, that no British Subject shall be liable to be sued in any such Court in respect of Residence, unless he shall have his Residence within the Jurisdiction thereof at the Time of commencing the Action or Proceeding against him; or that the Cause of Suit shall have arisen within the Jurisdiction of the said Court, and the Suit shall be commenced within Two Years after the Cause thereof shall have arisen, and also within Six Months after the Defendant shall have ceased to reside within such Jurisdiction; nor shall any British Subject be liable to be sued in any such Court in respect of his carrying on Trade or Business within the Jurisdiction thereof, unless the Cause of Suit shall have arisen within such Jurisdiction, and shall relate to the Trade or Business so carried on; nor to be sued in respect of any immoveable Property possessed or occupied by him, unless such Property shall be situated within the Jurisdiction of the Court in which he shall be so sued, and such Suit shall be brought to recover the Possession or Occupation such Property, or for Rent, or other Demand arising out of the Possession or Occupation of such Property by such British Sub-

Where an Appeal would lie to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, or Local Court, British Subjects may appeal to His Majesty's Courts.

ject; Provided also, that whereby the Laws or Regulations in force, or hereafter to be in force, within the Provinces respectively subject to the Governments of Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay aforesaid, it would be competent to a Party to any final Judgment or Decree of any subordinate, Civil, or Revenue Court of Judicature, to appeal therefrom to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, or other Court however denominated, exercising within those Provinces respectively the highest appellate Jurisdiction in Civil Suits, it shall be competent to British Subjects of His Majesty in Suits commenced against them under the Provisions of this Act, instead of appealing to the said Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, or other Court so exercising the highest appellate Jurisdiction as aforesaid, to appeal to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, or Fort Saint George, or the Recorder's Court at Bombay, according as the Suit may have been commenced in the Provinces subordinate to either of the said Presidencies; and such Court shall have the same

↑ R

Power

Powers as to suspending or allowing Execution of the Judgment or Decree appealed against, and as to taking Security of Costs; or for the Performance of the Decree of Judgment of the said subordinate Courts, as the said Sudder Dewanny Adawlut or other such Court as aforesaid would have had, and shall also make Rules of Practice for the Conduct of the said Appeals, in all other Respects conforming in Substance and Effect as nearly as possible to the Course of Procedure of the said Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, or other such Courts aforesaid in Cases of Appeal: Provided also,

Not to bar the Jurisdiction of the King's Courts.

The Plaintiff may sue there, at his Election.

that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to take away the Jurisdiction of the said Supreme Courts of Judicature at Fort William and Madras, or the said Recorder's Court at Bombay respectively; but that all Persons having Cause of Action against any British Subject may, at their Election instead of suing in such Provincial Courts as hereinbefore provided, commence and prosecute their said Suits in the said Supreme Courts of Judicature, and the said Recorder's Court respectively, in the same Manner as before the passing of this Act: Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend, to authorize the holding or the occupying of any Land or other Immoveable Property, beyond the Limits of the said several Presidencies, by any British Subject of His Majesty, otherwise than under and according to the Permission of the Governments of the said Presidencies.

CVIII. And be it further enacted, that every British Subject of His Majesty, not in the service of His said Majesty, or of the said United Company, who, after the Tenth Day of April, One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, shall go to and reside in any Part of the British Territories in India, distant more than Ten Miles from the Presidency to which the same shall be subordinate, with the Permission of the Government of such Presidency, or who shall, after the said Day, change his Residence from one Part thereof to another, distant as aforesaid, with

such Permission, shall procure from the Chief Secretary of the said Government, or other Officer authorized for that Purpose, a Certificate signed by the said Chief Secretary or other Officer, expressing that such British Subject has the Permission of such Government to reside at such Place, specifying the same, and expressing also whether such Permission has been granted during the Pleasure of such Government or for any limited Time; and the said Certificate shall be deposited by such British Subject in the Civil Court of the District in which he shall so go to reside, within one Month after his taking up his Residence there, and shall be kept among the Records of the said Court, of which Certificate so deposited, a true Copy attested by the Judge or other Officer of such Court thereto authorized, shall be given to the Party depositing the same, and shall be taken in all Courts of Justice, and on all Occasions whatsoever, to be good and sufficient Evidence of such Certificate, unless the contrary shall be shewn: And no British Subject not in

and suing in any Civil Courts, shall produce copy of such Certificate, or an affidavit accounting for not filing it.

the Service of His Majesty, or of the said United Company, going to reside in any such Part of the British Territories, or changing his Residence from one Part thereof to another, after the said Day, shall be allowed, while he so resides, to have or maintain any Civil Action or Proceeding (other than in the Nature of an Appeal) against any Person whomsoever in any Court of Civil Jurisdiction within the British Territories in India, until he shall have filed, in the Court in which such Action or Proceeding is commenced, a Copy of such Certificate signed by the Judge of the Court wherein the same is deposited; or an Affidavit accounting to the Satisfaction of the Court for not filing the same; and if it shall be proved to the Court in which such Action is brought, that such British Subject is residing at any Place within the said Territories, distant more than Ten Miles from the Presidency to which it is subordinate, without such Certificate or otherwise than according to the Permission contained in such Certificate, or that such Permission has been revoked, or that, being for a limited Time, it has expired and has not been renewed, and that such British Subject is therefore residing without Permission more than Ten Miles distance from such Presidency, such British Subject shall thereupon be nonsuited.

CIX. And Whereas Doubts have been entertained whether

Natives of India in Service of Company, subject to Provincial Courts.

Persons being Natives of India, in the Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, or of any of His Majesty's Subjects, are amenable to the Jurisdiction of the Provincial Courts established in the East Indies, or whether such Persons, being Natives of India in the Service of the said United Company, or of His Majesty's Subjects, are not exclusively amenable to the Jurisdiction of the said Courts of Fort William, Madras and Bombay respectively; and it is expedient that such Doubts should be removed; Be it further enacted and declared, that all Persons whatsoever, being Natives of India, who have been, now are, or hereafter may be employed, by or in the Service of His Majesty, the said United Company, or of any of His Majesty's Subjects, were, and are, and shall be subject and amenable to all Provincial Courts of competent Jurisdiction for all Crimes and Misdemeanors, and in all Actions and Suits whatsoever, of which such Courts respectively could take Cognizance, if the Persons having committed such Crimes or Misdemeanors, or against whom the Causes of such Actions or Suits have arisen, had not been employed by, or had not been in the Service of His Majesty, or the said United Company, or any of His Majesty's Subjects; any Law, Usage, or Practice to the contrary thereof in any ways notwithstanding; Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall any wise oust the said Supreme Courts of Judicature of Fort William and Madras, and the said Court of the Recorder of Bombay respectively, of any Jurisdiction over any Natives of India, which such Courts may, now lawfully exercise; but such Courts of Judicature of Fort William and Madras and the said Court of the Recorder of Bombay respectively, as well as the Provincial Courts herein referred to, according to their several Jurisdictions over Natives of India, employed by or in the

Service of the said United Company, or any of His Majesty's Subjects.

CX. And whereas the Courts established by the said United Company have no Jurisdiction over Crimes Maritime, and Doubts have been entertained whether the Admiralty Jurisdiction of His Majesty's Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, extends to any Persons but those who are amenable to their ordinary Jurisdiction; by reason whereof Failures of Justice may arise; Be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty's Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, exercising Admiralty Jurisdiction, to take Cognizance of all Crimes perpetrated on the High Seas, by any Person or Persons whatsoever, in as full and ample a Manner as any other Court of Admiralty Jurisdiction established by His Majesty's Authority in any Colony or Settlement whatsoever belonging to the Crown of the said United Kingdom.

CXI. And Whereas Doubts have arisen whether the Advocate General or other Principal Law Officer of the said Company, at any of the said Company's Presidencies, is by law authorised to exhibit to the respective Courts of Judicature at any of the said Presidencies, for and on Behalf of His Majesty, Informations in the Nature of Actions at Law, or Bills in Equity, for or in respect of any Cause or Causes of Action, Debts, Dues, Demands, Accounts, Reckonings, Sum or Sums of Money, Stores, Goods, Chattels, or any other Matter, Cause, or Thing whatsoever which may have arisen or accrued, or which may arise or accrue to His Majesty; for Remedy thereof, Be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Advocate General, or other Principal Law Officer of the said Company for the time being, at each of the said Company's Presidencies respectively, for and on Behalf of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to exhibit to the respective Supreme Courts of Judicature at the said Company's Presidencies of Fort William and Madras, or to the Recorder's Court at Bombay, or the Court of Judicature at Prince of Wales Island, any Information or Informations in the Nature of an Action or Actions at Law, or of a Bill or Bills in Equity, as Occasion shall require, against any Person or Persons residing within or being amenable to the Jurisdiction of the said Courts respectively, for or in respect of any Cause or Causes in Action, Debts, Dues, Demands, Accounts, Reckonings, Sum or Sums of Money, Stores, Goods, Chattels, or any other Matter, Cause, or Thing whatsoever, as fully and effectually to all Intents and Purposes, as His Majesty's Attorney General for the Time being is by Law authorised to exhibit any such Information or Informations in any of His Majesty's Courts of Law or Equity in this Realm; and that thereupon such Proceedings shall be had, as far as the Circumstances of the Case and the Course and Practice of the said Courts of Judicature at the said several Presidencies will admit, as are had upon any such Informations exhibited by His Majesty's Attorney General in any of His Majesty's Courts of Law or Equity in this Realm.

CXII. And Whereas great Inconvenience has arisen, from requiring the Civil Servants of the said United Company, and other Persons stationed at a Distance

fy by taking the Oaths in any Court of Justice within the Provinces.

33 G. 3 c. 52.

Distance from the Presidencies, to attend and take the Oaths in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer of the said Presidencies, as prescribed by the said Act of the Parliament of Great Britain of the Thirty-third Year of His Majesty's Reign; Be it further enacted, that all Persons who shall be nominated and appointed in any such Commissions of the Peace as are in the said Act mentioned, shall be capable of Acting as Justices of the Peace in every respect according to the Tenor of such Commissions, upon taking and subscribing in any Civil or Criminal Court of Justice, within the Provinces in and for which any such Commission shall have issued, before any other Justice of the Peace, the like Oaths as are appointed by the said Act to be taken in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the Province or Presidency for which such Persons shall be appointed to act as Justices of the Peace; and the Subscription of such Persons to the said Oaths shall be deposited and kept with the Records of the Courts of Justice in which the said Oaths shall have been administered.

CXIII. And Whereas it is expedient that the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and Nizamut Adawlut, or other Provincial Courts, however denominated, exercising the highest Jurisdiction within the Provinces respectively subject to the Governments of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay should have Power and Authority to execute Process of Arrest, either Civil or Criminal, within the Towns of Calcutta and Madras, and the Town and Island of Bombay, notwithstanding the Jurisdiction of His Majesty's Courts established at those Places respectively; Be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, or other Provincial Courts aforesaid, to execute or cause to be executed upon all Persons subject to the Jurisdiction of such Courts respectively, all Manner of lawful Process of Arrest, within the respective Limits of the Towns of Calcutta and Madras, and of the Town and Island of Bombay, in the same Manner as the said Courts respectively may, by virtue of any Power now vested, or hereafter to be vested in them, lawfully execute, or cause to be executed, such Process in any Place situate without the said Limits; any Act, Charter, or other Matter or Thing whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that all such Process which shall be executed within the Limits aforesaid, shall be in Writing, and shall have underwritten or indorsed thereon, or otherwise annexed thereto, a Translation thereof, or of the Substance thereof, in the English Language and Character, signed by one of the Judges of the Court from whence the same shall issue.

Process to be in Writing with an English Translation, and signed by a Judge.

of, in the English Language and Character, signed by one of the Judges of the Court from whence the same shall issue.

CXIV. And Whereas it is expedient, for the Protection of Property and Trade in the East Indies, that the stealing or taking by Robbery, of Securities for the Payment of Money within the East Indies, should be made Felony, and should be punishable as Felony; and also, that further Provisions should be made for the Punishment

Stealing choses in Action within the Jurisdiction of King's Courts punishable like stealing Goods.

Instrument of the Crimes of Forgery, and of uttering forged Instruments, and of counterfeiting the current Coin, and uttering such counterfeit Coin, in the East Indies; Be it therefore enacted, that if any Person or Persons within the local Limits of the Criminal Jurisdiction of any of His Majesty's Courts at Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay, or Prince of Wales Island, or if any Person or Persons personally subject to the Jurisdiction of any of the said Courts at any Place in the East Indies or any Place between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straights of Magellan, where the said Company shall have a Settlement, Factory, or other Establishment, shall steal, or take by Robbery, any Bond, Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, Treasury Note, Banker's Note, Order, Acknowledgment, or other Security or Warrant for the Payment of Money, or entitling any Person to the Payment of Money, being the Property of any other Person or Persons, or of any Corporation, notwithstanding any of the said Particulars are termed in Law a Chose in Action, it shall be deemed and construed to be Felony, of the same Nature, and in the same Degree, and with or without the Benefit of Clergy, in the same Manner as it would have been if the Offender had stolen or taken by Robbery any other Goods of like Value with the Money due on such Bond, Note, Bill, Order, Acknowledgment, Warrant or other Security respectively; or secured thereby, and remaining unsatisfied; and such Offender and Offenders shall suffer such Punishment as he, she, or they would or might have done, if he, she, or they had stolen other Goods of the like Value with the Monies due on such Bond, Note, Bill, Order, Acknowledgment, Warrant, or other Security respectively, or secured thereby and remaining unsatisfied; any Law to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

CXV. And be it further enacted, that if any Person or Persons within the local Limits of the Criminal Jurisdiction of the said Courts, or if any Person or Persons personally subject to the Jurisdiction of any of the said Courts, at any Place in the East Indies, or at any Place between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straights of Magellan, where the said Company shall have a Settlement, Factory, or other Establishment, shall falsely make, forge, counterfeit or alter, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, counterfeited or altered, or willingly act or assist in the false making, forging, counterfeiting or altering, any Deed, or any written Instrument for the Conveyance of any Property or Interest in any Land, House or Goods, or for securing the Payment of Money, or any Will, Testament, Bond, Writing obligatory, Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note for Payment of Money, or any Indorsement or Assignment of any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note for the Payment of Money, or any Acceptance of any Bill of Exchange, or any Acquittance or Receipt either for Money or Goods, or any Accountable Receipt of any Note, Bill, or other Security for Payment of Money, or any Warrant or Order for Payment of Money or Delivery of Goods, with Intention to defraud any Person whatsoever, or any Corporation; or shall utter or publish as true, or sell, offer or dispose of, or put away within the Limits aforesaid, any false, forged, counterfeited, or altered Deed, or any written

written Instrument for the Conveyance of Property, or Interest, in any Land, House or Goods, or for securing the Payment of Money; or any Will, Testament, Bond, Writing obligatory, Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note for Payment of Money, Indorsement or Assignment of any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note for Payment of Money; Acceptance of any Bill of Exchange, Acquittance or Receipt, either for Money or Goods, accountable Receipt for any Note, Bill, or other Security for Payment of Money, Warrant or Order for Payment of Money, or Delivery of Goods, with Intention to defraud any Person, or any Corporation, knowing the same to be false, forged, counterfeited, or altered; it shall and may be lawful for the Court before which any such Person or Persons shall be convicted of any such Offence, by due Course of Law, to order and adjudge that such Person or Persons shall be transported to such Place beyond the Seas, and for such Term of Years, as the said Court shall direct.

OXVI. And be it further enacted, that if any Person or Persons within the local Limits of the Criminal Jurisdiction of the said Courts, or if any Person or Persons personally subject to the Jurisdiction of any of the said Courts at any Place in the East Indies, or at any Place between the Cape of Good Hope and the Streights of Magellan, where the said Company shall have a Settlement, Factory, or other Establishment, shall counterfeit, or procure to be counterfeited, or willingly act or assist in counterfeiting, any of the Gold or Silver Coins of any of the British Governments in India, or any Gold or Silver or Coin usually current and received as Money in Payments in any Part of the British Possessions in the East Indies, it shall and may be lawful for the Court before which any such Person or Persons shall be convicted of any such Offence by due course of Law, to order and adjudge, that such Person or Persons shall be transported to such Place beyond the Seas, and for such Term of Years, as the said Court shall direct.

CXVII. And be it further enacted, that if any Person or Persons within the local Limits of the Criminal Jurisdiction of the said Courts, or if any Person or Persons personally subject to the Jurisdiction of any of the said Courts, at any Place in the East Indies, or at any Place between the Cape of Good Hope and the Streights of Magellan, where the said Company shall have a Settlement, Factory, or other Establishment, shall utter, or tender in Payment, or sell, or give in Exchange, or pay or put off to any Person or Persons, any such false or counterfeited Coin as aforesaid, knowing the same to be false or counterfeited, and shall be thereof convicted, every Person so offending shall suffer Six Months Imprisonment, and shall at the Discretion of the Court before which he or she shall be so convicted, be sentenced to hard Labour during the Term of such Imprisonment, and find Sureties for his or her good Behaviour for Six Months more, to be computed from the End of the said first Six Months; and if the same Person shall afterwards be convicted a Second Time of the like Offence, of uttering or tendering Payment, or giving in Exchange, or paying or putting off any such false or counterfeited Coin as aforesaid,

aforesaid, knowing the same to be false or counterfeit, such Person shall for such Second Offence suffer Two Years Imprisonment, and also, at the Discretion of the Court before which he or she shall be so convicted, be sentenced to hard Labour during the Term of such Imprisonment, and find Sureties for his or her good Behaviour for Two Years more, to be computed from the End of the said first Two Years; and if the same Person shall afterwards offend a Third Time, in uttering or tendering in Payment or giving in Exchange, or paying or putting off any such false or counterfeit Coin as aforesaid, knowing the same to be false or counterfeit, and shall be convicted of such Third Offence in any of the Courts aforesaid, he or she shall be sentenced to Transportation for Life to such Place beyond the Seas as the said Court shall direct.

CXVIII. And be it further enacted, that if any Person or Persons having been convicted of any Offence or Offences by virtue of this Act, shall again be prosecuted in any Court, other than the Court or Courts wherein such Person or Persons shall have been before convicted for a like Offence, whereby such Person or Persons would be subject to an increased Punishment, the Clerk of the Crown or other Officer to whom it may belong to keep the Records of the Court where any such Conviction shall have taken place, shall, at the Request of the Prosecutor, or any other Person on His Majesty's Behalf, certify the same, by Writing under his Hand, in a few Words, containing the Substance and Effect of each Conviction; for which Certificate One Rupee and no more shall be paid; and such Certificate being produced in Court shall be sufficient Proof of such former conviction.

CXIX. And be it further enacted, that if any Person or Persons within the local Limits of the Criminal Jurisdiction of the said Courts, or if any Person or Persons, personally subject to the Jurisdiction of any of the said Courts at any place in the East Indies, or at any Place between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straights of Magellan, where the said Company shall have a Settlement, Factory or other Establishment, shall have in his, her, or their Custody without lawful Excuse, the Proof whereof shall

Having in Possession more than Five Pieces of counterfeit Coin, without lawful Excuse, punishable by Fine, or Three Months Imprisonment.

lie on the Party accused, any greater Number of Pieces than Five Pieces of such false or counterfeit Coin as aforesaid, every such Person being thereof convicted upon the Oath of One or more credible Witness or Witnesses, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, or if there should be no Justice of the Peace duly qualified to act in the Place where such Offence shall be committed, before one of the Judges of His Majesty's Court there, shall forfeit and lose all such false and counterfeit Coin, which shall be cut in Pieces and destroyed by order of such Justice or Judge, and shall for every Offence forfeit and pay any Sum of Money not exceeding in value Forty Sicca Rupees or less than Twenty Sicca Rupees in the Currency of the Place in which such Offence shall be committed, for every such Piece of false or counterfeit Coin which shall be found in the Custody of such Person; One Moiety to the Informer or Informers, and the other Moiety to the Poor of the Presidency, Settlement or Place, in which such

such Offence shall be committed; and in case any such Penalty shall not be forthwith paid, it shall be lawful for such Justice or Judge to commit the Person or Persons who shall be adjudged to pay the same to the Common Gaol or House of Correction, there to be kept to hard Labour for the Space of Three Calendar Months, or until such Penalty shall be paid.

CXX. And be it further enacted, that if any Person or Persons *Counterfeiting Licenses or Certificates, or attested Copies thereof punishable with Fine and Imprisonment.* within the local Limits of the Criminal Jurisdiction of the said Courts, or if any Person or Persons personally subject to the Jurisdiction of any of the said Courts, at any Place in the East Indies, or at any Place between the Cape of Good Hope or the Straights of Magellan, where the said Company shall have a Settlement, Factory, or other Establishment, shall counterfeit, erase, alter or falsify, any License, authorising any Ship or Vessel to proceed to any Place in the East Indies or Parts aforesaid, or any License or Certificate, authorising any Person to go to or reside at any such Place, or any attested Copy of any such License or Certificate, or shall utter or publish as true, any such counterfeited, erased, altered, or falsified License, Certificate or attested Copy, knowing the same to be counterfeited, erased, altered or falsified, and shall be convicted thereof, every Person so offending shall suffer such Imprisonment not exceeding One Year, and shall pay such Fine not exceeding in Value One thousand Six hundred Rupees, in the Currency of the Place in which such Offence shall be committed, as the Court before which he or she shall have been so convicted, shall direct.

CXXI. And be it further enacted, that the Governments of the said Presidencies and Settlements respectively shall and they are hereby required to take Order for the due Performance of all Sentences of Transportation pronounced by any of the said Courts, under and by virtue of this Act: Provided Always, that it shall not be lawful for any such Court to order the Transportation of any Person being a Native of India and not born of European Parents, to any Part beyond the Seas, situated more than Thirty Degrees North or Twenty-five Degrees South of the Line.

CXXII. And be it further enacted, that if any Person or Persons whomsoever shall be convicted of making a false Oath, touching any of the Matters directed or required by this Act to be testified on Oath, such Person or Persons so convicted as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of Perjury, and shall be liable to the Pains and Penalties to which Persons guilty of Perjury are liable by any Law in force in that Part of the said United Kingdom called England; and if any Person shall corruptly procure or suborn any other Person or Persons to swear falsely in any such Oath, such Person, being duly convicted of such procuring and suborning, shall for every such Offence incur and suffer such Penalties, Forfeitures, Pains and Disabilities, as Persons convicted of Perjury are respectively

pectively liable unto, by any Law in force in the said Part of the United Kingdom called England.

CXXIII. And be it further enacted, that if any Suit or Action shall be brought or commenced against the said United Company, or any of their Servants, or any Person or Persons acting by their Authority, for the Recovery of any Costs or Damages for the unlawful taking, arresting, seizing, imprisoning, sending, or bringing into the United Kingdom of any Person or Persons found in the East Indies or other Parts aforesaid, within the Limits of the said Company's Charter, or as not being authorized to reside or traffick there, the Defendant or Defendants to such Suit or Action may plead the General Issue, and give the special Matter in Evidence for his or their Defence: and the Proofs shall lie on the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs upon the Trial of the Issue, to shew that, at the time or times of arresting or seizing such Person or Persons respectively for the Causes aforesaid, in the Manner in which such arresting or seizing shall be laid or charged to have been done in or by the Declaration or Declarations in such Suits or Actions, the Person or Persons so arrested was or were in the Military or Marine Service of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors; or was or were under Covenant to serve the said Company in India, or was or were duly possessed of a License or Licenses, Certificate or Certificates in Writing, authorizing him or them to go to or reside and traffick in the East Indies or Parts aforesaid, or that the Person or Persons, not being in His Majesty's Service, was or were at the time or times of his or their being so seized or arrested, entitled or authorized by the Stipulation of such Covenants, Licenses or Certificates respectively, to remain and continue in India or other the Parts aforesaid; and in Failure of such Proofs, the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs shall become nonsuited; and in such case, or in any other cases wherein the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs shall become nonsuited, or wherein Judgement shall be given against such Plaintiff or Plaintiffs upon Demurrer, or where a Verdict shall pass for the Defendant or Defendants, he or they shall have Treble Costs awarded to be paid by the respective Plaintiff or Plaintiffs in such Suit or Action; any Law, Statute or Provision to the contrary notwithstanding.

In actions for unlawful arresting of Persons found in the East Indies, &c. the Defendants may plead the General Issue.
Proof to lie on the Plaintiff.
Treble Costs.

CXXIV. And be it further enacted, that all Suits and Prosecutions for any Thing done under or by virtue of this Act, shall be commenced within the Space of Three Years after the Cause of Complaint shall have arisen; or being done in the United Kingdom in the Absence of any Person beyond Sea aggrieved thereby, (then within the Space of Three Years next after the Return of such Person to the United Kingdom.

CXXV. And be it further enacted, that so much and such Parts of this Act, in respect whereof no particular Time or Times of Commencement is or are herein named or appointed, shall have Commencement from and after the Tenth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

CHAPTER IV.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, AND AT THE INDIA HOUSE, ON INDIA.

Board of Control.

PAPERS relative to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, of which the following are the titles, have been laid before the House of Commons:—

1. Copy of letters patent, dated 17th June, 1818, appointing the Right Hon. George Canning, and others, to be Commissioners for the affairs of India.

2. Copy of letters patent, dated 16th Jan. 1821, appointing the Right Hon. Charles Bathurst, and others, to be Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

3. Copy of warrant, under his Majesty's sign manual, dated 18th June, 1818, assigning salaries to certain of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

4. Copy of warrant, under his Majesty's sign manual, dated 17th Jan. 1821, assigning salaries to certain of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

The last-mentioned document appoints Charles Bathurst, Viscount Castlereagh, Earl Bathurst, Viscount Sidmouth, the Earl of Liverpool, Nicholas Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer, John Baron Teignmouth, John Sullivan, Lord Binning, William Sturges Bourne, Viscount Cranbourne, Lord Walpole, to be Commissioners for the Affairs of India; and adds, "Now our will and pleasure is, that one yearly salary, after the rate of £1,500, shall be paid to our said right trusty and well-beloved councillor Thomas Ha-

milton (commonly called Lord Binning), and one other yearly salary, after the rate of £1,600, shall be paid to our said right trusty and well-beloved councillor William Sturges Bourne; such salaries to commence from the date of our said letters patent, and to continue during our pleasure; and our further will and pleasure is, that no other of our said Commissioners shall receive any salary whatever."

East India House, March 21st. Correspondence between the Court of Directors and Mr. Canning.

Mr. R. Jackson. "I need scarcely ask the question, whether a correspondence has not taken place between the court of directors and Mr. Canning. The fact, I believe, is pretty generally known, and permit me to say that I think the manner in which you treated the services of that rt. hon. gent. in your letter does you very great credit and honor. That letter led to an answer which, speaking from what I have heard of it, is not less honorable to the character and feelings of the late president of the board of control. If you, Sir, and the court, feel no objection I, for one, should like that correspondence to be read—(Hear, hear!)"

The Chairman admitted that such a correspondence had taken place, and directed the clerk to read it, which he did, as follows.—

2 CALCUTTA ANNUAL REGISTER 1821.

Letter from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Rt. Hon. George Canning, President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

“ East-India House, 22d Dec. 1820.

“ Sir:—The court of directors of the East-India Company have unanimously requested us to convey to you the expression of their deep regret at your retirement from the high public station of president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India; and at the same time to testify to you the sincere respect with which they have been impressed, by the able, upright, and conciliatory manner in which you have discharged the duties of that station. The functions of the rt. hon. board, over which you have presided for a period of nearly five years, have been exercised with so much candour and courtesy, as well as with such invariable attention to the interests both of the public and the Company, that they have been almost entirely divested of the invidious character which must ever, in some degree, attach to a controlling board. We reflect with peculiar gratification, that, under your auspices, Company's servants have been selected by the court of directors for the distinguished appointments of governors of two of the principal settlements in India, and have been cheerfully recommended by you to his Majesty for his gracious approbation. Whilst we assure you, in the name of the court, that you carry with you their sincerest wishes for every possible happiness, we desire individually to offer you our

best acknowledgments for the attention and urbanity which we have uniformly experienced in the course of the communications which we have had the honour to hold with you, and which have been equally felt and acknowledged by our predecessors in the chairs.

“ We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servants,

(Signed)

“ G. ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON.
“ THOMAS REID.”

The Right Honourable George Canning, &c. &c. &c.

Letter from the Right Honourable George Canning, President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Honourable Court of Directors.

“ Tuddenham, Norfolk, Dec. 25, 1820,

“ Gentlemen:—I have received, with a satisfaction which I cannot adequately express, the letter which you did me the honor to address to me on the 22d instant. I beg you to say for me to the court of directors how sensible I am of their kindness, and how proud I am of their testimony. The office which has placed me in relation with that body is one of which, as you justly observe, the functions are necessarily of a somewhat invidious character. It would be presumptuous to arraign the wisdom of an institution, in the formation of which (with some slight changes and modifications) so many of the greatest politicians of our country in the present age have substantially concurred; but the fact is not the less true, that the board of commissioners for the affairs of India exhibits,

bits, perhaps, the single instance of an authority, the power belonging to which is simple, corrective, coercive, and repressive, partaking in no degree of any of those attributes by which the exercise of harsh duties is in other instances softened and compensated; a power which may reduce or abolish establishments, but cannot create or extend them; may negative appointments, but cannot nominate to them; may check or stint the flow of beneficence, but cannot originate or suggest a single act of grace or favor. To have administered for near five years such a power, not sacrificing (I hope) any of its duties, however disagreeable, to a fear of collision, and yet without incurring odium, would have been no small cause of self-congratulation. The letter which I have had the gratification to receive from you carries that feeling much higher; and makes me reflect upon the years which I have passed in the administration of your affairs, as upon the period of my public life by which I shall be most anxious to be remembered. My concurrence in the appointments of two of your most distinguished servants to the governments of Bombay and of Madras, is among the acts of that administration upon which I look back with the greatest complacency. I do not think, indeed, that the example of these appointments ought to pass into a rule: they are justifiable exceptions to a rule generally salutary. I can hardly conceive the case in which it would be expedient that the highest office of your government in India should be filled otherwise than from England; that one main link, at least, between the systems of the Indian and British govern-

ments, ought, for the advantage of both (in my judgment) to be invariably maintained. But under the peculiar circumstances of British India at the time when Mr. Elphinstone first, and afterwards general Munro, were selected for their respective destinations, I am satisfied that every consideration of British as well as of Indian policy, was best consulted by those selections. It is at least a presumption of my sincerity in this conviction, that I had no acquaintance with either of those gentlemen except through the medium of their services. It is a further satisfaction to me, that, with the exception of these two appointments, to which the law made my concurrence necessary, I can truly say, that with respect to any nominations in your service, of whatever description, abroad or at home, I have never exercised any sort of interference; much less have urged any personal wish, or asked any personal favour. This declaration I might not have thought necessary, had I not been informed that the contrary has been most unaccountably as well as unwarrantably imputed to me, in some late discussion in your court of proprietors; I am happy in an opportunity of addressing my denial of such an imputation to those who have the best means of estimating the truth of that denial. I take leave of you, gentlemen, and of the court of directors, with the sincerest wishes for the prosperity of the great empire committed to their charge, in the welfare of which I shall never cease, even in a private station, to take the deepest interest; and with a lasting sense of the candour and cordiality which have uniformly prevailed in my intercourse with all those members of your body

with whom I have been brought immediately in contact. To you, gentlemen; who are the organs of the court upon the present occasion, I am very desirous of repeating my farewell in person; and (if the new commission should not be issued before I return to town next week) I shall be very glad to see you for that purpose at the India board, on Tuesday or Thursday morning (the 2d or 4th of January); as may best suit your convenience.

"I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient and faithful servant,

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING."

"*The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company.*"

The correspondence having been read: Mr. R. Jackson rose.—Whatever, observed the learned gent. his impression, of the impression of the court might be, on hearing those letters read, he did not mean, on the present occasion, to call the attention of the proprietors to it; on the contrary, it was his design, at a future and special court, when it would be done with that respect which was consistent with the high character of this hon. person, to direct the attention of the court to this subject. Feeling, as he did, that perhaps few men had ever conducted so arduous a situation as Mr. Canning had to conduct for the last five years, with a heart more pure, or hands more clean, it would be wise, as well as obligatory, perhaps, on them, in another point of view, to record the sentiments contained in the letter of the court of directors.—(*Hear, hear!*) But he wished it to be most clearly understood that he had not the remotest idea, in bringing forward

that proposition, of following it up by recommending any pecuniary recompense. — (*Hear, hear!*) Whatever Mr. Canning was entitled to, on account of the office which he had held under the state, he ought to receive amply and honourably from the state. Considering the nature of the office, and the purpose for which it was established, they perhaps were not the persons (though an instance could be quoted where a contrary doctrine prevailed), who ought to hold out the boon of pecuniary reward, to a power expressly constituted to control the Company. But he would say, that, if the zeal of approbation, if the warm feeling of esteem and satisfaction which the conduct of the rt. hon. gent. must necessarily produce, led to any intimation of that kind, the proprietors would, in all probability, receive the first intimation that they should pursue a contrary course from his own high and disinterested mind. (*Hear, hear!*) Some degree of inconsistency would undoubtedly appear in their thus taking on themselves to remunerate an authority which was meant for their control, and that which was said by the Earl of Buckinghamshire, under similar circumstances, would apply here. He (Mr. Jackson) desired also that it might be strictly understood, that in making the few remarks which he intended to offer on the conduct of this gentleman as president of the board of control, of which he had not been a cold observer, he would avoid any thing like the most distant political allusion of any kind whatsoever; he would consider, that the court of directors, containing, as it did, adverse political sentiment on some points,

had

had been unanimous in expressing its approbation of Mr. Canning's services, and to those services alone did he mean to apply his observations. He recollected, on a former occasion, when Mr. Dundas was the object of their approbation (and certainly his political opinions were disliked by many), that the feelings, of men of all ranks and of various political opinions, some of whom were attached to the opposition and some to the ministerial side, were enlisted in his favour; all were unanimous in the propriety of thanking Mr. Dundas for his upright conduct as the minister for India:—and with Mr. Canning, in that capacity alone, the proprietors now had to do. He would think it quite unworthy of the occasion if he threw out that sort of observation which could induce any person to consider this or to treat it as a political question. (*Hear, hear!*) However anxious, as undoubtedly they all must be, to uphold their own political sentiments in other and in fitter places, he was always of opinion that they should not be obtruded on that court; indeed he never knew any advantage to be obtained from introducing political subjects in this place, unless when they were clearly identified with the question immediately under discussion. (*Hear, hear!*) —With these assurances, he would request permission to move, on a future occasion, something, in substance, of this description:—"That this court do cordially concur in the sentiments of the court of directors as expressed in their letter to Mr. Canning, and beg leave to assure him of their approbation of those services, so honorably noticed by the executive body. Impressed with feelings of res-

pect and esteem for his character, they wish him health and happiness, whether acting as a servant of the public or enjoying the calmer pleasures of private life." The learned gent. concluded by observing, that he would move a resolution of this nature at the next general court, provided it was a special court.

Mr. *Mills* said, the proprietors in general must feel obliged to the learned gent. for procuring them a knowledge of what had passed between the directors and the late president of the board of control. He hoped no objection would be offered to the printing of the directors' letter and the answer of Mr. Canning, in order that they might be placed in the hands of the proprietors before the subject was brought under the consideration of the court.

The *Chairman*.—"I feel myself particularly called upon, in reference to what has fallen from the learned proprietor who has recently addressed the court on the subject of Mr. Canning's letter, to enlarge a little on one part of the very creditable and honourable testimony he has borne to the conduct which Mr. Canning has uniformly pursued: I allude to that part of the learned proprietor's speech in which he points out the disinterested and honorable principles by which Mr. Canning has been guided, and which he expresses a well-founded conviction will ever continue to influence him with respect to pecuniary matters. It is perhaps not known generally to the court of proprietors, or to the court of directors, that some years since, when a finance committee was instituted by the house of commons for the purpose of inquiring into the state of sinecure offices, places, and

and pensions, that that committee, after proceeding to recommend to the house the reduction of a considerable portion of offices of that description, accompanied their report with a further recommendation, namely, that as the crown would be deprived by the proposed alteration of the power of rewarding its servants as it had heretofore done for long and meritorious services, it would be fit and proper that some new regulation should take place, or some will be passed, that should place within the power of the crown the means of rewarding those servants from some more legitimate and select source than the offices proposed to be abolished. This formed a part of the first finance report, in which, after recommending to the house of commons that a bill should be brought in to make provision with respect to the principal officers of the crown, and also for some of a subordinate description, the report referred to certain regulations with reference to the situation of president of the board of control. The committee then proceeded to a distinct recommendation to the house, that the president as well as the secretary of that board should be included in an act of parliament, entitling them, after certain periods of service, to specific pensions, or enabling his Majesty, after certain periods of service had expired, to provide for them by retiring pensions. The report of the finance committee went on to state, that though the committee considered this a proper measure to be adopted, yet, as the board of control was paid from another source, it was fit that those retiring pensions should be pro-

vided for from the same source, namely, the East India Company. The bills which related to his Majesty's principal servants were brought in; and it was proposed, on this occasion, that the president of the board of control should bring forward a bill with reference to the retiring pension of the president of that board. But I am proud to say that Mr. Canning when applied to for that purpose absolutely declined to bring in the bill, inasmuch as he was aware that he himself might chance to be the first person who might be entitled to claim under the new measure (*hear, hear!*) And I am sure that conduct so honorable to Mr. Canning's sense of delicacy and propriety will have its weight with the court in adding highly to the estimation in which that gent.'s public and private character is already held by those who have had an opportunity of duly appreciating it; and I can assure the court that it is with this view, and with no other, that I have been induced to state these few circumstances."—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Mills, not having received an answer, again expressed a hope that there would be no objection to having the correspondence printed for the use of the proprietors.

The Chairman.—"It will be competent to the hon. proprietor to move that the letter be printed, when the present conversation is ended."

Mr. Mills—I beg leave to move that the letter of the court of directors to Mr. Canning and that gentleman's answer, be printed for the use of the proprietors.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Lowndes, and carried unanimously.

Mr.

Mr. Hume wished, before the court separated, to address himself to an observation contained in Mr. Canning's answer, because there appeared to be some misunderstanding in Mr. Canning's mind, (as he collected from a paragraph in that gentleman's letter) with respect to what had taken place in that court on a former day. He thought it but justice to an hon. proprietor, who was not now present, but whose observations on the occasion to which he had alluded, seemed to have been considered as casting some reflection on the president of the board of control, to set the matter right, by stating what had actually taken place. The hon. proprietor, Mr. Rigby, did undoubtedly make an observation to the court with respect to the power of the board of control. He cast no reflection on any person; but, as his explanation afterwards shewed, what he said was intended rather as a recommendation to the court of directors with reference to their future conduct. He expressed an earnest hope that the executive body would protect the rights and privileges which they possessed, and not suffer the board of control to interfere with those rights and privileges, as they had done on former occasions. It would be recollected, that the same misunderstanding prevailed, at the time, in the minds of certain members of the court. They expressed their sentiments warmly; and, in consequence, Mr. Rigby rose and offered the explanation to which he (Mr. Hume) had drawn the attention of the court. It was proper, therefore, if Mr. Canning had imbibed any idea or impression that the observations of the hon. proprietor applied to him, that such idea or impression should

be removed, since the gentleman by whom the remarks were made had disavowed any intention of alluding to an individual. (*Hear, hear!*)

With respect to the object of the motion, notice of which had just been given by his learned friend, he certainly had no objection to it. But it might become a question, how far the court, with the scanty information they possessed as to the conduct of Mr. Canning in the various occurrences between the court of directors and the board of control, were enabled to form such a judgment on the subject as would authorize them to agree to a specific resolution. This consideration would render it necessary that his learned friend should be exceedingly careful in wording any resolution which he might think proper to lay before the court.

He made this observation, because it was evident that the two establishments, the court of directors and the board of control, proceeded on the principle of keeping the court of proprietors in ignorance of what passed between them. If he had been in the court of directors, he would most heartily, readily, and sincerely have coincided with them in the testimony of approbation which they had borne to the conduct of Mr. Canning. (*Hear, hear!*) Having had more intercourse with that gentleman on subjects connected with the affairs of India than many individuals, and having held various conversations with him on those subjects he thought it but just to the character of Mr. Canning to say, that he had met no person, whose connection with the affairs of India was of so short a standing, whose ideas, with respect to the policy which ought to be pursued in that

that country, were so correct and comprehensive as he appeared to be. (*Hear, hear!*) He well knew the reason which induced Mr. Canning to patronize, or rather to recommend to his Majesty's approval, those two governors who had been selected from amongst the Company's servants, and the appointment of whom did so much credit to the court of directors and the board of control. (*Hear, hear.*) The principal reason which induced Mr. Canning to act as he had done on that occasion, was, a most anxious desire to have certain plans which he conceived to be necessary to the interests of India entrusted to the superintendence of those individuals, whose local experience and practical service pointed them out as the most proper persons to be employed. He meant therefore to say, that, contemplating the knowledge displayed by Mr. Canning in this instance, and in various others connected with the policy of the Company abroad, as well as his intimate acquaintance with their circumstances at home, he was free to confess, that that right hon. gentleman stood in a situation to command the respect of the court of directors, much more, perhaps, than any individual who preceded him in the office, whether he (Mr. Hume) referred to his own immediate knowledge or to the pages of history for the conduct of Mr. Canning's predecessors; so far, therefore as his observation went, there was no need of approbation which he was not willing to bestow on that right hon. gent. Still, however, he would ask, whether a resolution of that court, relative to the conduct of Mr. Canning while at the head of the board of control, might not be looked upon

as an interference in the transactions which took place between the court of directors and that board; transactions which, he conceived, ought to be kept separate from the proceedings of the general court. He (Mr. Hume) regretted exceedingly that there was any necessity for a board of control; and however much the rt. hon. gent. might approve of the constitution of that board, although, in defence of it, he might observe that the ablest statesmen of the time sanctioned its formation, still there was one circumstance connected with that board which, in his mind, was monstrously erroneous, and which shewed that the institution was not exactly what the rt. hon. gent. pointed it out to be. The defect he complained of was this—that when an hon. gent. by severe and laborious application, had made himself acquainted with the affairs of the Company, he was liable to be obliged to vacate his situation on account of some difference of political opinion. At the very moment, perhaps, when his knowledge might be employed to forward the interests of the Company, he was compelled to retire. He deprecated such an officer's being obliged to resign, because, on some particular question, he held an opinion different from the other ministers of the crown. He thought it was one of the greatest blots in the system, that the president of the board must retire if a change in the ministry took place, or if a dissimilarity of opinion were manifested. This was the case with Mr. Canning. When he withdrew from office, he possessed that experience which could only be derived from two or three years' practice; and it was quite clear that the

The Company's interests, at home and abroad must suffer, when suddenly entrusted to the care of a stranger unacquainted with their affairs, and consequently not calculated to fulfil the duties of the office in the manner which Mr. Canning's experience enabled him to do. He thought it necessary to make these observations, to obviate, in the first place, the charge alleged against Mr. Rigby; and, in the next place, to correct the statement made in that part of Mr. Canning's letter, where he spoke of the board of control being so constituted as to have met with, and to have deserved, the approbation of the ablest statesmen of the age. He thought, if there were no other objection to the formation of the board, that he had pointed out one of very great importance; that defect in the system, by which they were subjected to the inconvenience of losing an individual's services at the time when his experience was likely to be of use. If that defect were rectified, it would be of very great benefit to the Company. In consequence of such alterations, great delay must take place in the examination of every paper and dispatch intended to be sent out to India; or else they must be returned without receiving that attentive consideration which it was the duty of the president of the board of control to bestow on them. Those changes were, therefore, the cause of very great delays, and were also productive of much additional trouble to those gentlemen who filled the chairs. For these reasons, he thought that every opportunity should be taken by this court, and by the court of directors, to obtain a president of the board of control who would not be variable

and moveable on every change of political opinion, but who, having studied the interests of the Company, would be suffered to exert his practical experience for their benefit. He wished to see an individual placed in the situation who would devote the whole of his time to the acquirement of that knowledge which was necessary to the proper performance of its duties, and who would not be compelled, when he had obtained much useful information, to vacate his place, as Mr. Canning has been obliged to do. He meant to say nothing invidious of the gentleman who now held that situation; but he would assert that if that individual were even more than human, if he possessed more ability than he (Mr. Hume) had ever witnessed in man, still, unpractised as he was, it was impossible that he could perform the duties of the office, particularly when the financial concerns of India required so much practical knowledge as they now demanded. If therefore, any opportunity occurred, the utmost pains ought to be taken to prevent the inconvenience arising from this part of the present system; an efficient officer ought not to be sent away on account of a difference of political opinion. For his own part, he wished to separate political opinions and feelings from the consideration of subjects relating to the interests of the Company; and therefore he approved of the observation of his learned friend, when he said that it would be always better if, in discussing questions in that court, they divested themselves of political feelings, and looked only to the interests of the Company. He conceived that, if the same principle governed the board of control,

trol, it would produce very beneficial effects: no person, he thought, within or without the bar, could deny the propriety of that sentiment.

Mr. Lowndes could not remain silent, after having heard that part of Mr. Canning's letter read in which that gentleman stated that, during the period he was at the head of the board of control, he never solicited a personal favour from the court of directors. He (Mr. Lowndes) had been a member of the court of proprietors for twenty years, and he had not, during all that time, solicited any personal favour. Last year he had received a letter from an individual by whom he had been personally obliged, requesting him to exert his influence to procure what the writer called a trifle. What was that trifle? It was a cadetship. He had, however, refused the request, although it was made by a person to whom he owed an obligation. If it were in his power he would, on a principle of gratitude, serve that individual out of his own private purse; but he never would consent to pay his debt of gratitude out of the purse of a public company. This being the line of proceeding he had marked out for business, he hoped the court would give him credit for sincerity in highly commending the purity and delicacy displayed in that part of Mr. Canning's letter to which he had particularly alluded: such delicacy and purity must raise that gentleman to a very high point in the estimation of the people of this country. Though he did not mean to introduce any political topic on this occasion, still he could not help saying that he came *con amore* to the consideration of Mr. Canning's character; he could not forget

the great services that gentleman had performed when this country was threatened with the most fearful danger by which it had ever been menaced. With regard to pensioning off gentlemen, who had while in office £4,000 or £5,000 a year, he would always set his face decidedly against it. There were situations in this country which ought to be considered in an *honorary* and not a *pecuniary* point of view. By high-minded men, the dignity and honour attached to a situation would always be considered more worthy of attention than the mere emoluments of office. But the situation of president of the board of control was not merely one of honour and dignity, but had attached to it a salary of £5,000 a year. Now it followed, *a priori*, if no pension was granted when the salary was only £2,000 a year, that still less should a pension be paid when the salary was raised to £5,000 per annum. In the case of Lord Melville, no remuneration was granted for his services in the shape of pension; but, as he died in debt, the sum of £20,000 was voted to his successor. But if the president of the board of control were to be pensioned, surely the most corrupt method of proceeding was for the Company to grant that pension. What! were they, the court of directors, to buy off that president who was appointed as a check on their conduct? Good God! what would the public say if the president of that controlling board were so bought off? if the person who was intended to scrutinize all the acts of the directors were purchased? The pension should be paid by the government of the country, because the president was set up by that government in order to prevent any evil effects that might

might arise from the ambition or selfish passions of those who were at the head of the Company's affairs ; and they well knew that all men placed in high authority were liable to be influenced by ambition. He hoped, therefore, that the board would always control effectually the acts of those who were exposed to temptations, which, to ambitious minds, were almost irresistible. That the control should be really effectual it was necessary that the board should be preserved pure and uncontaminated, and therefore the Company ought not to give a shilling to the president. To a man of so much delicacy and purity as Mr. Canning, it would be an insult to offer any pecuniary reward ; it would look as if they suspected the hon. gentleman of coquetry ; it would be almost saying, " It is true you pretend you do not want any personal favour, but we offer you a pension because we know you will not refuse it." If no other benefit were derived from the right hon. gentleman's letter, it would certainly serve as an example of disinterestedness, which would he hoped, be followed up by some other persons connected with the Company's service. But Mr. Canning's merits were not confined to his conduct as president of the board of control ; if he (Mr. Lowndes) lived to the age of Methusalem, he should never forget the service of that administration of which he was so distinguished a member. The hon. gentleman was then proceeding to make some allusion to the conduct which had been pursued towards the Queen, when he was interrupted by

An hon. Proprietor, who rose to order. He had not, he observed, attended the court for

the purpose of hearing a long political discussion, which had no relevancy to the matter before them.

The *Chairman*. " There can be no doubt but that the hon. proprietor is very much out of order."

Mr. *Lowndes* observed that he never, by any chance, trespassed in the slightest degree beyond the strict bounds of order, without being immediately called to account for it. He admitted that, on this occasion, he was very properly interrupted ; but he hoped the court would excuse him, since, in making the observation he had done, he was only pursuing the bent of his ruling passion :

" One master passion reigning in his breast,

" Like Aaron's serpent, swallowed all the rest."

Mr. *R. Jackson* requested leave to say a few words with reference to what had fallen from his hon. friend (Mr. Hume, who seemed to apprehend that he (Mr. Jackson) would bring forward a motion not properly worded ; and if so, that something like a precedent would be established for the interference of that court in matters that occurred between the board of control and the court of directors. He would, however, briefly state, that the document on which he meant to proceed was the letter of the chairman and deputy-chairman, addressed to Mr. Canning ; and he knew not how he could quote a higher document than one, to the propriety of the sentiments contained in which 24 directors had subscribed, and in which was embodied all the substantive matter to which his motion would relate. The directors (he said it with all deference and respect) could only

only return their thanks for services performed. It was for the attention which had been paid to the duties of his office, and consequently to the interests of the Company, that the executive body had thanked this gentleman; and they, the proprietors, took the word of their 24 directors, who stated that the duties of Mr. Canning's office had been performed, not merely with correctness, but with anxious fidelity and with unwearied assiduity. This was the document he intended to quote. He could quote no better evidence, nor did he need it since he meant to offer nothing to the consideration of the court that was not substantively contained in the letter of the court of directors.—If any man, more than another, rose above all political feeling, when called on to consider a subject, with which political circumstances were not necessarily connected, it was his hon. friend; but when he rose so far above such feelings, as so stand forward and give evidence of his own personal knowledge of Mr. Canning's abilities—knowledge founded on his personal intercourse with the president of the board of control—he (Mr. Jackson) felt the highest satisfaction in anticipating, that when he introduced his motion to the court he would have, that which he was always solicitous to obtain, the ardent and zealous support of his hon. friend. (*Hear, hear.*) His hon. friend had mentioned that which he thought a deficiency in the board of control, and which he regarded, and justly, as a great evil in the political system of that board, namely, that any difference of political opinion should deprive the Company of the powerful services of a man skilled and practised in their affairs. He had stated ye-

ry truly the difficulty which must be encountered by any man whose hands had been ordinarily full of other business, when suddenly placed in the situation of minister for India, and called on to preside over a board to whose superintendence the complicated affairs of that immense empire were entrusted. It was however, he feared, a defect that could not be rectified, because, the situation of minister of that mighty empire was of too interesting and important a nature not to demand that the individual who filled it should also hold the rank of a cabinet minister; and, being such, he must of course share in the vicissitudes incidental to that situation. Still he thought that the evil pointed out by his hon. friend was most justly to be deplored. His hon. friend had made out a case of extraordinary strength, a case which could not be heard without leading individuals to conjecture how the evil could, in this instance at least, be rectified. In his opinion, his hon. friend had made out a case which ought to weigh with the court of directors, which ought to weigh with the court of proprietors, and which he hoped would weigh with the whole country, when considering the vital interests of a great empire, to invite that right hon. gent. back to his situation whenever it was convenient for him to return to it. (*Hear, hear!*) He avowed that as his earnest wish, and he agreed in the propriety of such a proceeding the more cordially, when he found that his opinion of Mr. Canning's merits, as president of the board of control was supported by his hon. friend, who, in the discharge of his duty in another place, was generally opposed to that right hon. gent. (*Hear, hear!*)

The

The Hon. Lieut. Col. Stanhope was very happy to hear that Mr. Canning had conducted himself so well as president of the board of control. Before, however, he agreed to any resolution, he wished to know what his conduct had been with respect to the *Asiatic press*; and, with that view, he would move that all correspondence with the court of directors, relative to the liberty of the press in India, should be laid before the proprietors.

It was intimated to the gallant officer that he could, at present only give notice of such a motion.

Prize Money.

The hon. Lieut. Col. Stanhope "I wish, before the court is adjourned, to put a question to the hon. chairman relative to the prize property taken in the campaigns in central India in 1817 and 1818. I would ask whether the whole of the property taken in those campaigns is to be appropriated to the army (I allude especially to the property captured at Nagpore and Poonah), or whether a portion of that property is to be devoted to state purposes? I also wish to be informed, whether the army of the Deccan is to retain that portion of property which was taken by it? or whether other armies, however remote from the scene of operation, and not actively engaged in the war, are to participate in that prize money? It may be said that those armies were co-operating; but in military affairs, every thing done by the armies of the same power, however distant from each other might be denominated acts of co-operation. In the late war, for instance, when our armies were in different quarters of the world they might be described as co-operating; but such re-

mote co-operation certainly could not give the whole force an equal right to participate in particular prize money. It was absurd to say that two armies, the one acting in Europe, the other in America, or even in two different states of Europe, were equally entitled to share the prize property which had been captured by one of them."

The Chairman. "I can perhaps set the question at rest without entering into a discussion on the right to share prize-property. Properly speaking, no such thing as prize property exists, until his Majesty is graciously pleased to make a grant. The course pursued is, to present a memorial to his Majesty, requesting him to grant the booty taken in any war. This has been done with reference to the booty captured in the late war, but to that memorial no answer has been received: It consequently remains in such a state as renders it impossible for me to give any answer to the inquiries of the hon. proprietor."

The hon. Lieut. Col. Stanhope. "Am I to understand that the whole of the prize property taken in India belongs to his Majesty, and that the East India government have no claim on the immense sum (above £3,000,000) taken in that country?"

The Chairman. "The hon. proprietor is to understand that, with respect to the army, there is no such thing as "prize" until his Majesty is graciously pleased to grant it to the Company's forces, or to his own troops. There is no such thing as "legal prize" to the army, as there is to the navy, until his Majesty grants it."

The hon. Lieut. Col. Stanhope. "Then this prize money I conceive to be appropriated by the king

king in council, and not by the court of directors."

Mr. *Hume* observed, that the statement of the hon. chairman was opposed to the precedent furnished by the disposal of the prize property captured at Seringapatam, without any grant from his Majesty.

The *Chairman*. "The hon. proprietor, in the first place, is quite mistaken as to the fact, and in the next place, if an army on any occasion was to divide a prize illegally, that would be no authority for another army to do the same thing; but in order to set the hon. member right on the first point, I feel it necessary to state, that not one quarter of the prize property taken at Seringapatam was divided until the governor general of India had sent up an authority for the division. Whether he was legally entitled to do so was another question, but the order was afterwards confirmed by a grant from his Majesty."

Mr. *Hume*. "It was known that prize money was divided contrary to the general practice at Seringapatam. I merely made the observation to shew that prize money had been appropriated without the sanction of his Majesty."

The *Chairman*. I do not state any thing more than this, that no such thing as "legal right" to prize exists until the king grants it. If an illegal distribution had taken place, that is another matter; but on that point I will say nothing."

The hon. Lieut. col. *Stanhope*. "A considerable part of the property captured in central India has been appropriated without any such form."

Here the conversation terminated, and the court adjourned.

East-India House, June 20.

A quarterly general court of proprietors of East-India stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall street.

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The *Chairman* (T. Reid, Esq.) acquainted the court, that a general statement of the Company's affairs, with respect to England, to the 1st of May 1819, and with respect to England, to the 1st of May, 1820, which ought to have been prepared and laid before the general court in December last, was, in consequence of the necessary papers having arrived since the last court, now prepared, and, in conformity with the by-law, cap. 1, sec. 5, laid before the proprietors.

The *Chairman* next acquainted the court, that certain papers which had been laid before parliament since the last court were now submitted to the proprietors, in conformity with the by-law, cap. 1 sec. 4.

The titles of the papers were read, as follows. Resolutions of the court of directors, being warrants for grants, superannuations and annuities, pursuant to 53d of Geo. III., cap. 155. Annual accounts, made up to the 1st of May, 1821, viz. sale of the Company's goods and merchandize in Great Britain, under the several heads thereof, together with an estimate for the current year; statement of the bond and simple contract debts of the Company, and of the amount of cash in their treasury, distinguishing proceeds and payments, debts and assets, belonging to the commercial and territorial departments; return of exports to Bombay, Madras and Bengal; return of ex-
ports

ports to the Arabian Gulph and Persia for the last 5 years; return of exports to Prince of Wales's Island for the same period.

The *Chairman* stated, that a list of superannuations granted to the servants of the Company in England, since the last general court, was now laid before the proprietors, in conformity with the by-law, cap. 6, sec. 19.

The *Chairman* also acquainted the court, that a list of ships licensed in the year ending the 30th of April last, under the act of the 53d of Geo. III., was now laid before the proprietors, in conformity with the by-law, cap. 10, sec. 11.

Mr. *Hume* wished to ask a question respecting the pension granted to Lieut. Col. Gillespie. The hon. chairman could, perhaps, inform him whether it was over and above what he received as an old military servant in India? From the manner in which the paper he held in his hand was drawn up, it would appear that Col. Gillespie was 34 years superintendent of the Company's depot at Chatham, whereas in fact he was only a few years in that situation. He would ask, whether the military pension of Col. Gillespie merged in the pension of £440, which was here affixed to his name?

The *Chairman* stated that he could not give the hon. proprietor the exact information he requested, but he apprehended that the pension alluded to was distinct from the military pension. He would, however, make an inquiry into the subject, in the course of a little time, and acquaint the hon. proprietor with the result.

Mr. *Hume*.—This pension was put down as granted under the provisions of the 53d of Geo. III.

but he believed that military officers did not come within the meaning of that act. He questioned much whether the 53d of Geo. III. was not confined to civil officers. He considered a pension of £440, in addition to a military pension, as a very large grant.

The *Chairman*.—"The sum which Col. Gillespie receives in his military character is a very small one. As to the legal point, I really cannot answer the hon. proprietor. The sum to which he is entitled as a military officer must, of necessity, be very inconsiderable, for he is only a retired captain."

Mr. *Hume* asked how many years he had been in the Company's depot at Chatham? If he had not been 34 years in that situation, then the return which he held in his hand was incorrect. He should wish to know whether a part of this pension was granted for Col. Gillespie's early service?

The *Chairman*.—"If the court will let the subject stand over for a little, I shall be able to speak more decidedly."

DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman* stated that the court had met to consider of a dividend on the Company's capital stock, for the half-year commencing the 5th of January last, and ending the 5th of July next.

The resolution of the court of directors of the 19th of June, recommending the declaration of a dividend of 5½ per cent. was then read, and, on the motion of the chairman, adopted by the court.

BY-LAWS.

The *Chairman*.—"By the section of the 3d chapter of the by-laws, it is ordained, that the By-laws shall be read in the first genera

general court, after every annual election. I move that the by laws be now read."

The by-laws were then read short.

MR. CANNING.

The *Chairman*—"I have to state, that a letter has been received from the Right Hon. George Canning, in acknowledgement of the resolution passed by the general court on the 4th of April last."

The clerk then read the letter, as follows:

"Gloucester Lodge, April 5th, 1821.

"Gentlemen: I have to thank you for the copy of a resolution, passed yesterday, in the court of proprietors of the East India Company, on the subject of the letter which you did me the honour to address to me on the 22d of December.

"I cannot but feel myself highly flattered and gratified by the concurrence of the court of proprietors in the sentiments which you then conveyed to me on the part of the court of directors: and I request that you will have the goodness to take any proper opportunity of making known my due and grateful sense of so honourable and unlooked-for an expression of confidence and kindness.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "GEO. CANNING."

COMMITTEE OF BY-LAWS.

The *Chairman*—"I have to acquaint the court that it is made special for the purpose of receiving a report from the committee of by-laws."

Mr. *Howarth*. said, it now became his duty to bring under the consideration of the court a report agreed to by the committee of by-laws. The committee, in their last report, stated the

necessity that existed for making an alteration in certain by-laws respecting the custody of the Company's seal. The present regulations on that subject were made at a time when the sole and exclusive trade to India was in the hands of the Company; and such periods were appointed for affixing the seal to any document which required it, as perfectly suited the convenience of those whom it concerned; but, since the granting of the last charter, they had lost their exclusive privilege: or, rather, the trade to India had become an open, free, and public trade. The change of circumstances had brought into a participation of the trade a great number of merchants, here and in India: the consequence was, that the Company's seal was required in a great many more instances than formerly. The committee had, therefore, taken the subject into consideration, and endeavoured to obviate the inconvenience to which individuals were exposed, in consequence of the existing state of the by-laws which respected the security of the Company's seal. One class of cases in which the use of the seal was indispensable had been particularly noticed. That class was created by the provision that, whenever a free-trader arrived in the river from India, the cargo of which was to be intrusted to the management of the Company, the board of customs should require the Company to enter into a bond of security for the payment of the duties of that ship; and, until that bond was given, no part of the cargo could be removed. Now it sometimes happened that the seal could not be affixed to the bond, in consequence of the necessary absence of the chairman and

and deputy chairman, and the consequence was that much time was lost, and a considerable expence accrued for demurrage. It was therefore, necessary to alter the by law on account of this new state of things. The seal was at present kept under three locks; one of the keys was placed in the hands of the chairman, one in the hands of the deputy chairman, and one in the hands of the treasurer. Now the occupation of the chairs was of such a nature as must necessarily require their absence from the India-house on certain occasions. They were, for instance, obliged, at stated periods, to visit the Hertford college, and at these times, as well as on various other occasions, it was impossible to affix the Company's seal to any document. The committee thought the best way of regulating the custody would be, to leave one key in the hands of the chairman or deputy chairman for the time being; one in the hands of the treasurer; and they proposed to place a third key in the custody of the accountant-general: an officer who, he need not state, filled one of the highest and most important situations under the Company; a situation at which he could not arrive until after a long series of faithful and zealous service. He could not suppose, therefore, that any objection could be raised against entrusting him with a key. The treasurer, then, having one key, and the accountant general another, the committee farther proposed that, in the absence of the chairs—(and here he might be permitted to observe, that they were sometimes employed in a secret court, to which all access was denied, so that it was impossible to make use of the Company's seal, how-

ever pressing the necessity) in, then, the unavoidable absence of the chairs, and in that unavoidable absence only, the committee proposed that their key should be entrusted to the secretary—an officer whose situation proved that the utmost confidence was placed in his integrity. These regulations would, the committee conceived, give the necessary facility to the transaction of public business, and be greatly beneficial to the interests of all parties. The accountant general suggested to the committee the necessity of enlarging the time for making up the yearly balance of the Company's accounts. At present it was ordained that it should be made up within three months after the receipt of the India books of account. The accountant-general had satisfactorily shewn, that the great accumulation of business, and other circumstances, rendered it absolutely necessary that a greater portion of time ought to be allowed, in order to ensure the correctness of those books; therefore the accountant-general had suggested, and the committee had thought proper to recommend that suggestion to the court, that the time for making up the books, and drawing out the balance, should be extended. Another subject which had particularly occupied the attention of the committee he was happy to perceive had been supplied; namely, the return from India of the various accounts connected with the different presidencies. The committee proceeded, as was their duty, anxiously to investigate this subject; and they could not but observe, that very great delay had arisen in the transmission of these important documents; but, on making due inquiry, they found that such

§ D

letters

letters had been written by the executive body to the several presidencies as, in the opinion of the committee, would prevent the recurrence of such delay in future, and therefore they had abstained from making any suggestion to the court, which otherwise they should have felt it their duty to have done. Thus had the committee endeavoured to perform their duty to the proprietors, and to the Company at large, and they only hoped that their exertions would meet the wishes and receive the approbation of that court. (*Hear! hear!*) The hon. proprietor concluded by moving that the report be now read.

The report was immediately read, as follows:

"The Committee appointed to inspect the East India Company's by-laws, and to make inquiry into the observance and execution of them, have proceeded to the discharge of their duty, and have agreed to the following report:

"In their report of the 8th of June 1820, your committee stated that it was their intention to submit, for the adoption of the general court, an alteration in the by-laws, cap. 12, secs i and fi, which respect the custody of the Company's seal.

"Your committee have since made further inquiry upon this subject, and they are strengthened in the conviction which they had formed, that the existing by-laws could not be observed consistently with the convenient discharge of public business.

"Since the passing of the act of the 53d of his late Majesty, cap. 155, in virtue of which the trade to India has been opened, the Company's seal has been and continues to be affixed to ship licenses, and documents

authorizing the resort to India of individuals availing themselves of the provisions of the said act.

"The Company are also required, immediately upon the arrival of a ship from India, to give bond to secure the payment of the duties upon her cargo.

"This rule applies not only to ships in the Company's service, but also to those ships in private trade whose cargoes are intended to be entrusted to the Company's management. The periods when such documents are required to be executed are uncertain, and the necessity of affixing the seal to them is immediate.

"It thus appears that the seal should be always accessible in office hours, and with that view your committee are about to propose a new by-law, which they are persuaded will tend to the convenience of public business, and, at the same time, effectually provide for the security and proper use of the seal.

"The committee, therefore, beg leave to recommend, 1st, that the undermentioned by-law be repealed:

"Cap. 12, sect. i. "Item: It is ordained, that the common seal of this corporation shall be kept under three locks, by such three persons (of whom two shall always be directors) as the court of directors shall from time to time appoint."

"Sect. ii. Item: It is ordained, that the said seal shall not be set to any writing or instrument, but by an order of the court of directors first had and in the presence of any two or more of the directors."

Secondly, That the following by-laws be substituted:

"Cap. 12. Item: It is ordained, that the common seal of this corporation shall be kept under

“under three locks; that the
 “key of one of the said locks
 “shall be kept by the chairman
 “or deputy chairman for the
 “time being, that the key of a-
 “nother of the said locks shall
 “be kept by the accountant ge-
 “neral or his deputy, and that
 “the third key shall be kept by
 “the treasurer or his deputy.
 “That in case of the indispensi-
 “ble absence of the chairman
 “and deputy chairman, their
 “key shall be placed in the cus-
 “tody of the secretary or his
 “deputy for the period of such
 “absence, and that the said seal
 “shall not be set to any writing
 “or instrument but by an order
 “of the court of directors first
 “had for that purpose; and in
 “the unavoidable absence of
 “the chairman and deputy-
 “chairman, not to be affixed
 “but in the presence of the se-
 “cretary, the accountant-gene-
 “ral, and the treasurer, or their
 “respective deputies.”

“The accountant-general hav-
 ing reported that the period of
 three months after the receipt
 of the Indian books, allowed by
 the first section of the first chap-
 ter of the by-laws for drawing
 out the balance is too short, and
 that cases might arise in which it
 would be impracticable to pre-
 pare the accounts in that peri-
 od, your committee recommend
 that the said term be extended
 to six months.

“Should the general court
 concur in this recommendation,
 the by-laws, cap. 1. sec. 1. will
 stand as follows, viz.

“It is ordained, that the
 “books containing the general
 “accounts of this Company in
 “England shall be balanced to
 “the 30th day of April, yearly,
 “and the balance be drawn on
 “within six calendar months
 “after the receipt of the Indian
 “books of account, correspond-

“ing in period with the books
 “about to be balanced in Eng-
 “land.”

“Your Committee beg leave
 now to advert to the communi-
 cation which the chairman made
 to the general court on the 20th
 December last, viz.

“That the accounts and state-
 “ments from Bengal, nécessa-
 “ry for preparing the general
 “state of the Company’s affairs
 “in respect to India to the 1st
 “May 1819, and in respect to
 “England to the 1st May 1820,
 “not having been received, the
 “said general state of the Com-
 “pany’s affairs, required by the
 “5th section of the 1st chapter
 “of the by-laws, could not be
 “prepared, so as to comply with
 “the directions of the by-laws.”

“Your committee deeming it
 within the province of their du-
 ty to inquire into this violation
 of an important regulation, pro-
 ceeded to an examination of
 the documents bearing upon the
 subject, and have found that
 the dates of the dispatches con-
 taining the annual accounts
 from India exhibit much delay.
 In the regular transmission of
 those momentous statements;
 but your committee have had
 the satisfaction to find, upon
 further inquiry, that the hon.
 court of directors, did, on the
 20th February last, issue orders
 to the local governments in In-
 dia upon this subject, in such
 strong and pointed terms, as
 your committee trust will in fu-
 ture preclude the recurrence of
 such neglectful conduct.

“In conclusion, your com-
 mittee have great pleasure in
 stating that, having made inqui-
 ry into the observance of the se-
 veral by-laws during the past
 year, they find that the same
 have been duly executed, with
 the exception of the by-laws re-
 specting the custody of the seal
 and

and the transmission of accounts from India, as noticed in this report.

(Signed) "H. HOWORTH,
"Chairman of the committee
of by-laws.

"GEORGE CUMMING,
"ROBERT WILLIAMS,
"DOUGLAS KINNAIRD,
"P. HEATLY,
"J. H. TRITTON.
"GEORGE GRATE,
"H. SMITH.
"J. CARSTAIRS."

"*East India House, May 31,
1821.*"

The *Chairman* then moved, first, that the by-law, cap. 12, sec. i., and next, that the by-law, cap. 12, sec. ii., be repealed, subject to the confirmation of another general court.

These motions having been seconded by the deputy-chairman (J. Pattison, Esq.) were agreed to unanimously.

The *Chairman* then moved, that the by-laws suggested by the committee (see report) should be substituted for those which had been just repealed, subject to the confirmation of another general court.

The motion was agreed to.

The *Chairman* moved, that the part of the by-law, cap. 1. sec. i., which allows to the accountant-general three months for drawing out the balance of the accounts of the Company in England, be repealed, subject to the confirmation of another general court; which motion being agreed to, he moved, in conformity with the suggestion of the committee that six calendar months be substituted instead of the part repealed, subject to the confirmation of another general court, which was also agreed to.

The *Chairman*.—"I have to acquaint the court, that the first section of the 3d cap. of by-laws

ordains, that a committee of fifteen be annually chosen at the quarterly general court held in the month of June, to inspect the Company's by-laws."

The names of the committee of the last year were then read over.

The *Chairman*.—"I have no hesitation in proposing, indeed I do so with a great deal of satisfaction, that Humphrey Howorth, Esq. be a member of the committee of by-laws."—(*Hear! hear!*)

The motion was carried, and the following gentlemen were also unanimously re-elected without observation: The Hon. D. Kinnaird, G. Cumming, Esq. W. Drew, Esq., H. Smith, Esq. and P. Heatly, Esq.

When the chairman came to Sir J. B. Walsh, Bart.,

Mr. Cumming said, the hon. bart. had been for some time unable to attend the committee, and had addressed a letter to him (Mr. C.) expressing his wish to resign. As this was the case, it only remained with the hon. chairman to name some gentleman who was a proper and eligible person to fill the vacant situation.

The *Chairman* said, he understood that the hon. bart. had not been able to appear in the committee for some time past, and he was aware, from an intimation which he received yesterday, that he did not desire to be re-elected. Under these circumstances, he had thought it necessary to consider of another gentleman who was qualified to perform the duties of the situation; such an individual he meant to propose, but he would defer making the motion until the other names were gone through.

The remaining members of the last year's committee, namely,

by G. Grote, Esq. David Lyon, Esq., R. Williams, Esq., Benj. Barnard, Esq., Sir H. Strachey, Bart., J. Darby, Esq., J. H. Tritton, Esq. and J. Carstairs, Esq., were then re-elected without observation.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said, in consequence of what had fallen from the hon. proprietor below him (Mr. Cumming) he took the liberty of protesting against the principle which it involved. I wish—

The *Chairman*.—"As I give notice that, after the names had been gone through, I would propose a gentleman to fill the vacant situation. I now move, in conformity with the usual practice, that Richard Twining, esq. be appointed a member of the committee of by-laws."

The *Deputy-Chairman* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Lowndes*.—"With all due deference to the chairs, I protest against this proceeding. I beg leave to suggest another gentleman."

The Hon. D. Kinnaird.—On due reflection, it would appear to the hon. chairman that the anxiety displayed by him just now—that anxiety to place a gentleman in nomination—looked as if he thought that he (Mr. Kinnaird), in rising to address the court, was desirous, by a little trick, to avoid the odium of placing another gentleman in competition with the individual whom the hon. chairman had proposed. Such, however, was not his intention; and, if he had been permitted to proceed, he would have concluded by stating, that, while he protested against the extraordinary doctrine of the hon. gent. below him, he would leave it to the directors to propose or appoint whomsoever they pleased. It was no very severe reflection,

however, on the court of directors, if the court of proprietors thought it right that this odious duty should not always be thrown on the directors themselves: because, he must say, that if there were any one occasion whatsoever when it would be more satisfactory, and, he would add, more decent, that a motion should be made from that (the proprietor's) side of the bar rather than from the other, it was in the appointment of those whose duty called upon them to watch over the conduct of the directors themselves, (*hear! hear!*) Therefore he had risen for the purpose of stating his view of the question, trusting that he would thereby be the means of relieving the directors from the odium of suggesting who were the persons they wished for inspectors. It having, however, been intimated to him that a gentleman was to be nominated, he had determined on that account to abstain from any allusion to the fitness of others. He would state another reason, to account for his anxiety to make a few observations. So far from wishing to nominate a gentleman to act on the committee of by-laws, he could adduce a strong reason for not wishing to nominate one. He confessed that, when he reflected on the trifling labour which was thrown on the members of this committee, to speak of their's as a laborious duty, would be to use the language of hyperbole. He did not think it a situation likely to excite very ambitious feelings; and it was because these duties were so light, that he felt less ashamed in being placed amongst a class of individuals, from which his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) who sat next to him was excluded. But the important public avocations

tions in which his time was employed, the honourable labours which he had voluntarily undertaken, labours which must ultimately be productive of extensive good, gratified him (Mr. D. Kinnaid) infinitely more than any exertions his hon. friend could make in the committee of by-laws. The proprietors must feel that his hon. friend's time and talents were occupied elsewhere, assiduously, as possible, for their benefit in common with that for the whole country (*hear! hear!*). It was, therefore, merely for the sake of making an apology on his own part, for continuing in a situation of trust, from which the most efficient gent. in the court of proprietors was excluded, that he alluded to the duties of the office, and stated why he did not name the man who, of all others, was the best calculated, by his active and indefatigable habits, to be eminently serviceable, and whose name would do as much honour to the committee as his increasing exertions had produced benefit in another place. (*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. Cumming.—“For a long time, fifteen years, during which I have been a member of the committee, I have never known an instance where the proposition of a gentleman to fill up a vacancy in the committee did not come from the court of directors, and on that account I made the observation which has been commented on.

Mr. Lowndes said, he must own it struck him as the grossest impropriety, that a proposition for a member of the committee of by-laws should come from behind the bar, because he understood that committee to be appointed for the purpose of detecting errors amongst the directors themselves. Did any

person ever hear of a body of men, over whom it was necessary to have a check, naming themselves the persons who were to exercise that check? He should propose, as a by-law, that no director should, in future, be allowed to nominate a member on the committee of by laws; it was a measure so absurd and ridiculous, that it was a disgrace to the proprietors to allow it. He would always set his face against any such contradictory proceedings, whether he opposed it successfully or not. There was a certain man (Mr. Hume) whom he had proposed on a former occasion, and whom he would venture to propose again. At the same time, while he made that observation, he hoped his hon. friend would excuse him when he said that he trusted, instead of opposing men, he would oppose measures. He hoped when his hon. friend had set himself up, as he had done, for an inspector of public abuse, that he would save himself the trouble of opposing things that were not worth opposition. (*Order! order!*) The consequence of a general opposition was, that when something worthy of correction was discovered, when a great public abuse stared you in the face, the efforts made to put it down were not supported (*order! order!*). He wished to place his hon. friend on the committee, but he hoped he would not bring to it that constant spirit of opposition which he manifested elsewhere (*laughter.*)

Mr. Hume would save his hon. friend and the court all trouble on this subject. If he were elected a member of the by-law's committee, he would not be able to attend; therefore the proposition would be useless.

Mr

Mr. Howorth agreed in the correctness of the principle, that the committee of by-laws, ought not to emanate from behind the bar; but, in justice to the committee now formed, however admitted or introduced to that situation, he must declare, that a body of men more ready to co-operate, more anxious to discover abuses, or more desirous to find a remedy for every wrong that happened to appear, could not possibly be selected (*hear! hear!*).

Mr. R. Jackson wished to set his hon. friend (Mr. Cumming) right with respect to the historical fact. His hon. friend said that he knew no instance, during fifteen years or more, in which the nomination of gentlemen to act on the committee of by-laws did not come from the court of directors.

Mr. Cumming.—“I said, the proposition.”

Mr. R. Jackson.—It mattered little, for the propositions made by the court of directors were, in general, so operative, that the words had become nearly synonymous. It did so happen, however, several years ago, when a question of great importance occupied the attention of the court, that which was called the shipping question, that a proceeding took place which invalidated the position of his hon. friend. It was at that time customary for the court of directors to nominate to the committee of by-laws, who uniformly acted in a manner favourable to the shipping interest, and suited the Company's laws so as to assist that powerful body. At the period to which he alluded, when the committee was about to be renewed, an hon. proprietor took care, before the chairman could possibly rise for the purpose of nominating any per-

son, to stand forward and propose a different set of names. That list was carried by the court of proprietors. The gentlemen thus appointed remained in office for a twelve-month; and perhaps there was no ten years in the history of the Company, during which so much good was effected by a committee as that committee, effected in the short period he had stated. The very code of laws which was now in the hands of the proprietors owned that committee as its authors. The father of his hon. friend (Mr. R. Twining), whom he hoped to congratulate, before he left the court, on being elected a member of the committee of by-laws was one of those who served on the committee which was formed in the manner he had stated; the late Mr. Justice Watson was another; and indeed, it might be said, that a committee possessing greater talent, industry, and integrity, or more distinguished by their known attachment to the interests of the Company, and a most perfect and general understanding of those interests, could not have been selected. That committee revised the whole of the by-laws; and the code under which the Company now lived might be emphatically denominated their code. The twelve months having expired, they retired from office, because they were not ambitious of power, because they sought office not for their own profit, but the benefit of the Company: they wished not to retain it when they had effected their great object. By them was introduced that system of open competition in our shipping affairs, which succeeding courts of directors had countenanced, and which succeeding courts of proprietors had countenanced, and which

at

at length, the legislature took up and stamped with the authority of law. So far as that law had been useful to the Company, and it had saved them millions and millions, so far were they indebted to the committee. Well did he recollect, or rather he never could forget, a figure of speech, by which a most honourable, zealous, and laborious member of the court of directors, whom he then had in his eye, described the admirable operation of that measure: "But for that law," said he, "the ship of the Company must have gone down." (*Hear! hear!*) As long as it continued beneficial and useful to the Company, and while it was in existence, it would operate beneficially and usefully: so long must it be remembered that the Company owed it to the exertion of this committee. He stated this fact not for the purpose of disputing the late nomination, or proposition, let them call it which they pleased. He could, on the contrary, state a reason for not opposing those who were proposed from the other side of the bar, a reason which he conceived to be highly honourable to all parties. When he saw names so select, when he saw, on the part of those who formed the committee, conduct so meritorious, so anxious a desire to render service to the Company, and the service actually rendered so useful and beneficial, he never could feel a wish to question the appointment (*hear! hear!*) and he believed, while the hon. chairman came forward with such a nomination as that of the present day, no gentleman would feel inclined to question the proceeding. But let it be remembered that it was the right of this side of the bar, and whenever circumstances rendered it

necessary and wholesome to exercise that right, they had not to establish a new precedent, but to adopt the old usage of the Company. He did not wonder at the concern and surprize his hon. friend seemed to feel, because a most able, active, and intelligent member of the court who sat behind him, was not a member of this committee. Happy, however, it was for them all, that he was otherwise occupied: and, when he said this, he spoke the sentiments of men of various political opinions, of opposite and contending principles, all of whom combined in applauding his hon. friend for his disinterested and indefatigable labours in another place. (*Hear! hear!*) He would not quarrel with the observations which had fallen from the hon. gent. (Mr. Lowndes); but he ought to recollect, that no great saving could be effected except by the combination and accumulation of small sums. He should not object to savings in the detail: he should not be displeased with the contraction of lesser expenses; the fair course was, to attend to the aggregate. With respect to his hon. friend, he hoped that line never would be applied to him, which, in the honest warmth of his feelings, one of our finest poets applied to one of our most eminent statesmen. He trusted that, in steering that great and splendid course which his hon. friend had commenced, and which he doubted not he would terminate brilliantly, he would let nothing induce him, he would let no circumstances, however flattering, persuade him, he would let no temptation of any kind whatsoever influence him "to give up to a party what was meant for mankind." (*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. Cumming, in explanation, said

said he had only stated that which came within his own experience, and which he perfectly recollected.

The *Deputy Chairman* (Mr. Pattison) said, that if any thing could prove the propriety of the present, which was the usual course of proceeding, it was that which had just taken place. Cavils had indeed been made on words; and it was questioned whether this was a proposition or a nomination; but if any thing in the world could justly be considered a proposition, that which had been introduced by the hon. chairman must be viewed in that light. Nomination could not rest with the court of directors, it could not rest with those who possessed no power of ultimate decision, as *nomination* did imply the existence of power. The hon. chairman had proposed a gentleman of very high character to fill the vacant situation, he had no doubt that the proposition would meet the cordial and unanimous approbation of the court. If any thing could render it clear and evident to the proprietors, that the mode of proceeding usually pursued was the best that could be adopted, it was to be found in what had fallen from his hon. friend, who had introduced the name of another gentleman, and thus hazarded a personal discussion which otherwise might have been avoided. The comparison of merits appeared to him to be quite unnecessary: the court did not want comparative merits, but positive ones: he would therefore skip over the consideration of comparative merits, and say that he thought the merits of the gentleman who had been proposed were positive, and, if he were not fearful of bringing a blush into his face he would say were

of a superlative description. (*Hear! hear!*) He believed him to be as intelligent and as honourable a man as any in the court of proprietors. His hon. friend (Mr. Lowndes) had introduced political matters in the course of his observations. None of those whom he addressed could be blind to the talents and industry of the gentleman to whom his hon. friend had alluded; and, for his own part, he could say that he rejoiced at the result of some of that hon. proprietor's proceedings elsewhere; but still he could not help thinking that the mention of them was out of place in that court (*Hear! hear!*) He was quite sure from the multiplicity of his occupations, if that hon. proprietor were proposed as a member of the committee of by-laws, he would meet the appointment with a *nolo episcopari*. (*A laugh.*) He considered this as a proposition made to the court of proprietors for the election of a gentleman, who appeared to be eminently qualified for the situation in which it was meant to place him; and that proposition, he conceived, might very fairly originate in the quarter from whence it had proceeded: for although, as several gentlemen had remarked, the committee of by-laws was appointed to watch over and inspect the conduct of the directors, he hoped it would never be supposed that, in proposing members to serve on that committee, they were actuated by any fear of submitting their actions to the most rigid scrutiny; they would be at all times ready to meet the scrutiny of the hon. proprietor in his eye, perhaps one of the best and severest scrutinizers in the world. (*Hear! hear!*) As it was a practice of long continuance for the

§ E

the chairman of that court to propose individuals to fill up vacancies in the committee of by-laws, he hoped it would not be infringed on this occasion; he wished so the more particularly, because the practice had always operated beneficially.

Mr. *Grant* wished to say a few words on a point which he thought to be of some importance. He had for a long time been an observer of the course of things in that court; had witnessed on different occasions the assertion of power, on one side and the other; and must say, he heard with a little distrust any advance of claims of abstract right, especially when introduced in an incidental way, as if there were no question to be made about them. The hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. *Jackson*) seemed to speak of an exclusive right in the proprietors to propose the nomination of members of the committee of by laws, but he (Mr. *Grant*) was not disposed to admit any such exclusive claim.

Mr. *Jackson* said, he had spoke of the court of proprietors: all were proprietors there.

Mr. *Grant* thought the hon. member had intended to assert the right to belong to the proprietors before the bar, in contradistinction to the court of directors, and it was to this that he meant to lay his objection.

He (Mr. *Grant*) did not set up any exclusive claim for the court of directors, nor could he, on the other hand, admit such an exclusive claim with respect to the proprietors before the bar. He thought it was open to both sides to make proposition of this nature; (*hear! hear!*) and, as it appeared to him, that was the best footing on which to leave the matter. (*Hear! hear!*) If at

any time the directors, in exercising this right, seemed to act improperly, it was always in the power of the proprietors to interfere: but to lay it down as a principle, that the directors were never to propose gentlemen for the committee of by-laws, would be contrary to reason, and at variance with the known usage of the Company. (*Hear! hear!*) Now with regard to that former committee of by-laws to which the learned member had alluded, a committee which had sat twenty-five or twenty-six years ago, on the nomination, as the learned gentleman stated, of the proprietors. Mr. *Grant* said, he recollected both its appointment and something of its proceedings, and it was certainly a very active and a very efficient committee; but he recollected also a circumstance concerning it, related to him by their late respectable director Mr. *Twining* now withdrawn from us, whom the learned proprietor had named as having been a member of that committee, a circumstance which, as all the actors of that time will soon have passed over the stage of life, he thought not unfit to be mentioned, namely, that the committee was going into so many matters not within the view of its appointment, that he (Mr. *Twining*) could not have continued to act with it.

The *Chairman*.—"In answer to what has fallen from the hon. proprietor (Mr. *D. Kinnaird*) I have only to say, that when I mentioned Sir *J. B. Walsh's* having retired, I stated that I would propose another gentleman in his stead, and it was in furtherance of that design, thus openly expressed, that, when the proper time arrived, I rose to submit the proposition, knowing it to be the usual practice of the

the court for the chairman to do so."

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said, it was assumed, not unnaturally, as an inference drawn from a comment made by his learned friend that the right of proposing members, in cases like the present, belonged exclusively to the court of proprietors, and ought to be acknowledged as theirs. So far, however, was this from being the case, that he agreed with the hon. director who had last addressed the court. He coincided in the opinion expressed by him, that a director was not debarred from making a proposition of this nature. God forbid that a director should not be at liberty to name any individual who appeared to him to be eligible, as well as any other proprietor. He thought, however, that the practice of making such propositions from the chair might as well be got rid of. The chairman stood generally before the court as the organ of the court of directors; and when the proposition came from him it seemed as if the name of the person so introduced had been canvassed in the court of directors and approved of by them in the first instance. He was quite certain that Mr. Twining would be as good a member of the committee as any other gentleman. The hon. gentleman might take his word when he said, that so far from meaning any thing like opposition to him, he was perfectly sincere in declaring, that he entertained no intention of proposing any person. He begged pardon of his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) if his observations had occasioned the lecture which he had received from the hon. gentleman (Mr. Lowndes); but, whatever effect it might have had, he felt it necessary to state

his reason for remaining in office when his hon. friend was not proposed.

Mr. Lowndes said, when an indirect attack was made on a gentleman, it was his duty to defend himself. He denied that he had made any observation on his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) that called for remark; but when he saw his hon. friend get up, day after day, and make observations on supplies when there was no one to second him, he could not help thinking that his time was thrown away. (*Order! order!*) It would be better if his hon. friend did not continue such an opposition, when he was not borne out. (*Order! order!*) He did hope that no member of the committee of by-laws would be suffered to be in any way influenced by salary, emolument, or any sort of remuneration whatever. He conceived they ought to be perfectly independent men. To secure that object, a by-law was perhaps necessary; and he would propose one, by which members of the committee would be called on to shew that they had no salary or emolument connected with the Company, which was likely to influence their conduct. They were no more infallible than other people; and care should be taken that they were not influenced to vote contrary to the dictates of their conscience, by salaries which they received under the directors.

The Chairman—"I beg to state, that there is no danger of the minds of those gentlemen being warped by undue influence. Their services are perfectly gratuitous; and I think, if the hon. gentleman would look at the list, he would be quite satisfied that they were above the operation of any spec-

cies of influence. (*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. Lowndes.—“Do any of them receive salary?”

The Chairman.—“They receive no benefit whatever; they are put to much trouble and inconvenience, and get nothing for it.”

Mr. Hume said his hon. friend reminded him of the Grecian sage, who described those who were fond of descanting on the character of others, as carrying two wallets, one before and one behind. In the front they placed all the faults of their neighbours, but in the back they prudently concealed their own. (*A laugh.*) His hon. friend had such a turn, such a twist for politics, that he introduced them at all times and on all occasions. He (Mr. Hume) would admit his hon. friend's reasoning to be good, if his facts happened to be true: the facts, however, on which he founded his arguments were entirely destitute of truth. His hon. friend would find a complete denial of them within the last eight-and-forty hours.

Mr. Lowndes.—“I have not seen a newspaper to-day.”

Mr. Hume.—Hitherto it had been the invariable practice to abstain from political discussion in that court (*hear! hear!*); and he conceived the practice to be a wise one. At a proper time, he was ready to meet any observations that might be made on his political conduct or opinions, but certainly that court was not the fit place for introducing such a subject. (*Hear! hear!*) With regard to the question immediately before the proprietors, he agreed with his hon. friends in thinking that those nominations ought not to come from behind the bar. When, in 1813, the chairman proposed for re-election the

whole of the old committee, he occupied some of the time of the court in objecting to such a proceeding, on principle. The chairman, *quasi* the chairman, was not a proprietor, but was the organ or representative of the court of directors, and therefore he submitted whether the transaction did not assume the appearance which his hon. friend had contended it did, when an individual, thus situated, named the persons who were to become members of the committee of by-laws? He did not mean to oppose the present nomination. He was sure the hon. gentleman, who was a particular friend of his would do his duty; but still he wished, on account of his connection with the India House, that some other person had been proposed. No individual could have a greater respect for his hon. friend than that which he entertained; but as, on looking over the present list, he found there no person connected with the India House, and also calling to mind the rule laid down in 1813 (most of the gentlemen who were on the committee at that time still retaining their situation), he could not help thinking that had any other proprietor been selected it would have been more satisfactory. He, for one, would however heartily support the nomination, knowing that the individual on whom it had fallen was a man of honour and integrity. (*Hear! hear!*)

The motion was then agreed to unanimously.

Mr. R. Twining said he did not know whether this was the proper time for him to request the attention of the court for a few minutes; if it was, he promised the proprietors that he would detain them but for a very

ry short time. Had the observations which he was about to offer to the court referred merely to the principle of appointments, on which so much had been said, little excuse would be necessary for him in offering his sentiments on the subject; but as what he was about to say must be rather of a personal nature, he felt that some apology was due to the court. He would say, then, that he felt himself greatly indebted to the hon. chairman and his deputy, for the high mark of distinction that had been conferred on his name, by their proposing him on this occasion as a proper person to fill up the vacancy in the committee of by-laws. He therefore returned them his warm thanks; and he gave thanks, equally warm and respectful, to the court of proprietors in general, for their approval of his nomination. He was greatly gratified by this proceeding, in as much as it was a token of the good opinion of the proprietors: and to be thought of at all by them he considered no mean honour. (*Hear! hear!*) He was also flattered by their selection, because he thought the office to which he had been appointed was one of no common importance. When he looked to the duties the committee had to perform, when he considered the importance of the trust which was confided to them, he could not but feel that it was a great honour to any individual, to be recognized as one who was worthy of sharing in their labours; to be selected as a person worthy of associating with gentlemen of such approved talent and character. If, under ordinary circumstances, such a selection was honourable, he conceived that it was rendered

still more honourable by what had occurred this day; because what had passed most clearly proved, and must bring conviction home to every mind, that the court of directors would have been the very last persons in the world to select any man to act as a member of this committee who did not at least bring independence to it, and who would not study to discharge his duty fearlessly and honestly, without looking to the right or to the left. (*Hear! hear!*) He considered this nomination as extremely flattering in another point of view: and certainly he would not now have made any allusion to the circumstance, if some allusion had not already been made. The court would easily perceive that he spoke of his father. (*Hear! hear!*) Every thing connected with him, and with the Company, which he had so long and so faithfully served, pressed strongly on his mind; and no allusion could be more gratifying to his feelings than that which his learned friend had made. The recollection that his father had served on this committee, the remembrance that he had been an active and useful member of it, would stimulate him to perform his duties, be they light or be they heavy, with his best ability. It was true that his abilities could not be placed in competition with those of his father, but still he hoped to discharge the functions of his situation with equal manliness and independence. (*Hear! hear!*) He would trouble the court with but one observation, which was perhaps necessary in consequence of what fell from the hon. member for Aberdeen, as to his (Mr. Twining's) connection with the East India House. He hoped

he never would be driven to relinquish that connexion, for to speak the truth, it was the best he had. (*Hear! hear! and a laugh*). But he could not perceive how that connexion could, by possibility, interfere with his duties as a member of the committee. (*Hear! hear!*) If he were aware that it could have such an effect, and that the court of directors was ignorant of the circumstance, he could assure the gentlemen present, upon his honour, that he would at once point out the impropriety of placing him on the committee. (*Hear! hear!*) He would enter on the duties of the situation cheerfully and zealously. He wished his abilities were more extensive; but, such as they were, he would devote them to the service of the proprietors, to whom he returned his heartfelt thanks for the appointment. (*Hear! hear!*)

GENERAL GILLESPIE'S PENSION-

The *Chairman* said, he had received more positive information respecting the case of General Gillespie since the question relative to that individual had been asked. The memorandum on this subject should be read by the clerk.

The memorandum was then read, from which it appeared that nothing had been done, with reference to the pension granted to the general, which was not in strict conformity with the law as it at present stood, the age of the individual enabling him to receive the allowances that had been made. The general had been at the dépôt at Chatham above 19 years, and he had been 14 years and nine months in the army in India. He held the rank of brevet-captain when he retired on the small allowance of 2s. 6d. a day; and he was appointed

lieutenant colonel by brevet on the application of the court. He had not been quite 20 years at the dépôt, but as he was 69 years of age, and as he had served upwards of 15 years, he was entitled by law to two-thirds of his entire salary. His total allowance had been £600 a year, of which, under these circumstances, two-thirds or £440, was granted.

Mr. *Hume* said, as this was a pension exclusively for service in the dépôt, the fact ought to have been clearly stated. General Gillespie, it appeared, had not been 20 years in that situation, and yet from the return it would seem as if he had held it for 34 years. The clause in the act of the 53d of Geo. III. directed that certain pensions should be granted to individuals who had arrived at particular ages; now the return in this case was not satisfactory, because the age was not specified. The memorandum which had been read gave a proper reason for the grant; because the individual, having served upwards of 15 years, and being 69 years in the service, he was entitled to the pension which he received. He always felt a great degree of jealousy respecting superannuation allowances. Here he observed an individual, Mr. W. Owen, after 14 years' service, retiring on a pension of £206 a year. He thought the court should receive some information on this subject. Unless there was something very particular in his case, he ought not to have been allowed to retire on such a pension after a comparatively short service.

The *Chairman*.—"That individual was suffered to retire in consequence of strong certificates with respect to the state of his health. I don't know that they

they are in court, but they are in the house, and may be seen by any proprietor. They were taken into serious consideration and in consequence of this person's helpless state a superannuation-pension was granted to him.

The Hon. D. Kinnaid.—“What is his age?”

The Chairman.—“About 35.”

The Hon. D. Kinnaid said he felt that he was rather doing a service to the court of directors, when, as a proprietor, he rose to ask questions on the subject of pecuniary grants; and, in doing so, he hoped he would not be supposed to act disrespectfully towards the executive body. He was convinced that, in granting pensions, the court of directors acted *bonâ fide*, and to the best of their discretion; but still he thought they were placed in a very odious situation: a situation in which they were likely to be assailed by importunity, and were liable to be overcome by the force of their own feelings. He hoped, therefore, that the directors would not be displeased when he and others made remarks on this subject, but that they would, on the contrary, be gratified; since, by investigating the reasons which led to pecuniary grants, the proprietors armed the executive body with an answer for those who made improper applications for pecuniary grants. It would be enough to deter such applicants when the directors said, “you see our constituents look with a jealous eye to this odious source of patronage!” odious he must call it, for so it was in many instances. (*Hear! hear!*) He conceived that a grant of £205 a year to a gentleman who it appeared was not above 35 years of age, and who had not served the Compa-

ny for many years, had a very large salary to retire on. After 14 years' service, the individual was entitled to retire on half his salary. Now he imagined that this individual could have been but a very short time in possession of £410 a year, although his total term of service was upwards of 14 years. The fact was, that the Company appeared to pay their establishment at a much higher rate than that at which individuals engaged in the public service were paid; and he could not avoid saying, without meaning to suggest any alteration in the grant, that it really appeared too large. Here he observed the grant to the clerk and superintendant of St. Helena correspondence was charged partly to the commercial and partly to the political account. He should like to have it explained why a portion of the grant should be charged to the commercial department? The St. Helena correspondence must possess much of a political character; and if it were very extensive, he would suggest that it ought to form a substantive item, and be added to those claims which the Company had on the Government of the country; claims which he hoped the directors would have the energy to bring to a fair and honourable settlement. He trusted that the executive body would not hesitate to appeal to the court of proprietors, if any occasion arose in which they were apprehensive of being borne down by power, and compelled to give away what they considered the just and fair claims of the Company. They all knew, through the medium of public conversations, the danger of letting large claims lie for a long period in an unsettled state; and they must perceive that

that Government seemed willing to pursue the same game with respect to the Company which Austria was playing towards themselves. Austria said, that, because on former occasions the claim was passed over, it ought to be resisted now. But were the people of this country to be seriously told, on the part of the German emperor, whose interest they had defended, that a just claim was vitiated because it was not made when negotiations on a different subject were pending. He observed, by the returns, that there was an increase of debt to the amount of £1,410,066, on account of recent expeditions. He believed that a great portion of this debt was increased on account of St. Helena. On the subject of the debt claimed by the Company, a statement had gone forth which was not very creditable to the character of the parties concerned. It was said that claims had been made by the Company, a great portion of which was likely to be disallowed. This argued either want of foresight on the part of those who had the interests of the Company in their care, or want of honesty, in making a charge to which the Company was not entitled, and which could not be supported. If there were no want of honesty, and he was convinced that there was not, then he would remind the court of what was stated two years ago by his hon. friend (Mr. Hume,) who then warned the Company of the parties they had to deal with, and pointed out the necessity of their not incurring a heavy charge for taking care of an individual whom Government thought proper to preserve at so large an expense. The court of proprietors were exceedingly jealous of the ex-

penditure of money in this way, and they insisted on their right of receiving back all those expenses which the Company had been obliged to defray on account of Buonaparte. When he made these observations, he might be allowed to add, that he had no fear of the court of directors performing their duty: But he thought it was not amiss to draw the attention of the executive body to the feelings of the proprietors on this subject; especially as it had been stated by the chancellor of the exchequer, that not one-half of the claims made by the East India Company were likely to be admitted. He trusted, therefore, that the directors would, in as short a period as possible, come to a right understanding with Government on this subject.

The *Chairman* said, that with respect to St. Helena, there was no understanding, but a regular written contract between the Government and the Company. As to the amount of debt claimed by the Company, it was very true that they had not got the money which they expected to receive; but it was equally true that that circumstance did not arise from any neglect in asking for it. (*Hear! hear!*) Other accounts had been mixed up with the St. Helena claims; the necessary consequence of which was to produce delay; but he could assure the court that the existing account would be speedily settled, and, when it was adjusted, the future accounts would be balanced yearly. (*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. *Louder* hoped that this subject would be taken into serious consideration by the court of directors, for he thought it was most scandalous that they, the proprietors of East India stock, should be subjected to so enormous

enormous an expense on account of an individual who ought to be hanged. (*Disapprobation.*) He repeated the sentiment, that individual deserved to be hanged, instead of being allowed to live in splendour. (*Disapprobation.*) It made his blood boil to think of the circumstance. He conceived it to be a very hard case, that that man should be supported at so great an expense, when the poor's rates in some parts of the country were 25s. in the pound. (*Order! order!*) He saw no necessity for order (*laughter!*) except, indeed, to order the St. Helena account to be accurately checked. The expense incurred on that station ought to claim the attention of every member of the house of commons; for, however he admired the present Government on account of their having brought us through the late war, still he objected to their expenditure of the public money on some particular points. (*Cries of order!*) He could not imagine why gentlemen cried out "*order!*" Had he not a right to speak on this subject? It was a subject that would provoke Buonaparte's ass to speak. (*Laughter.*) It was an outrage to the feelings of human nature, to see British officers placed on half-pay, to enable that man, Buonaparte, and the fellows who were with him, to drink champagne and claret at St. Helena. (*Order! order!*) Gentlemen must excuse him if he delivered his sentiments rather warmly, for this was a subject on which every individual who felt like an Englishman must have formed a decided opinion. Here he saw an expense incurred of upwards of £400,000, and it was proper that it should be repaid to the Company. He recommended

this subject most strongly to his hon. friend (Mr. Hume), who was, he would say, the king of scrutineers. The industry and acuteness which he displayed in the house of commons entitled him to the approbation and gratitude of all ranks of society. If it were not for his exertions, he believed Government would indulge in a course of lavish profusion and extravagance. It would be a very happy thing for the country if there were forty or fifty Humes in the house of commons. If his hon. friend could get rid of this St. Helena establishment, he would entitle himself to the lasting esteem and regard of his country. That establishment was, in fact, a mill-stone round John Bull's neck, which was daily strangling him. (*Order! order!*)

The Hon. D. Kinaird said, that though his question was not directly answered, yet it had led to a very satisfactory communication, for which he was obliged to the hon. chairman; and he would suggest to his hon. friend (Mr. Lowndes), that it was not encouraging to the gentlemen behind the bar to afford information to the proprietors, if a debate arose on every statement they made. (*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. Lowndes said, the chairman had so much of the milk of human kindness in his composition, that he was sure he would not be offended at anything he said. He certainly was one of the best-natured chairmen that ever presided in that court; and if any thing had fallen from him (Mr. Lowndes) that appeared offensive, he could only say that it was not intentional.

The Chairman said he knew the hon. proprietor well, and was convinced that, in delivering

ing his sentiments, he never meant to offend any person.

Mr. R. Jackson begged leave to make an observation on the sum granted to Gen. Gillespie. He did not object to the amount, because he was of opinion that officers who had served the Company ought to receive a liberal compensation, and were entitled to the gratitude and esteem of the Company, whose interests they had shed their blood in defending. The present grant appeared, however, to have been placed in the return somewhat incautiously. When the act of parliament under which the pension was granted received the sanction of the Legislature, his impression was, that those superannuations for which it provided applied to the civil service, and more particularly to the officers of that house. It had not occurred to him, that a gentleman employed in a military capacity could be brought within the rule of superannuation, as laid down in that statute; he took it, however, for granted that the court of directors, in providing for Gen. Gillespie, considered him as coming within the meaning of the act. Now, supposing their opinion to be correct, it was worthy of consideration how far the return was accurate with a view to the terms of the statute. It was stated that Gen. Gillespie received his pension as commandant of the *dépôt* at Chatham, and there was appended to his name a service of thirty-four years. Admitting that this gentleman came within the provisions of the act, it was clear that they only referred to the number of years he was employed on the home service, that number being nineteen. Being upwards of sixty years of age, and having served more than

nineteen years, he was, it appeared, entitled to claim two-thirds of his salary, amounting to £440. But when the court of directors, in the return presented to the house of commons, thought proper to add the number of years General Gillespie had served in the army to the nineteen years which he had devoted to the home service, they opened the door to an immense abuse; because an individual who had served many years abroad, and who had been employed by the Company but a very few years at home, might, by adding the two periods together, appear to be entitled to a very handsome provision under the superannuation act, if the construction which the court of directors had put upon it should hereafter prove to be correct. If they were at liberty to add the period of an individual's military service abroad to that which was passed in a civil or half civil service at home it would not be difficult to convert an employment of two years into one of twenty. He was very glad to find that General Gillespie received his pension on account of his service in the *dépôt* for nineteen years; but when, in the return to the house of commons, they added together the two periods of service, and made a total of thirty-four years, it was forming a case of reference which might hereafter be quoted against themselves. If, at a future period, opposition were made to the grant of a pension to an individual who had served but a short time in a civil capacity, this precedent might be cited, and those who supported the proposition would have it in their power to say, "here is your own return; and we contend that, although this person has served only two or three

three years in the home department, and all the rest of the period specified in the army, yet he is entitled to the provision demanded." It was, therefore, necessary that the period of civil and military service should be distinctly stated.

The *Chairman* admitted that the return would have been more correct if the period of military and civil service had been specifically mentioned. As to the amount of the pension, General Gillespie was entitled by the law to the allowance granted on account of the period of his service in England. The defect pointed out in the return should be avoided in future.

The Hon. D. Kinnaid suggested the propriety of stating the age of parties superannuated in all future returns.

Mr. Hume observed that there appeared to be a very considerable increase of the Company's pension list. It would be satisfactory if a full account of pensions were periodically made out for the use of the proprietors, by which they would be enabled to learn at a glance how far the pension list had decreased or increased. In the list which he held in his hand he observed several items that conceived to be questionable. He observed £200 granted to Mr. Bosanquet, and £300 to Dr. Lumsden, a professor in the Company's college at Bengal. He was extremely jealous of such grants being made, unless the claims of the individuals were fairly placed before the court. If they admitted pensions to be conferred in this manner, without knowing the grounds on which they were granted, innumerable precedents would be formed, and there would be no end to the

practice. He should like to know why Mr. Bosanquet, late of the Bengal civil service, should have £200 a year? He also observed a pension of £50 a year to Lieut. Col. Alexander Lawrence, late of his Majesty's service. He knew not what connection the Company had with the veteran battalion, to which this gentleman had belonged; and he wished to learn why he received a pension. Again, he saw a pension granted to Mr. Medland, formerly a cadet of infantry. All these grants required some explanation; and he called the attention of the court to them, because he observed pensions to the amount of £3,800 granted, in many instances, under very questionable shapes, and he conceived that the court ought to be made acquainted with the circumstances which led to them.

The *Chairman*.—"The reason Mr. Bosanquet had a pension conferred on him is, because, although he was attached to the civil service, he volunteered in the military line, and received a gun-shot wound, which has totally incapacitated him. His is an extraordinary case, and perfectly justifies the grant. With respect to Dr. Lumsden, there are very few individuals present who are not sensible of the services he has rendered in the college at Calcutta. He has been obliged to visit Europe on account of ill-health. The pension granted does not satisfy him: he means to return to India, when the pension will cease of course. Lieut. Col. Lawrence was severely wounded in India; and, in consequence, receives the pension alluded to by the hon. proprietor. Mr. Medland was dismissed by a court martial; but there were peculiar circumstances

stances in his case which induced the executive body to make some provision for him."

Mr. *Hume*.—It would only put the Company to the expense of a little more paper, if all these circumstances were stated. It was very easy to say that Dr. Lumsden had proceeded to England in consequence of ill-health, and that Mr. Bosanquet, though a civil servant, had undertaken military duties, and was wounded in consequence. If these facts were set forth, he was convinced that not a single question would be asked about the different grants; it would, in the end, save a great deal of trouble if all these circumstances were noticed in a separate column. He wished the hon. chairman of the committee of by-laws to take this subject into consideration.

The *Chairman* said, the periodical statements of pensions granted by the Company contained a specification of the reasons on which those grants were founded, which it was deemed unnecessary to repeat in the annual returns. Those periodical statements were regularly laid before the House of Commons. There was one of them now before him, which would prove the accuracy of his observation.

The Hon. *D. Kinnaird* saw, with some surprise, that in the paper which he held in his hand reasons were assigned for a portion of the grants, while no reason whatsoever was given for others.

The *Chairman* said, that in future the reasons for the different pensions should be given in the paper which stated their amount.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said that, in his opinion, this subject was well worthy the attention of

the court, and he hoped the committee of by-laws would bestow some pains on it. He thought the court of proprietors ought to be strictly informed, as well as the House of Commons, of the grounds on which pensions were granted. It was very true that a most wholesome by-law, which owed its existence to that committee of which he had before spoken, ordained, that an account of all pensions should be laid before the court: but while that account was submitted to parliament in a printed form, it was laid before the proprietors in manuscript, therefore it was not very likely that the proprietors in general should be acquainted with the nature, and disposition, and cause of these pensions. If a list, drawn up in the manner his hon. friend had suggested, had been circulated through the court, he was sure that the greater part of those pensions would induce, not merely the proprietors of East-India stock, but all mankind who were cognizant of the circumstances, to love the East-India Company. (*Hear! hear!*) They all appeared to be granted on grounds so humane and so praiseworthy, as must lead even strangers as well as the parties immediately benefited to bless the institution of so liberal and so high-minded a body. (*Hear! hear!*) In his opinion, however all pensions granted by the Company should be presented annually to the proprietors in a printed form; they would then be on equal terms with the house of commons; which they ought to be, because the money granted was theirs, and not the property of the public at large. He was sure that such a paper would be highly honourable to the

the court of directors, and would tend to furnish them with that sort of strength to which his hon. friend (Mr. D. Kinnaird) had alluded. If the directors had no objection to the production of such a paper, he was convinced that the chairman of the committee of by-laws would turn his attention to it.

The *Chairman*.—"The account laid before the proprietors this day contains the whole statement, and can easily be printed."

The *Chairman* then stated, that a bill was in progress through parliament for the further regulation of the trade to and from places within the limits of the Company's charter (except the dominions of the Emperor of China) and the ports or places beyond the limits of the charter, belonging to any state or country in amity with his Majesty.

The *Chairman* intimated that it would be necessary to hold another general court in the course of a short time, to confirm the new by-laws, and suggested the Wednesday or Friday following; but, after a few words from the Hon. D. Kinnaird, Wednesday, the 4th of July, was fixed on.

ASIATIC PRESS.

Lieut. Col. *Stanhope*.—"Having given notice, at our last meeting, of my intention to bring forward a motion on the subject of the Asiatic press, I beg leave to state, from the lateness of the hour, and from certain circumstances which have intervened, that I wish to postpone the motion to the next general court."

Mr. *Hume* suggested to the hon. member whether it would not be better to let the subject of the press remain as it at pre-

sent was. He would perhaps recollect what he (Mr. Hume) stated at the former court, when he assured the hon. member that he laboured under an erroneous impression in supposing that any intention to overturn the regulations carried into effect by the Marquis of Hastings existed. He had now to state that they were still continued in full force; and, with every deference to the hon. member, and wishing as much as any man to preserve the liberty of the press in every country, he could not but think, as the press of India fully enjoyed the privileges which had been granted to it, that no advantage could be derived from the agitation of this question at the present moment. He had particular reasons, which he would explain to the hon. member, for wishing that the subject should not be brought forward, unless imperative circumstances rendered it necessary; besides, that court could not alter the law of the land: that could only be done by the legislature.

Lieut. col. *Stanhope* said he felt no apprehension for the security of the liberty of the press in Asia during the administration of the Marquis of Hastings; but that was not sufficient to guarantee its freedom in all future times. The slavery which it had formerly suffered might be renewed under another order of things; it was therefore necessary that such an impression should be made on the court and on the country, as would effectually prevent the recurrence of that mental despotism; he would therefore persevere in his motion notwithstanding what had fallen from the hon. proprietor.

Mr. *Lowndes* was astonished to hear the hon. proprietor state that he would persevere. The agitation of this subject would, he

he was certain, produce the worst consequences.

Lieut. col. *Stanhope* said he would take a future opportunity to prove to the hon. gentleman the fallacy of his arguments.

The court then adjourned.

Debate at the E. I. H., July 4.

EAST-INDIA TRADE BILL.

The *Chairman* stated, that he had to acquaint the court that a bill for the further regulation of the trade to and from places within the limits of the Company's charter (except the dominions of the Emperor of China,) and the ports or places beyond the limits of the charter, belonging to any state or country in amity with his Majesty, had passed the legislature.

Mr. *R. Jackson* rose, to ask a question respecting the construction of a clause in this bill, or rather in this act, since it was now sanctioned by the legislature. The earnest duties in which, during the session of Parliament, he himself had been engaged, had prevented him from that attention to this measure which it appeared to him to deserve; and he believed that a great number of proprietors were in utter ignorance of its having passed through the two Houses of Parliament. When, on a former occasion, the title of the bill was read in that court, the impression on his mind was that it would not be pressed through Parliament in the present session. It was, he conceived, one of those measures, to which the court of directors should have called the attention of the proprietors much more particularly. It was a bill of very great, nay, he would affirm, of awful import to the Company; and, according to his impression, of still great-

er import to the country at large. It was, however, much too late to argue it now, since it had become the law of the land. It would appear, from the silence which prevailed with respect to this measure, that the directors thought that a provision which excepted the dominions of the Emperor of China from an act that allowed all mankind to trade wheresoever they pleased in the East, was, according to their idea, sufficient protection for the interest of the Company, because, unless they felt almost unanimously, and very strongly, that such was the fact, the proprietors, he should rather suppose, would have been invited to some discussion on the subject. That beneficial consequences might have arisen from such a discussion he had no doubt; because experience had proved that, when bills of this nature were properly debated in the general court, the public had not suffered by the investigation, nor, in the end, had measures less wise or salutary been adopted. According to this act, not only were English subjects allowed to trade immediately between the ports of India and all the parts of Europe belonging to states in amity with this country, but the same licence was allowed to the subjects of other states, without either the one or the other touching at a British port! The next clause gave liberty to trade, not merely intermediately from India to continental Europe, but circuitously, from port to port in India in the first instance, by which the greatest possible latitude was given to this traffic. He was not now going to inquire, as a proprietor of East-India stock, whether the Company were likely to be the losers or the gainers by this measure, which undoubtedly

edly

edly came before them with a peculiar stamp and sanction, since it emanated from one of the most amiable, industrious, and highly-gifted young noblemen of the present day. He alluded to the Marquis of Lansdowne. But he might be allowed to say, that statesmen were on no subject apt to be so much mistaken, with respect to the true interest of the country, as in the mode of administering the affairs of India. He should therefore be glad to know whether the court of directors understood the enactments of this bill as he did? Not only might all the king's subjects go directly from the ports of India to continental Europe, but they might trade also from port to port in India; he wished, then, to know, for it followed as a matter of course that they must dispose of their cargoes for European merchandize, whether, if they loaded with the manufactures of the Continent, they might return to the Company's dominions, and to all parts of India, thus laden, without at all coming to the parent state? He would, for fear of being mistaken, repeat the proposition; it was this, whether or no the king's subjects might proceed from the ports of Indian to foreign Europe, load in the latter with continental manufactures, and go back to the India seas, without coming to the parent state?

The *Chairman*—With respect to nothing particular having been said by the court of directors on the subject of this act, the circumstance was easily explained. It would be recollected, that when the act establishing the new charter was passed, a reservation was made in certain clauses, by which the legislature was empowered, independently

of the charter, to give a greater latitude to the India trade, if they thought it right to do so. But he believed that, anterior to the passing of this new act, ships could go from port to port in India. A legal opinion had been taken on that point some time ago, and he thought the individuals consulted stated that ships might so proceed from port to port. But that as their learned counsel was there, and as his opinion had been taken on the subject, he must be able to speak more decisively.

Mr. R. Jackson said, his question was not whether vessels were permitted to trade from port to port in India; he asked, whether British subjects might proceed from any given port of India to any given port of Europe, take foreign produce or manufacture on board in the latter port, and then go back to India without touching at any part of the parent state?

Mr. Serjeant *Bosanquet* asked the learned gent. to re-state his question.

Mr. R. Jackson wished to put it to the hon. directors themselves, who were merchants, and must in some degree have had the superintendence of the bill itself, to answer the question. He did so, because he thought the thing must have been broadly understood amongst themselves. He knew not how it was possible that an act could have passed through the three estates of the legislature, intimately connected with the interests of the Company, and yet that the directors should be ignorant of the precise nature of the measure on which he had raised this question, namely whether, under the act of parliament, any of the king's subjects might load their ships in India, carry the produce of the East to Europe,

Europe, re-load there with foreign manufactures, and return to India without visiting the parent state?

Mr. *Bosanquet* stated, that a still stronger case could be put, and justified under the provisions of the act. In his opinion, the voyage to India might originate in the port of any state in Europe at amity with England, without taking any circuitous direction.

Mr. *R. Jackson* took it, then, for granted that he was answered in the affirmative. He was not about to reflect on the judgment of the directors, who, no doubt, had good and competent reasons for assenting to this act of parliament. He said so, because he was sure that gentlemen of their knowledge and experience would none have acted on principles which appeared to bear them out in sanctioning this measure; and never would suffer their good sense to be wrought on by the language so frequently held, in parliament and out of it, until, with him at least, it had lost its effect, namely, that the East-India Company were too generous and too liberal not to do this; that, and the other; or, in other terms, that that they were so very liberal as to give up their own chartered interests altogether, whenever they were asked to do so. It was true that they were liberal, but while they were liberal to the country, it was fitting that they should be wise to themselves; and he thought that they ought not, on account of mere complimentary language, to consent to overturn those great rules and principles on which their trade had been so long conducted. They never had resisted, and they never would resist, what would be beneficial to the country, provided that such

would be the probable result of any given measure. But the measure to which the hon. chairman had called their attention, he, for one would say, not as an individual proprietor, but as an Englishman, in the face of that court and of the country, that it did appear to him to contain nearly as dangerous a proposition as enthusiasm itself ever engendered or sanctioned; it allowed the subjects of his Majesty to proceed to and return from India to Europe, and repeat such voyages, giving the go-by completely, to the parent state. There was no doubt that adventurers would load their ships with the manufactures and produce of India, which they would carry to Europe. But that was not the only point to be considered. If the result should be, and it could not be otherwise, that the owners of those vessels caused them to be laden with the showy fabrics of France, or the strong and cheap fabrics of Germany; if they took out cargoes from countries that did not pay within £75 per cent. of the taxes payable here, must it not have a most prejudicial effect on our manufactures? It did appear to him, he must repeat, a measure extremely dangerous, and pregnant with the most evil consequences. He felt that he gave strength to these observations by stating, that the boon thus granted with respect to the East-India trader; had already produced hints from the West-India interest, of claims for what they denominated a more enlarged and liberal system of commercial policy. He, however, could not but consider it a wide departure from the theory of commerce, to allow subjects thus to nourish every country but their own. He thought that nothing could be so unwise with regard

regard to the West-Indies. Let the court consider but for a moment, and they must perceive how dangerous it would be to allow those colonies to carry their produce to the continent of Europe, and to reload here with foreign manufactures. The principle being once admitted, the legislature might go on progressively, until they found, too late, that a great portion of our commerce was taken away. The evil of such a system, as Englishmen, they had a right to deprecate and remonstrate against. He knew he was speaking rather a day too late on this topic; but as the act was laid before them, to receive, in some degree, the sanction of that court, he was perfectly correct in stating his sentiments respecting it. He thought that this unrestricted intercourse between India and the continent, this liberty to carry the products of our East-India dominions to every part of Europe, and to take back European manufactures in return, would operate on the kingdom at large, as it had, in a smaller degree, operated on the India-house. He recollected when a very different principle was maintained: that principle they would find recorded in the letters of Lord Melville to the court of directors, in which he stated, that his great anxiety was to make London the emporium, and the East-India-house the great depôt of Indian commodities. He remembered, long ago, that this had been the case, to a very great and a very wholesome degree. The Company's sales were then frequented by merchants from all parts of Europe. Being here, they visited different parts of the kingdom. They went to Manchester, to Sheffield, to Birmingham, and to all the great manufacturing

towns. They first fell in love with what they saw, and made small purchases by way of experiment, and finding the articles liked in their respective countries, they ultimately became great and settled purchasers; by this means foreigners had an opportunity of seeing and understanding the excellence of our manufactures. At present, he was authorized to say, that the change of system, the almost entire departure from the principle formerly acted on, had rendered it unnecessary for the foreign merchant to come here. Instead of the Company's sales being frequented by foreign merchants, such a visit he believed was scarcely known. The foreign merchant might still buy, and foreigners use articles of India manufacture, but it was not necessary that they should come here for them: a circumstance attributable to the extensive concessions that were made to America. The greatness and magnanimity of the Company were appealed to by Lord Melville, a year or two after he had declared that he wished to make London the emporium of Indian commerce. It appeared that he had then changed his opinion, when it became necessary to propitiate the Americans through Mr. Jay, their ambassador, who, acting with becoming spirit on behalf of his country, with which we had idly involved ourselves on account of the French revolution, demanded a share in the East-India trade, and obtained it upon terms far less guarded than, under other circumstances, would have been agreed to, and our colonial and continental custom had diminished accordingly. This was the first enlargement of that principle, which was afterwards of necessity, and perhaps judiciously extended

extended to other foreign states; but there was a great difference between allowing such states to repair to our settlements in India, for the purchase of India fabrics, sometimes with money, and allowing British subjects to give the go by to the parent state altogether, and freight their ships exclusively with the manufactures of other countries, for the supply of our own colonial and Asiatic subjects, with whom by degrees they must become staple commodities. The fabrics of France were shewy and attractive, as well as cheap; those of Germany were strong (in that country, however, fine manufactures could be procured if the buyer would go to the price), and also to be procured at a very moderate rate. He thought, therefore, that it was time to awake from this dream of magnanimity, and to abstain from thus giving away our customers to other states, at the moment when every species of manufacture was languishing under the pressure of distress. To true magnanimity between states he never would object; it was consistent with virtue, and must always command veneration. But when that principle was carried to excess, and we gave up the sober caution of ages for speculative gratitude and responsive liberality, he feared that we were parting with the substance for the shadow.

The *Chairman* said the king's ministers had been employed for some time, in procuring information relative to the trade of the Company, and of this kingdom generally. The court of directors had not been instantive to the alteration which was contemplated with respect to the India trade. They had addressed a long letter on the

subject to the board of control, which, if the proprietors pleased, might now be read. The fact was, that they had endeavoured, by the reasoning contained, in that letter, and in subsequent communications, to induce his Majesty's ministers to depart from the system which they wished to be pursued. Those efforts were, however, unavailing, ministers being pressed by the shipping interest of the country to give them a greater latitude for trading than they enjoyed at the time. It had been strongly represented to government how very hard it was, to allow American and other traders to do that which English traders were not suffered to do. The subject was, he thought, ably argued in the letter to which he had alluded; but neither that, nor the arguments made use of in other communications, some of them of a personal nature, had any effect. Ministers felt themselves obliged to do something for the shipping interest.

Mr. *Gabagan* said, he did not rise to prolong the discussion with reference to the probable effect of this law, because he had not had time to examine it; and he believed that, until this morning, not even the court of directors were acquainted with it. But he could not help saying, that there appeared to be a want of due attention to the interest of the proprietors in this instance. The 63d of the late king perhaps authorized the legislature to do what had now been done; and he knew that ministers could not violate, in favour of the Company, the duty which they owed to others; but, with all deference to the right hon. gentleman who was lately at the head of the board of control, and to the right hon. gentleman

gentleman who now filled that situation, and with all respect for the ability which was to be found in both houses of parliament, still he did conceive that questions relative to the India trade were not so well understood by the board of control, or by committees of the House of Lords, or Commons, as they were by the members of that court. And he thought, when ministers were about to carry into effect certain matters which were reserved in the 53d of George III., the court of directors ought to have contrived some mode of communicating to the proprietors what the intentions of Government were, in order that the alterations proposed in the existing law should be thoroughly weighed and considered. He knew that, on the principle "*salus populi suprema lex*," the interest of the Company must give way to the interest of the empire at large; still he should ask, had the subject been thoroughly discussed? Not indeed that ministers would take less than they at first intended, but that suggestions might have come from that court, which would have induced them to render the new regulations more perfect and less objectionable than they appeared to be. Perhaps the very doubt which had just been pointed out by his learned friend, would in that case have been obviated before the bill passed into a law. Defective as it now was, the directors would find it necessary to introduce another bill to amend it, or to bring forward a new measure altogether, in the next session of parliament. He hoped that, in future, the directors would have the complaisance to state to the proprietors any alterations that were intended to be made in the

existing law, for the purpose of having such alterations effected in the most correct manner. In the present instance no opportunity was given to the proprietors to express their sentiments on the subject.

The *Chairman*.—"If the board proprietor had happened to have been here when the court last met, he would have found that notice was given with respect to the progress of this bill through parliament. The court was informed on that occasion that a bill had been introduced into parliament, and was then pending, "for the further regulation of the trade to and from places within the limits of the Company's charter (except the dominions of the Emperor of China), and the ports or places belonging to any state or country in amity with his majesty." The court of directors were aware of the latitude government intended to take; and they conceived that government had a right, under the 53d of the king, to carry their intentions into effect, whether the Company liked it or not. On that account the bill was not more particularly noticed."

Mr. *Gahagan* said, he was alive to the intimation which the hon. chairman had given, and he observed at the time to his learned friend (Mr. Jackson), "was it not strange that they only knew that government contemplated alteration, but were not made acquainted with what it was." The proprietors ought to know distinctly what right, if any, they were robbed of, in order to give it to the community; or, on the other hand, what additional right this new measure conferred on them. He did not think it took any right from the Company; but, if it were so, no thanks

were

were due to those who ought to watch over the interests of the proprietors, and yet had neglected to bring this subject tangibly before the court.

The hon. D. Kinnaid said his opinion was decidedly opposed to the observations of the hon. proprietor who had just sat down; and he must state most explicitly, that he differed so in toto, from all the ideas of political and commercial economy laid down by the learned gent. who had spoken first on this occasion, that, if he did not feel it to be improper in that court to introduce a discussion on political principles which should guide the state at large, he should be extremely happy to meet the learned gent. on those points, and to enter into an investigation of questions so important. He was the last person amongst the proprietors to object to any incidental allusion to their rights and interests, growing out of the consideration of any measure that might be introduced to their notice; but he was utterly at a loss to understand how this bill affected those whom he was addressing, as proprietors, in any except a beneficial manner. He was not surprised that the court of directors should be rather astounded with the question put by the learned gent. He began by stating, that some important interest of the Company would be seriously affected by this measure; and having done so, he (Mr. Kinnaid) expected that some interest which was likely to be deteriorated would have been pointed out. He however, had heard of none, he knew of none. As an Englishman, he was happy that the bill had passed, and as one of the sovereigns of India, he felt himself indebted to government for en-

tering new doors to the commerce and manufactures of that country. The good sense of the legislature had at last perceived that absurdity of the exploded notion, that a benefit was conferred on India by giving a monopoly to London. The fallacy of making the manufactures of India pass under the yoke here, the impolicy of insisting that, when India produce arrived in Europe it must first come to England and pay a tax, and when foreign manufactures were to be sent out to India, that they also should pay a tax, here was now generally admitted: such a system tended greatly to debar and fetter, if not to destroy commerce. He would state this proposition broadly and generally, that the greater the facilities given for commercial intercourse between Europe and our India possessions, the more benefit would the proprietors derive from the arrangement. Suppose an extensive commercial intercourse to take place between France and the other parts of Europe and our East India possessions, was it not clear that the Company would benefit by it? None of the traders from the continent of Europe would carry out continental manufactures without bringing back the produce of India in return: this intercourse would, therefore, give great encouragement to industry, and must, of course, be beneficial to the Company's Indian subject. It was a false and narrow-minded policy that would sacrifice the trade of India, and the interests of the Company's subjects there, for the purpose of levying a tax on the productions of the East, by making London the emporium of Indian commodities. One of the advantages derived from the old system, as described

described by the learned gent. was, that foreign merchants were induced to go into various parts of the kingdom, that they became pleased with the samples of goods which were submitted to them, and that they ultimately got an insight into our manufactures. Now this latter point, so far from being an advantage, had always been complained of, and guarded against as much as possible by the manufacturer.

Mr. R. Jackson here interrupted the hon. proprietor. He had not stated that foreign merchants were allowed to get an insight into the nature of our manufactures. What he said was, that they first fell in love with our manufactures, and then became extensive purchasers of them.

The Hon. D. Kincaid said, in continuation, that foreigners, who wanted our manufactures, could very rapidly have them sent to their respective countries, without coming here for them; for commerce, if only free from restrictions, would find its way into every part of the world. He would venture to say, that they had nothing to fear from a competition with the cheaper fabrics of other countries; and even if they had, it would only stimulate our manufactures to produce goods at a still cheaper rate. That stimulus alone was sufficient to rely on, as a surety for the safeguard of our manufactures against foreign competition. In his opinion, they might firmly rely, in a contest of that kind, on the superior skill and industry of the British manufacturer. He was the more clearly convinced of that fact when he saw that articles manufactured from India produce, and sent out from Glasgow, were more

pleasing to the natives of India; and were sold at cheaper rate than their own manufactures, although they were chargeable with the expense of freighting to that country. Therefore, as an Englishman, he saw nothing to fear from the extension of commerce; and as a proprietor of East India stock, he felt very much indebted to government for the great encouragement this measure would give to Indian industry. He was completely at a loss to find out how this act could affect their interest as a commercial body. He had long held and expressed an opinion that, excepting the China trade, English subjects not proprietors of East-India stock, could carry on the trade to the East more successfully than the Company had done. He thought that, but for the collateral advantage of sending out troops and military stores, it would be much better for the Company to make no investments of a totally commercial character. If they opposed the participation of foreigners in the East India trade, from a national feeling, they certainly injured themselves as proprietors. As a proprietor of East-India stock, he saw not the least difference between an English ship going out from Liverpool to India, and a French ship proceeding thither from Bourdeaux. Besides, the chances were ten to one that the vessel sailing from Bourdeaux was fitted out by British capital. Though, as an Englishman, it would perhaps please him better, if that capital ran through a channel purely English (*hear! hear!*), still as an India proprietor, it did not at all affect him. He looked upon the present measure to be a subject of congratulation, not of censure, since it tended to give a general

ral impulse to the industry of India, and this being the case, he did not conceive that it was imperative on the directors to point the attention of the proprietors more distinctly to it. It introduced no new principle, it did not affect the proprietors, and therefore he saw no necessity for a formal and specific notice of it. Some years ago, to be sure, the doctrine of monopoly was contended for, and ardently discussed; but, thank God, that principle had been got rid of, and he hoped they would never have to meet it again. The country was now too much enlightened to believe that commercial bodies could, in the end benefit the state by a system of monopoly. No country ever did, and he was sure no country ever could, gain by monopoly. So certain was he that the new act would operate beneficially, that he was not in the least astonished that the directors did not think it necessary to notice it more particularly.

Mr. Lowndes said, as this was a question of so much importance, he would trespass on the attention of the court for a short time. They were now discussing the pith and marrow of the commerce of India, than which he could not conceive a more interesting subject. An hon. proprietor, not now in his place (Mr. Hume,) had asserted that our India investments had been a source of loss for some years, and now they were attacking the very pivot on which their Indian commerce turned; because under this new measure, they give assistance to foreign instead of guarding their own interests. The hon. gent. who had last spoken appeared to have contradicted himself. He said it was immaterial to him whether a ship cleared out from

Bordeaux or Liverpool; but he admitted immediately after, that he would rather British capital was confined to a British channel.

The Hon. D. Kincaid remarked that he said it was immaterial to him as an India proprietor and a monopolist.

Mr. Lowndes.—The hon. gent. had certainly admitted that it would be better, if English capital ran in a British rather than in a foreign channel, and so far his argument was inconsistent. This was a bill of the utmost importance. It was a bill of a gigantic nature. They all knew very well that there was a period when 300 sail of foreign shipping was employed in the India trade, and when not an English vessel was allowed to go there; and the present bill went to recognize that principle. Now, could they be said to live in a commercial country, in a country that understood the principle of commerce when they denied to Englishmen the advantage which was held out to foreigners? By measures such as this, benefits were taken out of the hands of the Company, to which their capital, their knowledge, and their experience fairly entitled them. And what was this done for? To grant a monopoly to certain wealthy people in this country; for of the 300 sail to which he had alluded, one-half were fitted out with British capital. A few overgrown merchants in this country had profited largely when the India trade was thrown open to America. They were anxious to fill their own pockets by monopoly, although they rallied against the Company. A large capital must always possess an immense advantage over a small one; and why, he asked, should the Company give up the advantage which

which belonged to it, in consequence of its great capital, its known enterprize, and its extensive experience?

Confirmation of the death of Bonaparte.

The *Chairman* stated, that when he had just before communicated the intelligence of the death of Bonaparte, he had received the information from a private source; but that the court of directors had since received an official note from Sir Hudson Lowe, confirming the fact, which should be read forthwith.

The letter was then read, as follows:

"*St. Helena, May 6, 1821.*

"Gentlemen:—I beg leave to inform you that General Bonaparte expired about ten minutes before six o'clock, on the evening of the 5th of May, after an illness which had confined him to his apartment since the 17th of March last. Capt. Crokat, the orderly officer in attendance on General Bonaparte at the time of his decease, will deliver this dispatch.—I have the honour to be, &c.—"*HUDSON LOWE.*"
"To the chairman and deputy chairman of the court of directors."

Mr. *Lowndes* said, that he congratulated the court—(*Order! order!*)

The hon. D. Kinnaird protested against the conduct of the hon. proprietor. However irregular it might appear, he could not avoid standing up and expressing the horror he felt at such exultation, such joy could only now be excited by the personal extinction of the individual, since his political death had long since taken place; and it was therefore unbecomingly indecent, and inhuman.

Mr. *Lowndes* exclaimed, while

Mr. D. Kinnaird was speaking, that he ought to be heard before he was rebuked; but we believe very few persons heard the observation on account of the noise that prevailed in the court.

The *Deputy Chairman* (J. Pattison, Esq.) rose to order. His hon. colleague had communicated the death of Bonaparte, as a matter of information and not as a matter of discussion—(*Hear, hear!*)—he hoped, therefore, the court would prevent any further observation on the subject.—(*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. *Rigby*, order having been obtained, proceeded to deliver his sentiments on the East India Trade Bill. That there was considerable importance in this act of the legislature must be admitted on all hands; but he thought it was too much, at this time of day, to enter into a discussion on the policy which opened the commerce of India to its present extent. He believed that the question which had been so long agitated, namely, as to the policy of permitting British subjects generally to trade to India, had tended to place this country in a very invidious point of view, since it was manifestly unjust to admit foreigners to participate in the benefits of a trade from which British subjects were excluded. In his view of the subject, the effect of this act would be to give the foreigner another rival in the market. Whether he considered the measure as an East-India proprietor, or as an Englishman, it appeared to him to come to nearly the same thing: for, after all that had been said of the distinction between the two characters, it would be found to be the interest of the East-India proprietor, as well as of the country at large, to extend the

the trade as much as possible. If by this enlarged system of policy the country would be benefited, then undoubtedly those who resorted to it could justify their conduct. Rather than reprehend what had been done, he was inclined, on a calm review of the subject, to bestow on it his approbation. He thought that an opposition to the measure would not only have been useless, but that it would have engendered feelings against the Company incompatible with its interest or character. With respect to the observation made by an hon. proprietor (Mr. Gahagan) relative to the notification of this measure to the court, he believed, by the 4th section of the 1st chap. of by-laws, all proceedings in parliament which the court of directors conceived likely to affect the rights and privileges of the Company, were ordered to be submitted to the proprietors.

The *Chairman* said that, with respect to the by-law, sec. iv. cap. 1. which ordains that every proceeding in parliament affecting the rights and privileges of the Company shall be submitted to the court by the directors, it was strictly complied with. There was a general court, made special, a fortnight back, and at that court it was stated that this measure was in progress through parliament. They did not think it necessary, at the time, to say any thing about the policy of the measure. They did all they could in opposition to it; but found that they had not the least chance of success.

Mr. *Howarth* said, if the directors thought that the interest of the Company were likely to be affected by this act, it would have been precisely their line of duty to have made the last court special, for the particular consi-

deration of the subject; and he regretted that they had not done so; because, from the diversity of opinion which seemed to prevail in the court, a discussion would probably have taken place, from which beneficial results would perhaps, have flowed. He trusted that in future the executive body would call the attention of the proprietors to subjects of this nature.

The *Chairman*.—"The last court was a special court."

Mr. *Howarth*.—"It was not made special for this particular purpose, as I contend it should have been."

The *Chairman*.—"The court was special, and it was stated that the measure was in progress through parliament."

Mr. *R. Jackson* was anxious to offer a very few words to the court, in the way of explanation. His former address consisted of two propositions; namely, his view of the subject as a proprietor and as an Englishman; but he expressly stated, that as the measure had become the law of the land, it was too late for the court, as a body of proprietors, to take it into consideration. His hon. friend, however, who was as adroit a debater as most persons, gave the slip entirely to his (Mr. Jackson's) second proposition, that which related to his view of the question as an Englishman, and applied himself more to that on which he had declared he did not mean to touch, viz. how far the measure affected the proprietors of East-India stock. If this had been a special court, convened for the purpose of taking this subject into consideration, he thought it would not have been difficult to shew that the measure was not beneficial to the proprietors, lofty as was the praise which his hon. friend had bestowed on it.

In

In the letter which had been addressed to the board of control by the court of directors, a fair and correct view of the case was taken. The executive body, in pointing out what was the interest of the proprietors, shewed also that it was the interest of the country at large. Perhaps it would be said that the proprietors had no right to raise their voices against any measure which involved the general interest of the country. He denied that they had ever done so. It was not the character of that court, nor of the Company, to oppose that which appeared likely to produce national benefit; but certainly they had some reason to complain, when measures were resorted to detrimental to their interest as well as to those of the public. His hon. friend had stated, that as an India proprietor, or an India sovereign, it was immaterial to him whether the vessels which traded to our eastern dominions came from France or Portugal; because, let them be fitted out from whatsoever place they might, our revenues were increased by their purchases, the industry of our subjects was encouraged, and we were enabled more firmly to uphold our Indian empire. But his hon. friend did not stop here. "Perhaps," continued he, "reasoning as an Englishman, I should prefer such trade flowing through a British channel." Now here his hon. friend met his sentiments completely. It was the beginning and the end of his (Mr. Jackson's) observations, that British capital would not, under the act in question, flow in a British channel, under the provisions of this act. He for one looked upon the proposition which it embraced as contrary to the general principles on which the commerce

of this country had been and ought to be conducted: and he hoped it would not be considered unworthy of gentlemen, at this or at the other end of the town, to take care that it did as little harm as possible. The hon. chairman had referred to a letter which had been addressed to the president of the board of control on this subject. He was glad that document had been mentioned, because it contained sentiments similar to those which he had himself offered to the court; and it was certainly a subject of self-congratulation, to find his opinion supported by such powerful authority. The court of directors, in giving their general opinion on the reasons assigned for this measure, observed: "Relief is sought in a departure from the fundamental principle which has been hitherto acted upon, viz. making Great Britain the emporium of Indian commerce; and foreign Europe is now to be the entrepôt for the produce of our Indian empire." The relief here alluded to (observed Mr. Jackson) was intended for the shipping interest. That body was complaining of want of employment, and doubtless their complaint was well founded. Every one must regret the difficult situation in which the shipping interest was placed, but he denied that it was not a good reason for departing from great general principles. It was an erroneous course of legislation to relieve one body at the expense of another: to make a law on one day in favour of the agriculturalist, at the expense of the manufacturer; and the next, to enact another in favour of the manufacturer, at the expense of a different class of the community. This was attempted to be justified on the ground of expediency;

cy; but if the legislature proceeded on this expediency (which was undefined, and an undefinable term), they would in the end destroy all those principles by which commerce was best regulated and supported. In the passage which he had just read, the directors reasoned on the departure from the fundamental principle of making not that house, nor the city of London, but Great Britain, the emporium of India commodities. No one dissented from the provisions of the last charter, by which Bristol and Liverpool became also depôts of Indian produce; but undoubtedly there was much ground for complaint, when foreign Europe was made "the entrepôt for the production of our Indian empire." The next paragraph of the letter was particularly worthy of observation. "It cannot be expected," said directors "that the ships which may be engaged between India and foreign Europe will ever touch at a British port. The fortunes embarked will be alienated from the mother country, if not finally, at least for a considerable time; and the means whereby the revenue derives some support at present will be entirely lost to the country. Thus the docks formed throughout the kingdom for the reception of shipping engaged in the India trade will become so far useless. The establishment of yards of building and repairing ships will be forsaken, and hence one material source of employment for all the classes of tradesmen connected with India shipping will be abolished." The fears which he had already expressed, as to the effects of this measure, were here clearly pointed out; and, feeling as he did on the subject, he held it right to call on the court of di-

rectors in something like the language of adjuration, and to intreat them to use their best efforts in the high situation in which they were placed, to prevent as much as possible the injury which might be apprehended from the operation of this act. If he were addressing the ears of members of Parliament, he would adjure them, as they valued the interests of their country, not to extend this principle to our other colonies, because such a proceeding must infallibly abridge the commerce of the empire, by lessening the demand for British manufactures and that, too, at a moment when every honourable and patriotic English heart must wish to see their consumption extended. His hon. friend had said, that as an India proprietor he cared not whether the vessel which traded to our India territories sailed from Bourdeaux, from London, or from Liverpool; but he afterwards admitted, that he would rather see English capital confined to an English channel. Now that very admission shewed most manifestly the danger of this extension of the principle of free-trade. The fact was, that the speculations from foreign ports would be covered by British capital (*hear! hear!*); instead of British capital being employed in British ships, and for the benefit of British merchants and British agents, they would find it supporting foreign ships, foreign merchants, foreign agents, foreign manufactures, foreign insurance, and, by and by, even foreign supra-cargoes, as well as captains and seamen. (*Hear! hear!*) It had always seemed to him that every country was bound to protect its own commerce and manufactures with a partial, if not a selfish feeling!

Liberality

Liberality of sentiment, like every other blessing, was capable of being perverted, and made the instrument of mischief. Whenever the enthusiasts of the day demanded that some established principle should be sacrificed to clamour, or transient exigency, society in general was too apt to adopt the call; and thus, while administering a partial good they, insensibly fell into a general evil. Knowing how sedulously the executive body attended to the interests of the Company (and the letter he had quoted shewed how deeply they had considered this subject, and how earnestly they had deprecated the passing of this bill into a law), he regretted exceedingly that they had not called on the proprietors, their tried, inalienable, and identified friends, for advice and assistance on this occasion. The not calling the proprietors together was he conceived, an error of no common magnitude; because he thought that, both as Englishmen and as proprietors of East-India stock, they might have proposed [modifications which would have been well received in certain quarters, as suggestions from that court had frequently been. If such a course had been followed, perhaps the fears he entertained of the effects of this act would not have extended to so great a degree as they now did.]

Mr. *Chalmers* expressed his perfect acquiescence in the principles laid down by the learned proprietor; and was of opinion that, before the next meeting of Parliament, some strong measure ought to be taken by the directors and proprietors at large against this act. He thought it unfortunate that the executive body had not, by some means or other, brought the subject

under the consideration of the court of proprietors; because, had they done so, they must have felt themselves armed with greater power to meet his Majesty's ministers. It was too late to think of that now; but they might dwell on the subject in their minds; and if the measure were found to be unwise, some mode might be devised for the purpose of procuring relief. Here the discussion terminated.

East-India House, Sept. 28.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street. —[*We are obliged, in consequence of the lateness of the month, to defer until our next Number, the detailed account of what occurred at this General Court. What follows is a mere index to the proceedings.*]

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (T. Reid, Esq.) laid before the Court a list of superannuations granted since the Proprietors last assembled.

Mr. *Rigby*, Mr. *Hume*, and Mr. *R. Jackson* suggested the propriety of having papers of so much importance printed for the use of the Proprietors.

The *Chairman* said, the By-Laws did not direct that those papers should be printed; and, at all events, whenever any Proprietor wanted information with respect to such documents, it was afforded with the utmost facility.

The *Chairman* then moved, "That this Court do approve of the resolution of the Court of Directors, of the 29th ult. for continuing to Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist, for a further term of three years,

"the salary of £200 per annum, which was granted to him, in the year 1818, for the period of three years from that time; and a further sum of £150 per annum, to enable him to provide a suitable room for lecturing on the Hindoostanee language."

Mr. *Hume* expressed his cordial approbation of the motion. He took an extended view of the services which Dr. Gilchrist had rendered to the Company, and enforced his own opinion of that gentleman's great talents by copious extracts from a variety of documents, in which Dr. Gilchrist's plan for teaching the Hindoostanee language was spoken of in terms of the highest praise. The hon. Proprietor suggested, that, as the best mode for properly remunerating Dr. Gilchrist, every Cadet should be obliged to attend his lectures for a certain period, and should pay one guinea for his instruction.

Mr. *R. Jackson* concurred in the view which his hon. Friend had taken of the subject. In a very able and eloquent speech, he pointed out the merits of Dr. Gilchrist, and called on the Court of Directors to re-consider that part of their resolution, which seemed to imply that the salary about to be conferred on Dr. Gilchrist was recommended as a matter of experiment. Such an insinuation must wound the feelings of a gentleman, the practical benefit of whose plan could not be doubted. It was no longer a matter of experiment—it was one of absolute certainty.

The *Chairman*, adverting to certain observations which had fallen from the preceding speakers, expressed a fear that the Court of Proprietors did not correctly estimate the character of the Company's institutions at

Haileybury and Addiscombe, the benefits derived from which, as connected with the study of oriental literature, he briefly pointed out.

Mr. *Rigby* expressed his satisfaction at learning that the Hindoostanee, and other oriental tongues, were not neglected at the Company's seminaries in this country.

Mr. *Lowndes* supported the motion.

The *Deputy Chairman* admitted it to be most desirable that every cadet should receive instruction in the Hindoostanee language; but he could not help thinking, that much danger would ensue from compelling raw young men to reside for two or three months in the metropolis, while attending Dr. Gilchrist's lectures. All the Company could do was to leave it to the good sense of the young men themselves; and, in that point of view, he considered the gratuitous mode of imparting education, which was at present pursued, as highly advantageous and beneficial.

An Hon. *Proprietor* declared, that, in consequence of the proficiency in the Hindoostanee language which certain collectors in the Western provinces of India had attained from Dr. Gilchrist, they had been enabled to save 50 or £100,000 to the Company.

Mr. *Edmonstone* spoke in high terms of the merits of Dr. Gilchrist.

The motion was then agreed to unanimously.

The *Chairman* then moved "That the Court do approve of a resolution agreed to by the Court of Directors on the 5th inst. granting to Mr. J. H. Pelley, of the Bombay Civil Establishment, the sum of £2,000, as a remuneration for losses

"losses sustained by him in the performance of a contract into which he had entered, for supplying the Company with hemp and ropes."

Mr. *Rigby* called the attention of the Court to the case of Mr. W. Hornblower, Messrs. Thompson and Co., and Messrs. Crashaw and Co, which he described as being similar to that which the Chairman had first introduced to the Court. Messrs. Thompson and Co. and Messrs. Crashaw and Co. had contracted to furnish the Company with a certain quantity of iron, and they employed Mr. Hornblower to enable them to fulfil their agreement. The iron was not, however, sent in at the time specified in the contract, in consequence of a sudden frost. But, notwithstanding the weather was the cause of the delay, and although no inconvenience was suffered by the Company, the Court of Directors had imposed penalties to the amount of £800 on Messrs. Thompson and Co. and Messrs. Crashaw and Co., who, of course, called on Mr. Hornblower to make good their loss. He could not conceive why, in the case now before the Court, the individual should be remunerated, while, in that which he had mentioned, the Directors refused to remit the penalties.

The *Chairman* stated that the two cases were entirely dissimilar; in that before the Court the individual had fulfilled his contract, while in that to which the Hon. Proprietor referred, the contract had been broken. It was absolutely necessary to impose penalties of this nature for the purpose of making individuals attend properly to their agreements.

After a desultory conversation, in the course of which Mr. *Hume*

and Mr. *R. Jackson* reprobated the custom of the Company entering into contracts with their own servants, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. *Rigby* gave notice that he would, at the next General Court, introduce the case of Mr. Hornblower, with a view to the remission of the penalties. The Hon. Proprietor then moved, that the memorial and petition of Mr. Hornblower, and certain other papers connected with the subject, should be laid before the Court, which motion, on a show of hands, was negatived—Case adjourned, *sine die*.

East India House, Sept. 26.

The Company's Institutions at Haileybury and Addiscombe.

The *Chairman* acquainted the Court, that certain accounts relative to the Company's Institution at Haileybury and Addiscombe were now submitted to the Proprietors, in conformity with the Resolution of the General Court of June 1809.

The *Clerk* then proceeded to read the titles of the Papers, *viz.*

An account of the Number of Persons whose Petitions for Admittance into the East-India College were agreed to, from Midsummer 1820 to Midsummer 1821.

An account of the Number of Students in the East India College, from Midsummer 1820 to Midsummer 1821, together with the Expense of their Board and Tuition.

Extracts from the open Examination of the Students of the East India College.

An account of the Expense incurred for Board, Lodging, and Education, for the Cadets of the Military Seminary, from Midsummer 1820 to Midsummer

mer 1821; together with the Salaries of the Head Masters and the several Teachers.

Mr. *Rigby*.—"What is the amount?"

The Clerk.—"£8,808."

An account shewing the Expense of Taxes and Repairs for the Military Seminary, from Midsummer 1820 to Midsummer 1821.

An account of the Number of Cadets whose Petitions have been agreed to, from Midsummer 1820 to Midsummer 1821.

Mr. *Hume* submitted, that the more regular course would be to lay before the Proprietors an Account of the number of Writers, and the expense incurred by their education, during the last year; and also, an account of the number of Cadets, and of the expense incurred by them during the same period.

The *Chairman*.—"It is so stated in the Papers submitted to the Court."

The Clerk then read:

From Midsummer 1820 to Midsummer 1821, there were 40 persons whose petitions to be nominated Students at the East India College were agreed to. During the period, no petition was rejected. Forty persons were in that time appointed writers, who had been students at the College.

Gross Expense of the College, from the 1st of August 1820 to the 31st of July 1821£18,887

Receipts in that period10,885

Net expense.....— 8,002

There were 379 Cadets appointed between the 1st of September 1820 and 30th of August 1821, 55 Cadets were appointed in the same time from the Military Seminary; making a total of 434. In the

same period two Cadets were rejected.

Gross expense of the Military Seminary, from the 1st of August 1820 to the 31st of July,

1821.....£13,679

Sum received.... 4,871

Net expense.....—8,808

GRANT TO DR. GILCHRIST.

The *Chairman*.—"I have to acquaint the Court that the Court of Directors having in the year 1818, resolved to encourage Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist in his Lectures in the Hindoostanee Language, by granting to him for the term of three years a salary of £200 per annum, and the Court having on the 29th ultimo come to a Resolution to continue that salary for the further term of three years, and to grant to Dr. Gilchrist for that period an allowance of £150 per annum, to enable him to provide a suitable Lecture-room, the said Resolution is now submitted to the Proprietors for their approbation, in conformity to the By-Law cap. 6. cap. xvii; the present Quarterly General Court being made special for that purpose."

The Resolution was then read:

At a Court of Directors held "on Wednesday the 29th of Aug. 1821, Resolved, That "the Court being satisfied of "the expediency of extending "and encouraging the Lectures "on the Hindoostanee Language, "given by Dr. John Borthwick "Gilchrist, it is advisable, that "the Resolution of the Court of "Directors of the 4th of November 1818 (granting to Dr. Gilchrist a salary of £200 per annum, for the term of three years, and directing that all "persons appointed to the Company's Medical Service should attend

"attend one course of the Lectures of Dr. Gilchrist,) be continued for the further term of three years; and that, in addition to what Dr. Gilchrist now receives, he be granted, for the same period, an allowance of £150 per annum, to enable him to provide a suitable Lecture-room."

The *Chairman*.—"I have to move the Court, that this Court approve the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 29th ultimo."

The *Deputy Chairman* (James Patison, Esq.) seconded the motion, which after a long debate was unanimously carried.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.
India Loan of 1811.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 8th July, 1821:

Resolved, That all Persons who, at the date of the public advertisements in India for the repayment of the Eight per cent. Loans, or by a transfer thereof to a Six per cent. Loan, and who, by reason of their absence from India at the time, incurred a loss of interest by the measures then adopted by the Indian Government, shall, on satisfactory proof of their having been at that time the actual Proprietors of parts of such Eight per cent. Loans, be paid interest at Eight per cent. per annum, from the period when the last interest was paid on their several obligations, to the 30th June 1811, the date to which eight per cent. is granted by the general Six per cent. Loan of the 31st December 1810, and from that period the obligations of these parties to be placed in the said Six per cent. Loan of 31st December 1810, in the order of the numbers and dates of their original obligations. The payment of interest

hereby directed to be made, either by cash in India, or by bills upon the Court, at the several rates of exchange stipulated in the obligations originally granted at the respective Presidencies.

That all persons of the description above stated, with the exception of such as shall be hereafter noticed, who may have transferred their obligations from the Eight per cent. Loan to the Six per cent. Loan, and who may be, at the time of the receipt of these orders, in possession of the new obligations, be entitled to the terms granted in our Resolution of the 19th July 1811, namely: "That the holders of any part of the late optional Loans, whose Agents shall have subscribed the same to the new Loans raised in India (under a guarantee in case the said subscriptions should be disavowed by their principals in Europe) shall be entitled to continue the same in the Loans to which they may have been transferred, subject to the following condition, viz. That whenever the said Loans shall be discharged, the holders of them shall be permitted either to receive the principal of them in India, or by a bill upon the Court of Directors, payable eighteen months after date, at the exchange of two shillings and six pence per *Sicca* Rupee."

With respect to those persons absent from India, who were subscribers to Loans raised at Bombay, and whose agents had, without authority, transferred their obligations to the Bengal Six per cent. Loan of 31st December 1810, that they be allowed a remuneration for any loss of interest which shall be proved to have been thereby incurred, on the principles stated in a preceding paragraph; and that they be

be further allowed to re-transfer the principal of their obligations, according to their original amount in Bombay currency, into a Six per cent. Loan at Bombay. The interest to be payable at the times stipulated in the Bengal Six per cent. Loan of 31st December 1810, either by cash at Bombay, or by bills upon the Court, at two shillings and sixpence the Bombay Rupee. The principal, so transferred, to be payable in cash, at Bombay only, according to the order in which the several obligations shall appear to be placed upon the Bengal register, and after the publication of the same notice and description as at Bengal.

NEW INDIA LOAN.

The following notice has appeared in the daily papers, and we republish it for the sake of general reference.

East India House, Nov. 14, 1821:

The Court of Directors of the United Company, of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies having, on the 6th and 18th July last, issued public advertisements, giving notice that measures had been adopted which might lead to the discharge of a large portion of the existing Indian Loans; and that the Court had authorized their Bengal Government to open a new Six per cent. Loan in India, to which the then present Six per cent. Obligations of 1811 would, be transferable: And whereas by advices recently received from India, the Court of Directors are informed that on the 1st May, 1821, the Governor General in Council at Fort William gave notice, that the Promissory Notes of the Bengal Government, standing on the General Register of the Registered Debt of that Presidency, bearing date the 20th June

1814, and numbered 1 to 10,000 inclusive, would be discharged at the General Treasury on Tuesday the 31st July last, on which day the interest thereon would cease; but that any of the Notes advertised for payment would, until further orders be received in transfer to the new Loan then opened:

And whereas the Court's intention of opening a new Loan in India, as set forth in their before-mentioned advertisements of the 6th and 18th July last, has thus been anticipated by the Bengal Government:

The Court of Directors do hereby give notice, that the measures in contemplation by the Court, and adverted to in their said advertisements of the 6th and 18th July last, are to be considered as entirely void and of none effect.

And whereas, in the advertisement published by the Bengal Government in the Calcutta Gazette on the 1st May last, notice was given that transfers of the Notes advertised to be paid off to the new Loan were to be received until further orders, and by the 11th clause of the Conditions of the new Loan, the accounts of the said Loan are to be closed on the 31st March 1822; and whereas Proprietors of the Promissory Notes advertised to be paid off, resident in Europe, may not be enabled to convey instructions to India for the transfer of their property into the new Loan before the said Loan shall have been closed;

The Court of Directors do hereby give notice, that they have directed their Bengal Government to permit the transfer of all Promissory Notes of the 30th of June 1811 to the Loan of the 1st May 1821, which Notes shall be tendered in India

dia on or before the 30th June 1822.

And whereas it appears, by the 4th clause of the Conditions of the said Loan of 1st May 1821, that the Proprietors of Promissory Notes transferred to that Loan, resident in Europe, might, if they required it, be paid the interest on their Notes up to the 31st December 1821, by Bills on the Court of Directors at twelve months' date, and at two shillings and six pence the Sicca Rupee;

The Court of Directors, in view to the farther accommodation of Proprietors resident in Europe, do hereby further give notice, that those creditors *bona fide* resident in Europe, who shall have transferred, or who shall transfer, in India their Bonds of the Loan of the 30th June 1811 to the Loan of the 1st May 1821, by means of their agents duly authorized, on or before the 30th June next, shall have the option of receiving their Interest for another half year, namely, from the 31st December 1821 to the 30th June 1822, by Bills on the Court of Directors, at twelve months' date, at two shillings and sixpence the Sicca Rupee: the Bills to be drawn specifically payable to the absent Proprietor or his order, and not to the order of any agent or agents whatsoever: But those absent Creditors who shall have required, or who shall require the payment of the principal of their Obligations of the 30th June 1811 in cash, will not be entitled to the extended option of remittance of Interest hereby conceded to subscribing absentees: all accruing Interest due to them to the period when they may have demanded their principal shall be paid in cash only at the Treasury in Calcutta.

§ I

The Court of Directors do further give notice, that the Notes of absent creditors who shall omit to signify their intentions at the Presidency of Fort William definitively with respect to the Promissory Notes of the 30th June 1811, on or before the 30th June 1822, will remain without interest from that period.

The Court of Directors have also resolved, that if the Bengal Government shall see no objection to the measure, creditors who have subscribed, or who may hereafter subscribe to the Loan of the 1st May 1821, may, if they think proper, employ the agency of the Accountant-General and Sub-Treasurer at the several Presidencies in India, in procuring the remittance to England of the interest on their Obligations by means of Bills of Exchange on the Court, to be purchased in the market at the current prices of the day, it being distinctly understood, that no responsibility shall attach to the East-India Company, for the act of those officers in virtue of the authority which may be thus given to them.

The conditions of the Loan of the 1st May 1821 may be seen by application at the office of the Accountant-General at this house.

(Signed) JOSEPH DART,
Secretary.

East-India House, Dec. 19, 1821.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street, for the purpose of declaring a dividend from Midsummer last to Christmas next. The Court was made *special*, for the purpose of confirming the grants made to Dr. J. B. Gilchrist,

Gilchrist, and to Mr. J. H. Pelly, which were approved of at the General Court held on the 26th Sept. last.

The Minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Deputy-Chairman* (J. Pat-tison, Esq.) stated, that their *Chairman* (T. Reid, Esq.) was absent in consequence of indisposition: a circumstance much to be lamented. He hoped, however, that his absence from his usual avocations would be of short duration, as he had heard that his health was considerably improved. In the mean time, he would proceed to officiate in his hon. colleague's place.

The *Hon. Chairman* then informed the Court, that the accounts from Bengal, necessary to the formation of a general statement of the Company's affairs with respect to India to the 1st of May 1820, and with respect to England to the 1st of May 1821, was not yet received, and in consequence the said statement was not at present prepared.

The *Hon. Chairman* next acquainted the Court, that an account of Superannuations of the Company's servants in England, under the 53d of Geo. III. cap. 155, sec. 83, was now laid before the Proprietors, agreeably to the By-law, cap. 6, sec. 19. The list contained only one name, that of Mr. Shillito, late Elder, twenty-one years' service, superannuation allowance £100 a-year.

Mr. Hume, in allusion to the non-arrival of the Bengal accounts, wished to know whether, in consequence of the late period at which, year after year, those accounts had reached this country, any endeavours had been made to enforce the regular transmission of such im-

portant documents, according to the Act of Parliament and the orders of that Court. It was strange, that during the war, when many difficulties stood in the way of our communication with India, the accounts were regularly sent home; and now, in a time of peace, when no such difficulties existed, that those documents should be delayed year after year, and apologies offered for their not being transmitted in proper time. They must perceive, that negligence and inattention gave rise to this irregularity, since the most ample provision was made for the speedy transmission of those documents. He did not now see an hon. Director (Mr. G. A. Robinson) in his place, who, when this subject was formerly noticed, intimated that the penalty affixed to neglect of this kind by the Company's By-laws, namely, dismissal from office, had been distinctly pointed out to their servants abroad. After such an intimation, he (Mr. Hume) was of opinion, that those who were guilty of neglect deserved to lose their situations.

The *Chairman* said, this subject had been noticed by the Committee of By-laws in June last; and in their report it was distinctly stated, that the Court of Directors appeared to be doing every thing in their power to remedy the evil. This the hon. Proprietor would perceive, if he referred to the report of the Committee of By-laws, of the 20th June 1821.

Mr. Hume. "That Report has been already placed in possession of the Court; but the Court had not been made acquainted with the paragraph sent out to the Local Governments by the Court of Directors."

The

The Chairman. "This subject was noticed in the Court in December last, and a dispatch was sent out immediately afterwards, commanding a speedy transmission of the necessary accounts. The Committee of By-laws, in their Report of the 20th of June following, speak thus of the conduct of the Directors, with respect to this point: "Your Committee have had the satisfaction to find, that the Hon Court of Directors did, on the 20th of February last (1821), issue orders to the Local Governments in India upon this subject, in such strong and pointed terms, as your Committee trust will, in future, preclude the recurrence of such neglectful conduct." Perhaps sufficient time had not elapsed to give those orders their full effect."

HALF-YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The Chairman. "It is appointed at this Court to consider of a dividend on the Company's capital stock for the half-year, commencing on the 5th of July last, and ending on the 5th of January next. The Court of Directors have come to a resolution on this subject; which shall be read."

The resolution of the Court of Directors of Tuesday, the 18th of December, recommending that a dividend of five and a quarter per cent. should be declared for the half-year, was read.

The Chairman moved "that the dividend on the capital stock of the Company for the half year commencing the 5th July last and ending the 5th January next, be 5½ per cent."

Mr. Elphinstone seconded the motion.

Mr. Rigby said, that recent circumstances had drawn his attention most particularly to

the affairs of that Company; to its state and constitution, and to the acts which the Legislature had lately passed respecting it; and he felt that it was imperative on the Proprietors to look with a deeper spirit of investigation, than they had for years been in the habit of doing, into all the proceedings of that Court. The present motion, which appeared so much a matter of course, was, in fact, a matter worthy of the deep and anxious observation of all those who had money vested in the funds of this Hon. Company; and when he made this assertion, he did not advance it without full consideration. The Act of Parliament, it was very true, allowed a certain dividend of £10. 10s. per annum to be distributed to the Proprietors of East-India Stock. It might be supposed that there the matter ended: but it appeared to him, that that Court (to which so few resorts were made) would scarcely be applied to, for the purpose of coming to the vote now before it, or be called on to consider what amount of dividend should be paid hereafter, if no further proceeding could take place. His opinion was, and he stated it with confidence before those who were well acquainted with the laws of this country, and with the usages of the Company (a body so intimately connected with the policy of the empire), that when the Proprietors of East-India Stock discharged the duty they were now called on to perform, they incurred an awful responsibility. If the Company made an improvident and unwise use of their money, if they launched expenses which their profits would not bear, if they departed from the the soundest principles of commercial prosperity, into

integrity and prudence, then a responsibility was entailed on each Proprietor of East-India Stock, which rendered his personal prosperity liable for the immense amount of debt for which that Company was answerable in England and in India. He must therefore say, assuming those premises, that it was the bounden duty of the Proprietors, before they came to the present vote, as a matter of course, that they should investigate the particular situation of the Company; that the necessary accounts should be laid before them; and that they should examine whether their means would allow the proposed dividend. According to the last Act of Parliament, that of 1813, their dividends, in case of the failure of the commercial revenue, were to be defrayed out of the surplus territorial revenue. Now, although it might be said that Government had no right to interfere with their commercial concerns, yet might they not tell the Company, if the commercial fund proved insufficient: "You have acted imprudently: you have made greater dividends than you should have done; you have indulged in large and improvident advances; and, therefore, we will not suffer you to come to the territorial fund on which the people of England have a lien, and over the expenditure of which, we, the Ministers of England, are bound to watch. You shall not touch any portion of the territorial fund, unless you shew us a very clear case." Therefore, he contended, that Court had a right to investigate the commercial concerns of the Company, for the last year, in order that they might know the situation in which they stood; and before he agreed to this motion, he would call for

an account of the net profits of the Company's commercial establishment for the preceding year.

After a short pause,

The *Chairman* said, "As the view of this subject which the Hon. Proprietor has taken does not seem to be entertained by any other gentleman (for no person has seconded his motion; which, if successful, would be found exceedingly inconvenient), I shall now proceed to put the original question."

Mr. *Rigby*.—"I merely throw it out as a point worthy of consideration."

Mr. *S. Dixon* could not avoid saying, that any individual asking for such important information, without notice, and on the spur of the moment, assumed a right which appeared to him to be very doubtful. If the Hon. Proprietor gave notice that he would bring the subject under consideration in a few days, the Directors would, at that time, be provided with an answer; but he doubted whether any individual could ask or demand such information without previously declaring his intention.

Mr. *Hume*.—"If the Hon. Proprietor had attended to the constitution of the Company, he would have asked the Directors whether they had not before them a regular statement of the commercial assets of the Company, previously to their recommending this dividend; and whether it was not founded on that statement? He took it for granted that they had examined all the necessary commercial documents, before they came to a decision."

The *Chairman*.—"Most certainly."

Mr. *Hume*.—"Therefore, he conceived, there was no necessity

sity for taking this subject into consideration at the present moment. Indeed, it would be productive of much inconvenience. At the same time he must say, it was the duty of any individual, who thought the commercial affairs of the Company were not properly managed, to bring the question forward by instituting a substantive motion. With respect to the amount of the proposed dividend, if they looked to the profits of the China trade alone, for several years past, they would find that those profits exceeded the rate of dividend. He would now make an observation on a statement which fell from the Hon. Proprietor, and which ought not to go forth to the Public without contradiction. The Hon. Gentleman asserted, that he or any other Proprietor of East-India Stock, was answerable with his private property for the debts of the Company. Now, if he (Mr. Hume) understood the constitution of the Company correctly, they were bound and liable merely for the sums they had subscribed, (*Hear! hear!*) To prevent alarm, it was right it should be known, that the Proprietors were not responsible for any debts beyond the amount which they had thought proper to subscribe.

Mr. Rigby begged to observe, that either he had not expressed himself with that distinctness which was necessary to put the Court in possession of his meanings, or else the Hon. Member must have misapprehended what he stated, if he fancied that he (Mr. Rigby) meant to lay it down as a broad principle, that the Members of that Court were liable to the debts of the Company; on the contrary, he certainly would not act with his usual caution and circumspection, if he became a member of a joint-

stock Company, in which his property, however small, would be liable to the debts of that Company. His proposition was simply this, that, as the Court of Proprietors was resorted to from time to time, to give their opinion with respect to the amount of the half-yearly dividend, thus far the law itself cast a certain portion of responsibility on them. What were they to do? They were to exercise a due, a sound, a vigilant discretion; and, if they were careless or negligent in the performance of their duty, then a degree of responsibility must devolve on them; the Judge would decide, that though not personally responsible, yet by negligence and carelessness they did become morally responsible. This he took to be quite clear. In the course of the observations which the Hon. Member had made, he cast the responsibility more on the Directors, because he left to their direction the apportionment of a dividend; and he would say (he meant it not offensively), that a most awful responsibility devolved on the Executive Body, if they proposed a dividend which the commercial profits of the Company would not bear out. He threw out these observations, in order to obtain this admission, "that we, the Proprietors, have an important duty to perform, and that we have a right to investigate the commercial concerns of the Company."

The *Chairman*.—"As the power is delegated by the Court of Proprietors to the Court of Directors, we now tell the Hon. Gentleman, that at our peril we recommend this dividend, having fully investigated the accounts. (*Hear! hear!*)"

Mr. R. Jackson observed, that his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume) was not singular in his idea of the legal proposition which the Hon.

Member

Member (Mr. Rigby) had laid down. He (Mr. Jackson) understood the Hon. Member to state that the Proprietors were individually responsible for the debts of the Company. Such an impression could not be too soon removed, as it was evidently calculated to lower the value of their stock. The Hon. Member had now narrowed his proposition, and argued that the Proprietors were morally and politically responsible for the judicious and vigilant investigation of the Company's affairs. For his own part, he felt that they could not give too much consideration to their affairs, or investigate them too deeply. He was extremely glad, therefore, to find that the Hon. Member now paid due attention to the laws and constitution of the Company; and that he would in future, instead of reposing under his shades in the country, as he had done for some years past devoted his mind seriously to the study of their affairs: a resolution which, with his abilities, could not be but highly advantageous to the Company. But the Hon. Member could not be in the situation of wanting all knowledge of the state of the Company's commercial affairs, since this day he had heard read the heads of those accounts on which the dividend was founded, and it was open to every Proprietor to investigate them. All the Hon. Member wanted (and he could not avoid making the accusation) was, industry to come down to that House and examine the accounts. If he found that they were faithful and satisfactory he could there dismiss his fears, and withdraw his opinion; on the contrary, if he discovered that they were otherwise, why he had a right to call on the Directions to retract their statement, and to alter their proposition? He had

made these few remarks, because the Hon. Member had, in the course of his speech called on some gentleman of the learned profession to state his opinion.

Mr. Rigby said, any opinion he had offered, or any observation he had made, was not warranted by any rumour, statement, or information, received by him, that their commercial affairs were not in a prosperous situation; on the contrary, he believed they never were more prosperous than at the present moment. He knew of nothing, he had alluded to nothing, except the Act of Parliament itself: and his object in rising was, to shew to the Directors and Proprietors that there was a certain degree of responsibility.

The motion was then agreed to unanimously.

Parliamentary Reports on Foreign Trade.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

By the Lords' Committees appointed a select Committee to inquire into the means of extending and securing the Foreign Trade of the Country, and to report to the House; and to whom were referred the Minutes of the Evidence taken before the Select Committee appointed in the last Session of Parliament for the like purpose; and also the several petitions, papers, and accounts which had been referred to that Committee, and also the several Petitions presented in the present Session of Parliament on the subject of Foreign Trade:—

“Ordered to report,—That the Committee have met, and have proceeded in the inquiry, which had been entered upon by the said Committee appointed in

the last Session of Parliament into the state of British commerce with Asia, including as well that which is carried on with the territorial possessions of the Hon. East India Company as that with the Independent States in the same part of the globe.

"In the conduct of this inquiry, the Committee have not thought it necessary to direct their attention to the commercial concerns of the East India Company, as administered by the Court of Directors, with a view to the interests, both political and financial, of that corporate body, further than was necessary to elucidate the present state and future prospects of free trade, as affected by existing regulations.

"This subject, therefore, naturally divides itself according to the various restrictions to which different descriptions of commerce in these regions are now subjected by law; that to the territorial possessions of the Company being carried on by license only from the Company; that to other parts of Southern Asia (China excepted), and to the Islands of the Indian Ocean by license from the Board of Control; that to China being entirely prohibited to all British vessels but those in the actual employment of the East India Company; and the whole trade confined to ships of a certain fixed amount of tonnage.

"The trade which is carried on by license with the territories of the East India Company is confined to the Presidencies of Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, and the port of Penang. Some inconveniences and injury to individuals are stated to have arisen, where circumstances have made it desirable to change the destination of vessels from one

of these ports to another, after their arrival in the east, in consequence of the delay attendant upon obtaining a permission to do so from the Local Government. This indeed may be obviated by obtaining licenses including the above-named ports generally, which have been some times applied for, and do not appear to have been refused. But the system of requiring licenses does not appear to be attended with any public benefit; and a fee is charged for each of them.

"A more material advantage might probably accrue to the free trader from being permitted to trade with other smaller ports on the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, where the Company have already collectors of the customs established, who might effectually counteract an illicit trade; whereby a wider field of adventure may be opened, and an additional stimulus to commercial intercourse afforded to the native inhabitants. It would however, be necessary in this case to provide by regulations, which it could not be difficult to establish, against any abuse of this extension of privilege by British vessels carrying on the coasting trade, in which, there is every reason to believe, they might successfully compete with the native ships, which have hitherto been considered as enjoying a monopoly of that trade, of which the East India Company could not reasonably be expected to deprive their subjects, as long as they are precluded from carrying on the direct trade to Europe in Indian built vessels. It must be observed, however, that the coasting trade is now open to vessels of other nations, those of the United States not being excluded from it, and instances having been stated to the Committee in which the Portuguese

guenee flag has been allowed to pass from one part to another, carrying on trade, from which British European ships are excluded.

"The Committee cannot dismiss this branch of the subject without observing, that although it is difficult, from the great fluctuation which the free trade to the peninsula of India has experienced since it has been admitted upon the terms of the renewed charter granted to the East India Company, in 1813, to estimate fairly the precise amount of its increase, it must be admitted that its progress has been such as to indicate that neither a power to purchase nor a disposition to use commodities of European manufacture are wanting in the natives of British India, whilst the minute knowledge of the wants and wishes of the inhabitants, acquired by a direct intercourse with this country, would naturally lead to a still farther augmentation of our exports. The great increased consumption cannot be sufficiently accounted for by the demand of European residents, the number of whom does not materially vary; and it appears to have been much the greatest in articles calculated for the general use of the natives. That of the cotton manufactures of this country alone is stated, since the first opening of the trade, to have been augmented from four to five fold. And the taste of the natives for such articles may not improbably have been created in some instances, and extending in others, by that very glut in the market, which doubtless, by its excess and consequent lowering of prices, frequently defeated the speculations of private merchants. The value

of the merchandize exported from Great Britain to India, which amounted in the year 1815 to £670,177, had in the year 1819 increased to £3,052,761; and although the market appears then to have been so far overstocked as to occasion a diminution of nearly one-half in the exports of the following year (1820), that diminution appears to have taken place more in the articles intended for the consumption of Europeans than of natives; and the trade is now stated to the committee by the best informed persons to be reviving.—When the amount of population and the extent of country, over which the consumption of these articles is spread, are considered, it is obvious that every facility which can, consistently with the political interests and security of the Company's dominions, be given to the private trader for the distribution of his exports by increasing the number of points at which he may have the option of touching in pursuits of a market, cannot fail to promote a more ready and extensive demand.

"If the restriction of trade to vessels of the burden of three hundred and fifty tons and upwards, in all seas and countries within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, has any tendency to check the operations of the private trader in a direct commerce with the dominions of the India-East Company, it can hardly fail to operate still more as an impediment to his exertions in seeking new channels of commerce, or extending those which already exist with other countries and islands in the same part of the globe. Here a field, in a great measure new, would be opened by the free admission to trade of vessels of a smaller burden

burden. It is stated to the Committee by persons who have been most interested in forming a correct opinion upon the subject, that in a trade with the Native Powers in the Gulf of Persia, along the Red Sea, and on the eastern coast of Africa, as well as with the island and countries to the eastward of the Company's dominions in Asia, small vessels would be employed in preference to large, from the nature of the navigation, the great value and small bulk of some of the articles, as well as the description of markets where such trade would be carried on. Some apprehension indeed has been stated to exist, that vessels of that description might be exposed to frequent depredations from pirates who infest those seas; but it does not appear that there is any difference in the rate of insurance required from large and small ships: if there is a risk, however, the private merchant might safely be left to consider how far it applies to his particular case; while the American trade in those seas, which is carried on as well in vessels below as above the burden of three hundred and fifty tons, is not stated at any time to have suffered materially from such dangers. It may be remarked, that although the native governments of India have been generally supposed to be unfavourable upon system to foreign commerce, no recent instance of such disposition has been adduced; the French, on the contrary, are stated to have been remarkably successful in some recent attempts to open a commercial intercourse with Cochin China; and the recent knowledge which has been acquired of the manners and habits of the inhabitants in some islands of the

Malay race, leads to a much more favourable opinion of their character, and aptitude for civil and commercial intercourse, than previously entertained.

"The maintenance of a free port eligibly situated amongst the Indian islands, under British protection, which the magnitude of our establishments in that quarter of the globe may enable us to support at much less expense than any other nation, may be attended with the greatest benefit to commerce and civilization.—The importance of such a station, and the quick perception of its advantages formed by the native traders, in that part of the globe, may be estimated, by the rapid rise of the port of Singapore, during the year that it has been in the possession of the British Government, and opened for the purpose of general trade. The population, which had before scarcely amounted to two hundred souls, in three months increased to not less than three thousand, and now exceeds ten thousand in the whole; while one hundred and seventy three sail of vessels of different descriptions arrived and sailed in the course of the first two months.

"The commerce with China is carried on by the East India Company, in whom the sole and exclusive right of trading with the ports of that empire, as well as the sole and exclusive right of trading and trafficking in tea to and from all the islands and ports between the Cape of Good Hope and Straits of Magellan, is now vested by law. The value and extent of this trade has naturally attracted the attention of the private merchant, and although it could not be contemplated that the East India

India Company would willingly relinquish so important a privilege, an earnest desire has been expressed, that the British free-trader might be permitted, even previous to the expiration of the charter, to embark in those branches of the trade which the Company neither carries on itself, nor appears to be immediately interested in, and in which the only competition to be encountered by the British merchant would be that of the foreign trader.

"Of this description may be considered the trade in tea and other articles between Canton and Foreign Europe; the tea trade within the limits of the Company's charter exclusive of the ports of the Chinese empire; and the trade between Canton and the western shores of North and South America.

"The hopes entertained by merchants and others, who have the best means of information, of benefit to commerce from such an extension of its freedom, as well as the apprehension felt by persons of great experience, in the direction of the affairs, and in the service of the East India Company, of the risk with which such an extension may be attended to their political and commercial interests, will be found fully stated in the evidence and documents contained in the appendix.

"On the one hand it is confidently stated, that the low rate of British freight, and other advantages possessed by the British merchantmen, would enable the British free traders to enter into an immediate and successful competition with those of other countries, and more particularly of the United States, by whom these branches of commerce have been carried on for some years past with

every appearance of progressive increase and prosperity; that thus a portion of Europe might be supplied with tea by the British trader; that the export of furs from America, which now takes place even from the British territories in American vessels, would be carried on by British shipping; and that at all events, that portion of the Eastern trade which is carried on by the export of British manufacturers in American vessels would fall into the hands of the British merchants, with greater opportunities of extending it, afforded by a more direct intercourse; and on the other hand, it is stated to afford reasonable ground for alarm, that the seamen who would be admitted under such circumstances to the port of Canton, might probably be of a character so different from that of the seamen employed on board the vessels of the United States, and be subject to a discipline so inferior to that which prevails on board of the larger description of vessels employed in the service of the East India Company, that disputes might take place and excesses be occasioned which might produce fatal consequences, by awakening the jealousy or exciting the anger of the Chinese Government.

"It is also apprehended that the admission of new competitors into the market might lead to some deterioration in quality or enhancement in the prices of teas, which are now regulated by arrangements made previously to their coming into the market between the servants of the Company and the Hong merchants, who enjoy a monopoly of the sale of that article.

"To what extent such hopes or such apprehensions might be realized, in the progress of a trade

trade which has never yet been permitted to exist, it is difficult perhaps to form an accurate judgment. The most natural, and indeed the only means of forming one, must be derived from circumstances and progress of the foreign independent trade, and more especially that of the vessels of the United States with the port of Canton. That trade, although carried on in vessels of nearly the same description that would probably be employed by the British merchants, has continued to flourish without being productive of injurious consequences, either to trade in general or that of the East India Company in particular. It is stated that it would not have done so, had it not been for the protection and other advantages derived from the establishment of the Company's factory at Canton; but no satisfactory reason has been assigned, why the British free-trader should not derive the same benefit from its countenance and protection, to which he certainly would not be less entitled. It must also be observed, that the circumstance which has principally been relied upon as constituting the difference between the character of the American and British seaman, namely, the former having a share in the profits of the voyage, applies only to that portion (not a large one) of their trade with Canton which is employed in the export of furs from North America, and might be expected to apply in the same degree, as far as respects that portion of trade, to British vessels, if permitted to engage in it. It is admitted also, that all danger arising from disputes is greatly diminished, if not entirely removed, by the abolition of the custom which permitted seamen to go at particular periods in large bodies, and un-

der no controul to enjoy liberty days on shore at Canton.

"In the course of the last few years, the imports of the United States into China (comparing an average of the years 1804-5, 1805-6, 1806-7, with an average of 1816-17, 1817-18, 1818-19, being the last years of which the Committee have received an account, appear nearly to have doubled. It is alleged, that the principal part of these imports consists of metals and other articles, which the merchants in the United States have a greater facility in procuring than those of other countries; there can be no doubt, however, that articles of British manufacture are directly exported to China from this country by Americans, and it appears, from an account procured at the Custom-house, that the declared value of those articles exported to countries within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, in foreign vessels, and presumed to be chiefly to Canton, was in the last year to the amount of 178,358; and it affords some indication of an increasing taste for British manufactures in China, that an opinion prevails that they are now introduced into the northern parts of that empire, subject to all the delay and inconvenience of transports by land through Russia, and the caravan trade, of which Kaiacta and its immediate neighbourhood in the great depôt, and which appears recently to have experienced a considerable increase.

"What portion of the teas and other articles exported from China in vessels of the United States is destined for America, and what for European consumption, it is difficult precisely to determine. Although doubts have been expressed, whether the demand arising from the latter constitutes

constitutes a permanent or a considerable portion of their trade, it may fairly be assumed that a contrary opinion prevails in America, as it is stated, in the Report upon American currency laid before the House of Representatives in 1819, 'that the annual exports in American vessels from the United States and all other ports to China and the East Indies can hardly be estimated at more than twelve millions of dollars, and it cannot be doubted that the sales of East India articles in Europe exceed that amount. The value of merchandise from China and India consumed annually in the United States is probably equal to five million dollars; and if this be so the consumption of East India articles by the United States is paid for by the mere profit of the trade.'

"On the whole, the Committee are inclined to the opinion, that regulations might be established at Canton, either by placing the free trade of Canton under the superintendence of a Consul, or investing the principal servants of the Company with some authority over the seamen engaged in the free trade, by which any apprehension of inconvenience might be removed; and, without interfering with the monopoly of the British market enjoyed by the East India Company, the British merchant might be safely admitted to a participation in a trade which has proved safe, lucrative, and capable of great improvements in the hands of the foreign trader.

"In the event of those obstacles, however, being considered insurmountable, the maintenance of the establishment at Singapore, to which vessels frequently come down from China in five days, or of any other free port as advantageously situated,

might, considering the readiness of the Chinese to engage actively by every means, direct and indirect, in trade, prove highly advantageous to the interests of British commerce, if permitted to engage in the tea trade within the limits of the East India Company's charter, exclusive of the ports of the Chinese empire.

"The Committee cannot conceal from themselves, that, in the present state of the law, no material benefit or facility to free trade in this quarter of the globe can be obtained, without infringing in a greater or less degree upon the privileges vested in the East India Company, until the year 1834, when their present charter expires, and that their consent may be required to any measures which may be submitted for that purpose to the consideration of Parliament. At the same time considering that no propositions here suggested are intended directly or indirectly to affect the monopoly enjoyed by the Company of the home market, to which the greatest importance is justly attached, but that their object is confined to procuring for the British free-trader an access to markets entirely new, or the means of fair competition with the foreign merchant in those which already exist, the Committee feel themselves justified in relying upon the liberality of the Court of Directors, upon the concern they have frequently evinced in the national prosperity, and the preference they may be expected to give to British over foreign commerce, for a disposition to meet, as far as may be consistent with their own essential interests the wishes of their fellow subjects, if sanctioned by the wisdom and authority of Parliament.

"At all events, there are some views

views of this subject to which the attention of Parliament may be immediately directed, and the whole cannot fail to deserve its consideration previous to the renewal of the East India Company's charter.

"The Committee have been informed, by the members of his Majesty's Government, who are members of the Committee, that a bill was prepared to be submitted to Parliament in the course of the last session, for extending the private trade between India and Foreign Europe; and that the introduction of such a bill has only been postponed in consequence of the inquiries depending in Parliament connected with Asiatic commerce."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Select Committee appointed to consider of the Means of maintaining and improving the Foreign Trade of the country, and to report their opinion and observations thereupon from time to time to the House; have, pursuant to the order of the House, considered the matters to them referred; and have agreed to the following Report:

"From the period of their submitting to the House their last Report, the attention of your Committee has been directed to the commerce of the United Kingdom with India and China, and the trade between those countries and other parts of the world. The advanced state of the public business, and additional evidence yet to be received, before they can consider themselves as having completed their investigation into that branch of their inquiry, affords them no expectation of being able to produce a Report, embracing a general view of the subject, in sufficient time to ad-

mit of any measure being founded upon it, and receiving the approbation of Parliament previously to the close of the session.

"It has, however, occurred to your Committee, in the course of their inquiry, that there are some branches of the trade, in reference to which further facilities may be afforded, with great advantage to the interests of British commerce and navigation; and that such facilities cannot be delayed to a future year, without the risk of losing much of the beneficial results which, at the present time, may be expected from them. This impression is founded rather upon general principles, and circumstances of general notoriety, than upon any particular evidence adduced before your Committee; however the tendency of that evidence may have been further to establish the expediency of the measure about to be proposed.

"In adverting to the peculiar system of laws by which the trade of the East Indies is regulated, the House cannot but observe, that the subjects of foreign nations, whether European or American, are in possession of privileges far more extensive than those which are enjoyed by his Majesty's subjects generally, and greater, as to many branches of circuitous and foreign trade, than have been accorded to the East India Company itself. To relieve the commerce and shipping of this country from a situation of such comparative disadvantage (for the continuance of which your Committee can discover no sufficient reason) they feel the the expediency of some measure, the principle of which may be, to allow British subjects, as well private-traders as the East India Company, to carry on every sort of traffic

traffic between India and foreign countries (with the exception of the trade in tea, and that with the United Kingdom and the British colonies, with which they do not propose any interference) which foreigners are now capable of carrying on; and have therefore come to the following resolution, which they submit to the House.

“Resolved, That it is expedient to permit his Majesty's subjects to carry on trade and traffic, directly and circuitously between any ports within the limits of the East India Company's charter (except the dominions of the Emperor of China) and any port or ports beyond the limits of the said charter, belonging to any state or countries in amity with his Majesty.”

“May 18, 1821.”

(Report of the Session ending
July 11, 1821.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEB. 6.—*Committee on Foreign Trade.*—Mr. Wallace moved “that a Committee be appointed to investigate the means of improving our foreign trade, and to report their observations thereon to this House.” The motion was agreed to and the following members were appointed, amongst others, to act on the Committee:—Mr. Wallace, Mr. Baring, Lord Althorpe, Mr. Lamb, Mr. F. Lewis, Mr. Gladstones, Lord Nugent, Sir John Newport, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Wilmot, Sir H. Parnell, Sir M. W. Ridley, Mr. Ellis, Mr. T. Courtenay, Sir J. Astell, and Mr. A. Robarts.

9.—*Board of Control.*—Mr. Hume rose, pursuant to his no-

tice, to move for a copy of the late patents of appointment of the late and present Presidents of the Board of Control, and of the warrant annexing a salary to the office. He stated that he had felt it his duty to make the present motion, with a view, as he before had stated, to ascertain whether the Rt. Hon. Gent. the present President of the Board of Control, had strictly conformed to the statute of Queen Anne, regulating the acceptance of certain offices by members of that House. He was aware that under certain circumstances, which it would be for the returns to explain to the satisfaction of the House, the Rt. Hon. Gent. might perhaps be exempt from the penalties attendant on a breach of the letter of the law; but he was satisfied that the spirit of the law was violated in the most direct way, by the Rt. Hon. Gent.'s continuing to hold his seat notwithstanding his acceptance of a situation like the present, which was at least one of great influence and patronage. Much would depend on the date of the appointment in the latter case, as to the liability or non-liability of that Rt. Hon. Gent. to those penalties. and without the date of the warrant in case of the late President, it would be impossible to ascertain the point in question. The present accession of the Rt. Hon. Gent. to office, unaccompanied by any cession of his seat, appeared to him one of those numerous attacks which had but too frequently been made lately on what was called the Constitution of the country. The gentlemen on the treasury bench when any notice was taken of transactions of this nature, were sure to declaim in reply against innovation, and encroachment

encroachment upon established and vested rights. He was satisfied, for his part, that no less than four persons had just voted on the last division which the Act of Queen Anne had in its contemplation to exclude from that House, or at least to provide a very constitutional check on their suffrages within those walls: they were, the President of the Board of Control, the two salaried Commissioners, and the Secretary to the Board. Each day, he thought, furnished instances in which inroads were thus made upon the spirit of the Constitution. The bill of Mr. Fox, for regulating the affairs of the Board of Control and India, was set aside by Mr. Pitt's bill, which gentleman promised that he would procure the East-India Company a Board which should cost them nothing. For a while this was acted upon, and no warrants for salaries were issued until the year 1793. The 43d of Geo. III. provided for securing the Board of Control to consist of at least three Privy Councillors, besides others, and for empowering his Majesty to issue warrants annexing salary to these offices. On this occasion, as on all other similar occasions of annexing salary to offices held by members of Parliament, they were still bound by the Act of Queen Anne to vacate their seats. Since the year 1793, every President of the Board of Control had vacated his seat as ineligible. If the Rt. Hon. Gent. did not directly receive emolument, he did indirectly, by means of the extensive patronage of that office. By the statement extracted from a late publication, it appeared the patronage yearly amounted to appointments of many thousand pounds value. Dur-

ing the last year the Directors had given to the President of the Board of Control the following appointments: 26 cadetships, and the nomination of two writers and four assistant-surgeons. A writership, it was well known, was equivalent to the value of a seat in Parliament, as was proved in the case of the charge some years ago brought against the Noble Lord at the head of the foreign department, when it appeared the Noble Lord had given a writership on condition of receiving in lieu of it a nomination to a seat in that House. The patronage of the Board in office given to them to dispose of, amounted to a charge on the India Company of not less than £800,000. He was happy to find that this expenditure would be dispensed with in future. This nominal Board had rarely even met as a Board, and he trusted that, as it was now about to be executed without salary by the Rt. Hon. Gent., that it would be acted upon as a precedent, and that at no future time the Right Hon. Gentleman would suffer himself to be persuaded to take any salary as he had already pledged himself not to do.

Mr. Bathurst said, he had not pledged himself any such thing.

Mr. Hume said, he was sorry he should be so far mistaken in the Rt. Hon. Gent's meaning. He then moved for copies of the patents of appointment of the late and the present Presidents of the Board of Control, together with any warrants annexing salary in either instance to the office.

Mr. Bathurst said, he certainly did not mean to offer any opposition to the motion of the Hon. Member; although he should have considered it fairer

In the Hon. Member first to have obtained the information he sought for, or at least proposed to seek, before he had entered so much at length into the history of the abuses which he very unwarrantably assumed, did exist. This office was one which might or might not have a salary attached to it. The Act of Queen Anne would undoubtedly attach a penalty to a person in his situation, who should have accepted of the office with a salary annexed to it, by a warrant from the Crown to that effect, without such a grantee proceeding to vacate his seat in Parliament. But, as the facts of the case stood at present, it was worse than idle to talk of the Act of Queen Anne. Whenever the return he had moved for respecting his (Mr. B.'s) appointment was before the House the Hon. Gent. would see that he was not in a situation to be affected by the statute alluded to. An objection had been made on the spirit of this Act; but this was built on the assumption that patronage, as connected with this office, was positively emolument. This construction of the Act he would deny; indeed, no ingenuity could twist the terms of the Act to embrace such a case. There was a certain proportion of patronage undoubtedly connected with the office, but then it never would have been in the contemplation of the Act, much less included in the letter of it. (*Hear!*) He had not had an opportunity to speak of the patronage connected with it, for in fact he had none. As to the two commissioners, to whom allusion had been made as having sinecure places in the Board, he could assure the House, from his own experience already, he had an opportunity of refuting the as-

sertion, having himself seen very voluminous reports in writing, made up for his own use by these very gentlemen, which must have required both great attention and labour. (*Hear!*) The Hon. Gent. had no doubt mistaken what he had said on a former night, when he had said that, holding already a place of emolument in Government, he did not feel any necessity to make any application for a salary as connected with the office of President of the Board of Control. The case of Sir James Pulteney was by no means similar: for there, when that very wealthy man would fain have dispensed with the salary annexed to the Secretaryship of War, it was found that a salary was so connected with the acceptance of that office, that he was obliged to vacate his seat. He was not likely voluntarily to place himself in a situation which would involve him in such heavy penalties. He, however suggested, there was necessity to move for the patent in the case of his predecessor: it would only multiply trouble, and could throw no information on the subject.

Mr. Creevey was not disposed to protract unnecessarily the discussion, but he would like to know, as there were two acts necessary on the part of the Crown to put the grantees in the full possession of the office, as an emolumentary office, whether the Crown had executed them both in every case; for if they were sometimes not both executed, and yet the grantees received the salary, then it would appear that the place was a place of emolument by custom, and, therefore, that he was liable to vacate his seat: in which case, a person expressing his intention not to receive the salary

salary, would not exempt him from the Act of Queen Anne. The East-India Company he knew, from his own experience, assigned a certain share of patronage to the holder of this situation, which was of still more importance than the salary itself, and therefore he should have concluded, with his Hon. Friend, that the seat should have been vacated in consequence of the Rt. Hon. Gent's acceptance of a place so far, emolumentary, and within the spirit of the Act of Anne.

Mr. W. Smith supported the arguments of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume), and thought the attention of the House should be directed to inquire what was the increased interest derived by the Crown, from the filling up so important a place of patronage and high official dignity, by conferring it, even without salary, on any member within their walls. At the very best, it was natural to expect that an additional vote would be obtained by the Ministers in that House, were the person so invested even so independent in his sentiments before that occurrence.

Mr. Bathurst explained.

Mr. M. Fitzgerald trusted the House would not let the acceptance of a place of this nature, without a consequent vacating of the seat by the acceptor, pass that House without a very satisfactory answer and explanation being given to the House, for the reasons upon which such conduct was attempted to be justified. All the predecessors of the Rt. Hon. Gent. had uniformly, in his situation, vacated their seats. The precedent was generally against the present practice. But the present possessor disavowed any intention

to take the salary. Still he felt alarm.

Mr. Bathurst said, he had not avowed any such intention; he had only said no salary had been annexed.

Mr. M. Fitzgerald.—He was then the more alarmed (*a laugh*); because it might so happen that, after the Session of Parliament was over, the Rt. Hon. Gent. might ask for, and obtain, a salary to season the office, although he had been all along acting under the influence which it was the object of the Act of Anne to defeat, namely, the influence of the Crown: Who was there who would not exchange the salary most willingly for the patronage? He had very little trouble in obtaining a seat in Parliament, owing to the attachment of a body of a most independent men who returned him to Parliament; yet, independent as they were, he could easily foresee that it would still more smooth his way to a seat, had he the power to appoint twenty-six cadets, two writers, and four assistants, in the East-India Company's service. The patronage was most extensive; in fact, most would recollect that when a certain distinguished Scotch nobleman was at the head of Indian affairs, the young Scotch aspirants to fortune beset every avenue to place, and filled every post in India (*loud laughing*). But good chance for his own countrymen, sometime after (*laughing*) the Government of India fell on an Irishman of high character and worth, and then the Irish in their turn filled many posts of profit in India. He trusted that Fortune would prove equitable in the distribution of her favours, and grant old England, in her turn, a share in the patronage and appointments of India, as a provision

provision for young Englishmen. Not that he was disposed to quarrel with Fortune for her present caprice; but he thought it would be only fair, that when she next changed, she should not again turn her fair face to the northward. (*Laughing.*)

Mr. *B. Bathurst* said, there was no patronage attached to the office; the law had provided against it. Any patronage that arose from the situation was merely incidental.

Mr. *Fitzgerald* explained.

Lord *Althorpe* said, as he understood the Act of Queen Anne, the object of it was to give the constituents of any member who had accepted a place, an opportunity of determining whether they would accept of him again as their representative. He thought the precedent in this case a dangerous one.

Mr. *Courtenay* said, there was not a single word in the Act of Parliament respecting the salary of President, any more than the other members of the Board. No commission was issued without a warrant assigning the salary, and it was always on the assignment of the salary that a new writ was issued, not before. Whatever patronage might belong incidentally to the office, it was not patronage under the Crown, and therefore did not come under the Act of Queen Anne.

Mr. *Denman* said, the patronage of the place, of whatever nature, might be very valuable as matter of profit. It was well known that writerships were bartered for seats in that House. He wished to know what was to be done with the salary in the mean time, whether it was to be received by the Rt. Hon. Gent. (Mr. Canning), who was now absent?—(*Cries of No!*

from the ministerial benches.)—What then was to become of it? Would it be saved to the public? He was induced to put the question from reports that were in circulation.

Mr. *B. Bathurst* said, it would be saved to the East-India Company.

Mr. *Denman* said, he heard of a case, of which the Hon. Member opposite (Mr. Courtenay) might have also heard something, for it was much talked of in the profession. The case was of a person who received the arrears of office, which accrued after he had vacated his seat.

Lord *Binning* said, he should not have troubled the House were it not for the insinuations thrown out by the Hon. and Learned Gent. opposite (Mr. Denman), as if it was possible that his Rt. Hon. Friend (Mr. Canning) had retired from office and gone to the Continent, with the paltry view of still receiving the salary of a situation he did not fill. Why should the Hon. and Learned Gent. throw out such an insinuation as this? Were the characters of public men of such little value, that they were to be tampered with in so light and groundless a way? Was this fair, or manly, or honourable? As the friend of the Rt. Hon. Gent. alluded to, with whose high and disinterested character he had the best opportunities of being acquainted, he could not sit in his place and hear such insinuations thrown out without contradicting and reprobating them.

Mr. *Denman* said, he put the question merely to ascertain how the salary was to be disposed of; he did not mean to throw any imputation on the character of the Rt. Hon. Gent. (Mr. Canning). A report, such as that to which he alluded, was in circulation

Yation. It surely could not have been offensive to ascertain whether there was any ground for it. If the Noble Lord (Binning) thought he had done his friend any great service by such a defence, he did not envy him his feelings.

Mr. S. Bourne said, he did not envy the Hon. and Learned Gent. (Mr. Denman) his feelings if he was thus capable of insinuating, or suspecting for a moment, that his Rt. Hon. Friend (Mr. Canning) could receive, secretly and corruptly, the salary of an office he did not fill. This imputation the Hon. and Learned Gent. threw out, and then said he meant to insinuate nothing; that he merely alluded to a report. Would the Hon. and Learned Gent. tell who dared to insinuate this? He never recollected another instance of such an imputation cast upon the character of an Hon. Gent. in that House, from any motives, either of private hostility or political malignity. If ever there was a man above so base an action, above acting from paltry motives of lucre, it was his Rt. Hon. Friend (Mr. Canning), and he would be the last man living to throw out such an insinuation on the character of a political antagonist.

Mr. Denman said, he insinuated nothing: he merely put a question. He did not use the words base and corrupt. The report to which he alluded was in circulation. He had seen it in the newspapers. He felt no political hostility to the Rt. Hon. Gent. (Mr. Canning,) and he should be the last man in the world to insinuate any thing injurious to his character. What he understood was, that the Rt. Hon. Gent. retired from office for a time, and that his friend (Mr. B. Bathurst) in the interval

was to discharge the duties of it without salary. Under such circumstances, surely it was competent to any Hon. Gent. present, to ask what was to be done with the salary. The friends of the Rt. Hon. Gent. (Mr. Canning) should feel rather obliged to him for affording this opportunity of removing a wrong impression. He could not but express his surprise at the extreme soreness displayed, upon an occasion that seemed to warrant it so little.

Mr. Astell said, he could see nothing in what had fallen from the Hon. and Learned Gent. (Mr. Denman) to justify the warmth shewn on the opposite side of the House. With respect to the Rt. Hon. Gent. alluded to (Mr. Canning), he retired from office carrying with him the universal thanks of the Company. No man ever left a public situation accompanied with more sincere wishes for his health and happiness, or afforded more general satisfaction to all who had occasion to transact business with him. As a Director he had opportunities of knowing this, and he felt no reluctance in thus publicly avowing it. With respect to the salary, it would not be charged to the Company, as it was not accepted by the Rt. Hon. Gent. opposite (Mr. Bathurst).

Mr. Courtenay disclaimed any knowledge of the transaction alluded to by the Hon. and Learned Gent. (Mr. Denman).

Mr. Denman said, he alluded to nothing in which the Hon. Gent. was personally concerned.

Col. Davies wished to know how the salary was to be disposed of.

Mr. B. Bathurst said he could not answer the question. It would

would be a saving to the Company; but how they would dispose of it, whether for purposes connected with the Board or not he was not prepared to say; it would rest with the Company.

Col. *Davies* wished to have a more direct answer.

Mr. *B. Bathurst* said, the Board of Control would have no claim on the Company for the £5,000, or any part of it.

The motion, with some slight verbal alterations, was then agreed to.

India.—Liberty of the Press.—Mr. *Lambton* would have earlier asked the question which he was now going to propose to the Rt. Hon. Gent. (the President of the Board of Control), but thinking that he might not, in consequence of the short time which had elapsed since his appointment, be enabled to give a sufficient answer, he delayed. He wished to ask the Rt. Hon. Gent. whether there was any truth in the report that the censorship of the press, which had been taken away by Lord Hastings, was restored, or about to be restored by the orders of Government?

Mr. *B. Bathurst* could assure the House that no such orders had been sent out by Government, and that the regulation of Lord Hastings was in full force.

14.—*India Regulations.*—Mr. *Mason*, from the East-India House, presented papers, containing an account of the regulations of the Governments in India.

19.—*India Budget.*—Mr. *Hume* wished to learn from the Rt. Hon. Gent. opposite, whether it was his intention to submit to the consideration of the House any budget of India.

Mr. *C. Bathurst* said that he had been too short a time in of-

fice to be able to give the Hon. Member an immediate answer.

20.—*New South Wales Act.*—Mr. *Goulburn* brought in a bill for continuing the New South Wales Act, which went through a Committee, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

22.—*East India Prize Money.*—Lord *Binning* obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the appropriation of unclaimed prize money, claimed under the East-India Company by soldiers or sailors.

New South Wales Bill.—Mr. *Robinson* brought in a bill to renew an Act passed in the 50th year of his late Majesty, to empower the Governor of New South Wales to levy a duty upon Spirits.—The Bill was read a first time.

23.—*India Papers.*—Mr. *Mason* by order of the House, presented several papers from the India House.—Read, and ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

New South Wales Bill.—Mr. *Goulburn* moved the second reading of the bill.

Sir *John Newport* said, that much inconvenience had arisen, in consequence of advancing money from the Treasury on the New South Wales duties. Such advances were sometimes made to meet bills yet undrawn, or that had not at least yet reached this country, and before the balances on hand were accounted for. He need only allude to the case of Mr. *Miller*, to shew what evils might arise from this.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, care had been taken that nothing should occur again. No money was in future to be issued from the Treasury, until such time as the bills had arrived, and the balances in hand had been accounted for.

The

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

27.—Colonial Expenditure.—**Mr. Hume**, pursuant to notice, moved for returns of the total expenditure in the colonial establishments of Ceylon, the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, and the islands of Tobago and Barbice, in the West-Indies; together with a variety of returns relative to the half-pay and retired services, in elucidation of the army estimates.—Ordered.

Accounts were also ordered, on the motion of **Mr. Bennet**, of the annual expenditure of New South Wales, from 1818 to 1821.

East-India Dock Accounts.—A person from the East-India Dock Company presented the annual accounts of the income and expenditure of that Company.

East India Prize Money.—**Mr. Courtenay** brought in a bill for the appropriation of the prize money of the East India Company's officers and soldiers, unclaimed and in the hands of certain prize agents, which was read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Friday.

MARCH 1.—Troops in Foreign Service.—**Mr. Bennet** moved for a return of the number of troops employed at Ceylon, Demerara, Van Dieman's Land, &c. up to the latest period when such could be obtained.

2.—East India Prize Money.—The bill was read a second time, to be committed on Wednesday.

5.—New South Wales Bill.—On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the order of the day for receiving the report was read.

Mr. Bregden brought up the report, and the bill was ordered

to be read a third time to-morrow, and to be engrossed.

6.—New South Wales Bill.—On the motion that the bill should be read a third time,

Mr. Bennet said, that he wished to know whether the duty on oil was to continue at its present high rate, or would be placed on the footing of that duty in the other colonies.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that no doubt could be entertained of the propriety of rendering the duty equal in all the colonies.

The bill was then read the third time and passed.

9.—Foreign Trade Report.—**Mr. Wallace** brought up the report of the Committee on foreign trade, which was ordered to be printed. The Right Hon. Gent. intimated his intention of bringing some measure very shortly before the House on this important subject.

17.—East India Prize Money.—The Committee on the bill was postponed to Tuesday.

28.—Debts.—**Mr. Hume** gave notice, that he would to-morrow move for certain papers relative to the amount of debts due by Government to the East India Company.

29.—Debts due by Government to the East India Company.—**Mr. Hume** assured the House that he would not detain it long. By the papers now on the table, it appeared, that on the 1st of May, 1820, the Government owed the East India Company 2,000,000*l.* and his great complaint was, that an account of the monies expended was not furnished as the expense took place. In the year 1815 the debt had amounted to £1,300,000; in 1816 it had amounted to £1,000,000; and in the following year, without any account whatever being presented

presented, a million was advanced to assist the East-India House. During the last year the debt had amounted to two millions four hundred thousand, and he had little doubt, from the papers on the table, that the debt would now be found to amount to upwards of two millions and a half. One part of the debt had been incurred on account of Africa, and, as he thought that that would never be discharged, it would perhaps be better to strike it at once out of the account. He should move "that there be laid before the House an account of the debt due from Government to the East-India Company on the 1st of May, 1820, for stores, &c., distinguishing the old and new accounts, and stating in what years and for what purposes the debt had been incurred."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* assured the House that he had as little objection to this motion as he had to the last. It was, however, right to observe, that the accounts included an old debt of £960,000; so that, when that sum was deducted, and credit given to the claims of the Paymaster-general, but a small balance would remain.—The motion was then agreed to.

Colonial Expenditure.—Mr. Bennet moved that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying him to direct that there be laid before the House copies of the correspondence between Lord Bathurst and the colonies, with respect to their defraying their own military expenditure.—Agreed to.

St. Helena—Buonaparte.—Mr. Hume said, he hoped the motion with which he intended to conclude would not be objected to. Long as Buonaparte had been confined in St. Helena,

there had yet been no account of the expense attending his detention. On the policy of sending him there, or the policy of keeping him there, he did not now mean to speak; but this he thought, the expenses attending it should be inquired into. Perhaps the House would be surprised to learn the expenditure of the last year amounted to such a sum as £415,000, and to a similar amount annually.

The staff was....£24,000

The military establishment, including pay and commissariat.....193,674

Contingent expenses.....57,000

Vessels to provision the island....4 or 5,000

The navy.....160,000

Making altogether the sum he had stated of £415,000. Besides this, he heard that an agreement was entered into by this Government with the East India Company, to pay them on an average of two years for the losses they might sustain in consequence of Buonaparte being imprisoned there. If there were any secret understanding with France upon the subject, it should be known. The Hon. Member, after a few further remarks, concluded by moving for copies of the correspondence on this subject between the Government and the East India Company; and also for all papers showing the expenses attending Buonaparte's custody since his detention at St. Helena.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, it would be some time before the examination of the papers could enable him to lay the papers moved for before the House. He was aware the expense was very considerable, but he did not think its amount equal to that stated by the hon. member

member. When the papers were ready, they should be presented to the House.

APRIL 2.—Petition of Mr. Campbell.—Lord Glenorchy presented a petition from a Mr. Campbell, praying for relief for losses sustained by him in the Burman empire, India, in the service of the British Government; which, after a few words from Sir G. Clarke, who said the petitioner had failed to make out his claims, was ordered to be printed.

9.—Suttees in India.—Mr. F. Burton gave notice that he should shortly call the attention of the House to the practice which still prevailed in British India of widows burning themselves on the funeral piles of their husbands.

30.—Supply.—The House went into a committee. The following resolution was then proposed:—"That a sum of £23,230. 3s 2d be granted for the recruiting service of the East-India Company in Great Britain and Ireland."

Mr. Hume opposed the resolution. He understood there was an engagement between the East-India Company and the Government, by which the former was bound to pay all these expenses. Still he saw no reason why they should be voted in this manner: it would be better if they were met immediately by the Company itself.

Lord Palmerston said, these troops were situated in England and Ireland: it was therefore, necessary that the expenses should be voted by Government, there was no other legal mode of making provision for them.

After a few words from Mr. Hume and Lord Palmerston,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the money could not be legally disbursed unless

it was regularly voted in a Committee of Supply.

The resolution was agreed to.

MAY 4.—East India Papers.

—Mr. Mason, from the Directors of the East India Company, presented certain resolutions agreed to relating to warrants, pensions, &c.

7.—Sugar Duties.—Mr. Baring presented a petition from the merchants of London trading to the East Indies, signed by all the principal houses in this trade. The petition had originated in consequence of an apprehension excited by a bill now brought in by the Right Hon. Gent., the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for imposing certain increased duties on sugar coming from the East Indies. The petition being read, the Hon. Member contended, that, as very little sugar came from the East Indies, the interests of the West India merchants scarcely required the House should, in this case interpose to protect them. In fact, their interests were not likely to be affected, by the trifling import of clayed sugars from the East Indies. The provisions of this bill would be vexatious to the East India merchants. The amount of the duties on such sugars would be so very trifling as to present no temptation to the Right Hon. Gent.; especially as a purchaser of sugar could not tell on the quay what description of sugar it was, and what amount of duty it was liable to, until it had been examined by the Custom-house officers.

After a few words from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the petition was read and ordered to be printed; as was also another, of the same import and tendency from the merchants of Liverpool, presented by General Gascoyne.

Lord

Lord Stanley moved for returns of the quantity of sugar imported from the East and West Indies, from the year 1813 to 1820, distinguishing the quantity of each year.—Ordered.

11.—*East India Prize-money.*—The bill went through a Committee, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday next.

East India Private Trade.—The Committee on the bill was postponed to Monday next.

JUNE 1.—*East India Private Trade and Prize-Money Bills.*—The Committee and third reading of the bills were postponed to Tuesday next.

4.—*Petition.*—Mr. Blackburn presented a petition from the inhabitants of Manchester, praying against any alteration in the duties on East-India sugars.—Read and ordered to be printed.

6.—*East India Papers.*—Mr. Mason, from the East India House, presented certain papers relative to the affairs of the Company.—Ordered to lie on the table.

13.—*East India Sugar Bill.*—The bill went through the Committee, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

East India Trade Bill.—The report was brought up, and ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday next.

20.—*Immolation of Widows in India.*—Mr. Buxton rose, pursuant to notice, to move for certain papers and documents, containing an account of widows immolated in India. Before he commenced his statement, he wished to remove an erroneous opinion that some persons had entertained, who conceived it was his intention to reproach the Government in India, or the Court of Directors at home. Nothing was further from his intention, because, on inspecting the papers, he had every reason

to be satisfied that no ground for such reproach existed. He was anxious that this question should be properly understood, and that the doubt of extending the system of toleration in India should be removed. He should briefly state to the House a few facts that had come to his knowledge, which he conceived would be a sufficient justification for his calling the attention of the House to the subject. In the course of the last four years no fewer than 2,366 females had ascended the funeral piles of their husbands, in Fort William alone; to these must be added a considerable number (for they were numerous) who were secretly sacrificed, and therefore unknown to the officers of police. He was not prepared to say how many were thus sacrificed in the other provinces; the fact he had stated was undoubted, and sufficient to justify him in his present motion. It was important for the House and the country to know, that many of these females were, at the time of their immolation, in a state of insensibility, of pregnancy, sometimes of intoxication, and many of them were mere children. There had been endeavours made to suppress those sacrifices. The disciples of Mahomet, the French and the Dutch in their settlements, the Rajahs of several of the territories, and even the Peishwa of the Mahrattas, had been successful in preventing its continuance. He did not say this with a view of casting odium upon our own Government, because he was certain, when the proper time arrived, that they would be ready to perform their duty. He had also to remark, that many of these severities took place in violation of their own laws, and in direct contradiction to their religion, which forbids that females

males under a certain age should be immolated; yet there were many instances of females of 12 and 14 years of age, and one instance of a child eight years old being sacrificed in this manner. Their laws required that the sacrifice should be voluntary, that no drugs nor force should be used. He had lately conversed with a gentleman, the Rev. Mr. Thompson, who told him that when he was in a vessel near Calcutta, he observed a numerous assemblage of persons on the shore; approaching nearer, he saw that one of these sacrifices was about to take place. The female fainted several times; at length, recovering a little strength, she approached: her spirits again forsook her; when the persons who were near her laid her on the funeral pile, and bound her down. As the preparations were not quite complete, she recovered, and endeavoured to extricate herself; upon which the firebrand was placed in the hand of her eldest son, and she was speedily consumed with the body of her husband. In some parts, from a scarcity of fuel, the unhappy victim was exposed to the horrors of a lingering death. Whatever doubt there might be of the policy of the interference of the Government, these wretched beings ought not to be permitted to exceed what was allowed by their own laws and prejudices. All these evils sprung from one source—that of the ignorance of the natives; the only cure was to be found in affording them instruction. This should animate the Government to extend to them the advantages of education. The Hon. Gent. having expressed the serious satisfaction he felt, in bearing testimony to the exertions of the Governor General in India, and the man-

ner in which those exertions had been hailed by the natives, concluded with moving for “all papers and documents relating to the sacrifices of females on the funeral piles of their husbands in India.”

Mr. B. Bathurst said he had no intention to oppose the motion, although he thought the question would be better discussed when the House was in possession of the informations comprized in the papers moved for, than from partial extracts, however fairly the Hon. Gent. had made his statements. He was sorry to say, that the number of these sacrifices had been nearly doubled since the year 1818, and that, too, at a time when the Government had been using their utmost exertions to prevent it. This had been, in some degree, occasioned by an epidemic disease that occasioned the number of deaths; and, consequently, it had augmented the number of sacrifices. There was a doubt whether the interference of Government had not increased the evil. When the Hon. Gent. had talked of our following the example of our predecessors, did he mean that the Governor-general was to rule with a rod of iron? Did he think it possible that he could prevent this custom by force? The Hon. Gent. had spoken of the conduct of European Powers: our own Government had endeavoured to prevent it at Calcutta: the consequence was, that the people took the victims out of the walls of the city, and sacrificed them. Indeed, the fact alluded to by the Hon. Gent. of the spectacle witnessed by a reverend gentleman near Calcutta, was conclusive upon this point. He believed that, if the Government in India interfered so far as to become a party, it would

§ M

would be exceedingly injurious, and increase the evil. He hoped the Hon. Gent. would preserve the same moderation with which he had commenced; if he should be convinced, that, where the Government had interfered, it had only been the means of increasing the number of victims.

Mr. *Wilberforce* wished to say a few words on this subject, which he had considered with the most painful anxiety. It was gratifying to his feelings to bear testimony to the exertions that had been made by the British Government in India to prevent the continuance of these sacrifices. He also was exceedingly happy that his Hon. Friend had called the attention of the House to the subject. He then alluded to a case in which compulsion had been used, by tying the poor wretched woman to a log, to prevent the victim from escaping from the place of immolation. He trusted that the progress of information and civilization would effect gradually the overthrow of superstition and idolatry in that vast empire, which was now making such rapid strides in acquiring the useful improvements of life, and the more enlightened ideas of morality and government, under the tutelage of that extraordinarily powerful little island, the greatness of whose mind and the splendour of whose heroic achievements had inspired not only Europe with the utmost respect for her decision in all political questions, but had been the means of building up an empire of unprecedented magnitude and magnificence in Asia; to whose creation the high opinion entertained of our national faith and national character no less contributed than our military skill and the valour of our troops.

Mr. *Hume* said, that when he resided at Benares, where was situated the college of the Brahmins, the Government of India had even then adopted regulations which he had reason to believe had nearly extirpated the custom of sacrificing native widows on their deceased husbands' funeral piles. Governor Duncan's regulations had ordained that the party about to burn herself should be questioned apart from her friends, and without being subject to any control, as to her determination whether it was voluntary or not. He thought the sacrifice was often prompted by the cupidity of the Brahmins, who sought by this means to secure to themselves the reversion of the property which would, except for the sacrifice of the wife, have been vested in herself. He could not see how the Right Hon. Gentlemen, who were anxious about the success of a bill calculated to repress cruelty towards asses and mules, should be reluctant to lend their aid in the cause of humanity in a case like the present, where every man of feeling could possibly have but one opinion as to the expediency of the abolition of this inhuman custom.

Mr. *Wilberforce* having explained,

Lord *Binning* denied that his Right Hon. friend had said this was not a subject which demanded investigation; but he had merely stated that it was a subject, the discussion of which it might not be very discreet in the House to entertain. That the practice had continued ever since Governor Duncan's time could not be doubted, in parts of that territory subject to the Company's authority. He felt, as every man, he was convinced must feel in that house, as to the shocking

shocking cruelty of the practice; yet he was far from being convinced it was the duty of the British Government to interfere peremptorily, in a case in which they were certain to meet and clash with strong prejudices and national peculiarities and customs, the violation of which might produce consequences, as to the security and tranquillity of that immense empire, which could not be contemplated by any, even the most stoical in that house, with indifference.

Mr. Canning, whatever shades of difference there might be on other bearings of the question, was happy to find there were two points upon which most of those who had spoken on the subject before them were agreed. First, that this abominable and cruel practice ought to be abolished as soon as possible; and next, that it was not politic this abolition should be effected by any arbitrary interference of the Executive Government in India. In his mind, it would be extremely improper, that the House should throw on the India Government the pernicious consequences which would necessarily arise out of any hostile discussion in that House of the rights of the Indian population. Any attempt at imperious dictation on the part of the British Parliament, on the delicate subject of national and immemorial usage, although founded on prejudices the most absurd and cruel, could not fail to alarm the people of India. His reason for feeling a disinclination to the motion, when the proposition had been made to him last year to sanction a motion for similar papers to those now moved for, arose from an apprehension that, though it were possible to prove satisfactorily, in case of such a motion being made, that the Go-

vernor General of India had pursued the object recommended with sufficient anxiety, though with the temperateness and caution which such a subject demanded, the question had not at that time sufficiently interested our Indian empire, so as to become a subject which attracted discussion there. His Hon. Friend, who never was deaf to any humane consideration, had been naturally, and as a matter of course, captivated by the subject. He had viewed, with an abhorrence natural to a mind like his, the possibility of those sacrifices being in some cases attended with compulsion; but would he say, that in all similar cases that fact alone would be sufficient to induce a country, circumstanced as this was with respect to India, to interfere peremptorily with the religious prejudices and national feelings of the inhabitants? He would put the case of a practice but too prevalent in all catholic countries: he meant that of immuring for life within the walls of a nunnery, those females who, from their tender age, could be scarcely supposed capable of having a free will of their own. The law in this case, however, required that these parties should, on taking the vows, make a protestation that they took them voluntarily and without compulsion. Now he would ask, in such cases, would this country be justified, were she by conquest possessed of that country, and entitled to interfere in the regulation of its affairs, in sending on all such occasions an officer to the grate of the convent, to interrogate the intended victim about to be thus sacrificed, as to the uncontrolled exercise of her free will in the disposal of herself, and authorising such officer, on any the slightest appearance

appearance of reluctance on the part of such a party, summarily to interfere, and tear the victim from the sacrifice? The Indian people were fully as ardent and as delicate in their feelings as the people of Europe, and would be as indignant as the votaries of the catholic church would be in the case mentioned, were the Government of the country to interfere with the intended object of the sacrifice; when, as was naturally to be anticipated in such cases, the nervous system of the victim was often so far affected in the last moment of trial, by the painful excitation of the time, as to shake the previously steady purpose and resolution of the mind. He would ask whether it would be consistent, in a country so circumstanced as we were, to risk the possibility of breaking down the cement by which the empire that country had acquired in the East was bound to Great Britain? This country at present exhibited a singularly splendid example to the world of the superiority of the line of policy pursued with respect to her colonial possession; whereby it had retained the affection and attachment of the people it had subjugated. An Hon. Member had stated the possibility of our affecting a complete change in the religious observances or national customs of the Indian people, arguing from the success in this respect which attended the progress of the Mahomedan arms; whom in fact, as conquerors, we had succeeded in that country. In the progress of our empire in that country, and that of the Mahomedans whom we succeeded, there were characteristic points decided by the different spirit, in the nature of our invasion of that country and that of the Mahomedans.

They came as conquerors and possessed themselves of the soil of India, and overthrowing the very religion of the country, with its most ancient institutions, by the sword. The British had never seized the soil of that country, nor in the least interfered with its religious institutions. England stood alone amongst nations, an exception to the conduct of the ancients, an example to the modern world; influencing and governing a population of one hundred millions of inhabitants in perfect possession of their former manners, customs, language and religions; and what was most singular of all was, that though we were the undisputed rulers of the country and its resources, there was not a single foot of land which we could call our own. (*Hear! hear!*) He trusted that so splendidly successful a system of policy would never be departed from, nor be suffered to be affected by circumstances so questionable as those under which our sympathy was now attempted to be excited. If we would pursue a system of policy, great, beneficent and wise, we ought studiously to abstain from reformation or improvement introduced by force or accompanied by compulsion. It had been said that the gradual diffusion of knowledge in that country would be productive of a revolution in sentiment, and even in custom and habits. No doubt much was to be expected from the effects of a slow and steady progression in useful knowledge; but it was equally necessary the House should be apprized of a fact fully as important; that there was no instance yet recorded of a superstition, however degraded, being subdued by having recourse

course to force. Whatever force had been applied, the result was the reverse of success anticipated, and from being bigots they were elevated to the rank of martyrs. In the parallel attempted to be drawn between the progress of the Mahomedan conquest and that of this country, there was an obvious difference as to the religion of the victors; that of the Mahomedans was a religion of force, ours a religion of persuasion; theirs propagated by arms, ours by reasoning and conviction. The Hindoo believed that in their present life they were only the revived agents of a state of existence gone by, and that in proportion to their good conduct in a previous life, they were favoured in the elements of which they were recomposed in their present state of existence. However novel or even irrational such an idea might appear to us, it had its moral influence on the actions of these believers in the transmigration of a vital actuating principle. He would ask the Hon. Member, would it be expedient in the House to interfere in shaking principles, however erroneous in themselves, which like the present supported the feeble structure of morals, in a country so destitute of instruction, unless we were confident of our success in providing them with better principles of action? This abstinence from attempting any violent change in their customs or religion was part of the price which we paid for the allegiance and affection borne to their government by nations, which had nothing in common with their rulers. The allegiance and affection of such a

people was not to be tampered with on light grounds; and he trusted this country was too wise, too good, too brave and above all too forbearing, to attempt, by resorting to forcible measures, to introduce even a salutary change amongst these people, or weaken the durable though delicate bonds which connected them in one common fate with the destinies of the British empire. (*Loud cheers!*)

Colonel Money was happy to have it in his power to assure the House, from personal observation and knowledge of the country, that the eyes of the people of that country were gradually opening to the abominable nature of the superstitious which disgraced the popular religion of that country. The Governor General Marquis Wellesley had put an end to the abominable practice of putting their children to death on the Island of Sorrow, as it was called, and had conferred thereby a blessing on the natives, even by their own confession at the present day; he should therefore imagine that, arguing from analogy, he could not see how this country could be injured in the affections of the Indian people, if the prevailing custom of burning Indian widows were put down by the interposition of the Government of India.

Mr. W. Smith supported the motion.

Mr. Burton in reply observed, that the Governor General of India had already interfered with respect to the disgraceful practice of putting to death the Rajahpote children, which had been abolished, as far as could be done, by creating

ing the crime a felony. The practice of Coor also had been put down ; and though nothing was so sacred as the life of a Brahmin in that country, they had in many cases lately paid by the forfeit of their lives the penalty of crimes which formerly had been committed with impunity. Indeed, so far had our Governor gone of late in resisting the strongest prejudices of the Indians, that the officer of the district had seized the sacred person of the supreme God of Jagernaut, an impiety of the most offensive nature, and held his godship in pawn until an arrear of tribute was paid. (*A laugh!*) After such liberties had been taken with their opinions, and the objects of their idolatry, he could see no reason why we should hesitate at introducing so salutary a reform in the customs of the Indian empire.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Buxton hoped the papers he had moved for would be laid before the House as soon as they could be expeditiously printed.

Mr. B. Bathurst assured him they should.

22.—*East India Warehouses' Act.*—The House went into a Committee on the East India Warehouses' Acts ; several resolutions were agreed to, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

23.—The House went into a Committee on the East India Warehousing Act, when the resolutions proposed were agreed to. The report was received.

25.—The East India Warehousing Act Amendment Bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow, and to be printed.

27. *East India Private Trade.*—The bill went through a Com-

mittee. The report was ordered to morrow.

28.—*East India Trade.*—The report was brought up and the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

29.—*Burning of Widows in India.*—Mr. F. Buxton moved that the papers relative to the burning of widows in India should be printed.

Mr. W. Wynn said, as they were very voluminous it would perhaps be better to refer them to a Committee to select such papers as might be most important for publication.

To this Mr. Buxton assented.

After a few observations from Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. Bennet, Mr. H. Clive, &c., a Committee was appointed to select such papers as might be considered desirable to be printed.

East India Trade.—The bill was read a third time and passed.

JULY 10.—*Report on Foreign Trade.*—Mr. Wallace brought up the report of the Committee on Foreign Trade, which was ordered to lie on the table. The Hon. Member then moved that it should be printed. It was the result of the labours of the Committee which had been appointed by the House to investigate that important subject, and it went to recommend the opening of the trade to India and the Indian Archipelago to British merchants and traders, a circumstance which would be productive of great general utility, and which would be thoroughly consistent with the safety of the interests and welfare of the East India Company, but which could not take effect without its concurrence. The faith of Parliament was pledged to the continuance of the regulations of their charter, and without their full assent he was satisfied

satisfied that Parliament would not act on such a delicate subject. He was convinced that that Company would not have any objection to allow the introduction of a system which was thus sanctioned by the reports of the Committees on foreign trade appointed by both Houses of the Legislature; and he trusted that actuated by the spirit of liberality which was so general, they would not offer any opposition to the measure. — He was far from being desirous of their not attending to their own especial interests, but he trusted they would look also to the general benefit of the merchants of the kingdom, and thereby give their support to the welfare of the community at large. Without their full concurrence nothing would be done; but he was satisfied that nothing was demanded of them, but what was thoroughly consistent with justice and with their interests; and which could not fail to be of great utility to the kingdom.

Mr. *Money* maintained, that the East India Company had been productive of the greatest benefit to this kingdom. Instead of ships which traded to that part of the globe being obliged, as formerly, to spend years in making our cargoes, there were now establishments at various maritime places on that large continent, at which traders found a ready market for their goods and easily obtained profitable cargoes. To the exertions of the East India Company, those establishments owed their existence. The East India Company, he therefore contended, merited no reproach from any member of the House. He felt confident that, whatever resolutions would be adopted by them when the subject of the opening

of that trade to British ships would be laid before them, they would not lose sight of the permanent and general interests of the British community.

Mr. *Wallace* explained. He disclaimed any intention of offering any reproach to the East India Company; and he appealed to the House if he had done so.

Mr. *Hume* denied that the monopoly practised by the East India Company was productive of the least benefit to the British nation. Had it not existed, he was persuaded that that large portion of trade which was now carried on in American and foreign ships would belong to British ships. He was however convinced, that the East India Company were willing to afford every means in their power to promote the general benefit of British trade.

Mr. *J. Smith*, in a few words expressed his satisfaction at the arrangement proposed by the Rt. Hon. Member, which he had no doubt would be hailed by the British merchants as a measure of great public utility.—The report was then ordered to be printed.

Report on the State of Hindoo Widows—Sir *F. Onmanney* brought up the reports of the Committee appointed to investigate the state of the Hindoo widows.—Ordered to be printed

East India Papers.—Mr. *Mason*, from the East India House, laid on the table the resolutions of the Court of Directors, and other papers relative to the pensions and allowances granted by the Company under the 53d Geo. III.

HOUSE OF LORDS:

JAN. 31.—*Foreign Trade*.—Viscount *Grantville* presented a petition

petition from the persons now engaged and employed in the Staffordshire potteries, praying the removal of all restrictions on Foreign Trade, consistently with the good of the country.

FEB. 6.—East India Accounts.—Mr. Mason, from the Directors of the East-India Company, presented at the bar, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, the Annual Account of the Superannuated Officers belonging to the East-India Company for the last year; and also the Regulations of the Court of Directors with respect to gratuitous pensions and places in reversion; whereupon the titles of the papers were read at the table of the House.

12.—Carnatic.—Mr. Parkhouse, from the Directors of the East-India Company, presented at the bar the Seventeenth Report of the commissioners for the Carnatic; which report was ordered to be printed.

14.—India Regulations.—Mr. Mason, from the Directors of the East-India Company, presented at the bar a Copy of the Regulations passed by the different Governments of India during the year 1818.

21.—Foreign Trade Committee.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, pursuant to notice, moved for the appointment, or rather the revival, of a Committee of their Lordships; to ascertain the best practicable means for encouraging and extending the foreign trade of the Country.

The following are the names of the Committee appointed: the Earl of Harrowby (Lord President), the Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Winchelsea, Earl Graham, the Earl of Darlington, Earl Bathurst, Earl Grosvenor, Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Do-

noughmore, the Earl of Rosslyn, the Earl of Harewood, Earl Minto, the Earl of Roseberry, Viscount Gordon, Viscount Granville, Lord Clifton, Lord King, Lord Auckland, Lord Calthorpe, Earl Amherst, Lord Fitzgibbon (Earl of Clare), Lord Ellenborough, the Earl of Lauderdale, and Lord Stewart, of Garlies.

The Earl of *Liverpool* moved for the production of certain accounts to be referred to the Committee.—Ordered.

22.—Foreign Trade.—Their Lordships' Committee on Foreign Trade assembled at one o'clock this day, the Marquis of Lansdowne in the chair, assisted by the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Auckland, Earl Bathurst, Lord Ellenborough, the Earl of Darnley, Lord Calthorpe, the Earl of Galloway, &c.

The regular days of meeting are fixed for Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Charles Grant, Esq., of Russell-square, has been directed to attend the Committee on Monday next.

23.—India Regulations.—Mr. Mason, from the East India Company, delivered at the bar an account of the regulations made by the Governments of India, during the year 1819.

26.—Foreign Trade.—Mr. Cox, one of the Masters in Chancery, laid upon the table the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foreign Trade, which had been requested on the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, who now moved that it should be printed for the use of this House.

27.—East India Dock Accounts.—Mr. Farran, from the East India Dock Company, delivered at their Lordships' bar an account

count of the receipts and disbursements for 1820.

MARCH 2.—East India Papers.—Mr. Mason, from the Directors of the East-India Company, delivered at the bar an account of the trade carried on between India and China, in reference to inquiry now before the Committee on Foreign Trade.

5.—India Board.—Mr. Plowden, from the India Board, delivered in an account of the American trade with India, and also of the trade between India and China.

Foreign Trade.—A messenger was sent to the Commons House requesting the attendance of J. Gladstone, Esq., M.P., to give evidence before the Lords' Committee on Foreign Trade.

It was ordered, on the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, that all petitions on foreign trade presented last Session, and which might hereafter come before the House, should be referred to the Committee now sitting on Foreign Trade.

8.—New South Wales Bill.—The New South Wales Duties Bill was brought up and read a first time.

12.—Foreign Trade.—There was a sitting of the Committee, which adjourned to Wednesday at twelve.

New South Wales Bill.—The Bill was read a second time and committed.

13.—Foreign Trade.—The Marquis of Lansdowne moved that Viscount Beauchamp be added to the Lords' Committee on Foreign Trade, which was agreed to.

East India Papers.—Mr. Mason, from the East India Company, delivered at the bar copies of the resolutions of the Directors for granting of salaries, pensions or gratuities.

New South Wales Bill.—Their Lordships went into a Committee, which was reported without any amendment.

14.—Foreign Trade.—Their was a full attendance of the Committee, which continued its sitting from about one o'clock till after four.

New South Wales Bill.—The bill was read a third time and passed.

16.—Foreign Trade.—The members of the Committee sat from one till half-past three.

Mr. Brogden and others informed their Lordships that the Commons had given leave to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Drummond to attend the Foreign Trade Committee of this House.

23.—Custom House Accounts.—Mr. Irving, from the Custom House, delivered an account of goods imported into Great Britain from the East-Indies and China, down to the 5th January last.

11.—Foreign Trade Report.—The Marquis of Lansdowne rose for the purpose of presenting to their Lordships the report of the revived Committee on Foreign Trade. It was itself voluminous, and accompanied with an appendix of documents, and therefore he could only just intimate the chief objects to which the attention of the Select Committee had been directed, with a view to some definitive course. The subject of this report, then, related to Asiatic trade, particularly as carried on under the license of the East India Company, and likewise of the Board of Control, as approximating to that traffic which might be carried on by private British merchants in the same manner as between the United States of America and Canton. It enumerated and pointed out particularly

particularly the advantages to be derived from affording such increased facilities to trade, stating how far those facilities might with safety be granted; and, on the other hand, the objections which were urged against conceding them. At the time, however, that the Committee had felt it proper to state the precise grounds on which facilities might be granted, it was contemplated to be entirely with the consent of the East India Company, so as not only not to affect the permanent and essential interests of that body, but, above all, not to interfere with that important point consisting in the monopoly of the home market. He therefore would indulge the hope that, in all communications on this subject, between the East India Company and Government, that liberality would prevail, which was likely to prove most advantageous to the interests of the country at large. It was, however, his duty to add, that some correspondence had taken place between the Board of Control and others, which was yet wanting; but as that correspondence was supplement to the report, and would be ready in a day or two, he deemed it better not to delay its presentation when their Lordships were upon the eve of the holidays. He had only to move at present that the report be laid upon the table, and also that it be printed.—Ordered.

MAY 4.—*East India Papers.*—Viscount Sidmouth laid upon the table a series of papers in relation to the existing trade between the East-Indies and China.

23.—*East-India Accounts.*—Mr. Mason, from the India House, delivered the annual account of the receipts, charges, and payments of the East-India Company, up to the 1st of the present month.

JUNE 6.—*East-India Accounts.*—Mr. Mason, from the East-India House, delivered an account of the revenues and charges of the different Governments of India; and also a copy of the resolution of the Court of Directors for granting of salaries, gratuities, or pensions.

14.—*East-India Unclaimed Prize Money.*—The bill was brought up from the Commons.

18.—*The East-India Unclaimed Prize Money Distribution Bill* passed through a Committee, and was reported without an amendment to the House.

21.—*East-India Trade Regulation Bill.*—The bill was brought up, and read a first time.

23.—*The Royal Assent* was given to the East-India Seamen and Soldiers' Unclaimed Prize Money Bill.

East-India Trade.—The Regulation Bill was read a second time.

25.—*East-India Trade.*—Upon the motion of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the bill passed through a Committee.

26.—*East-India Trade.*—The bill was read a third time and passed.

JULY 2.—*The Royal Assent* was given to the East-India Trade Regulation Bill.

5.—*East India Papers.*—Mr. Mason, from the East-India Company, delivered the monthly account of all salaries, pensions, and gratuities which had been granted by them.

CHAPTER V.

Miscellaneous Tracts.

A Journey from Bhaugulpoor through the Raj Muhl Hills in the months of December and January 1820-1. By Lieut. Colonel William Francklin.

[COMMUNICATED BY THE AUTHOR.]

My presence being required at the Eastern Invalid Thannas this season, I resolved to proceed thither by way of the Raj Muhl Hills. In two marches we reached Colgong, and on the 8th Dec. 1820, moved to Budloo Gunj in a S. E. direction, through a country abounding in beautiful scenery, having the chain of Southern Hills in our front—Distance from Bhaugulpoor to Budloo Gunj 27 miles.

From the Hills of Badair (which is on the heights above Colgong) we procured some good specimens of granite and sandstone.

Halted the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Dec. to transact the business of the Thannas of Peealapor, &c. &c. &c.

Dec. 13th. Being aware that our route through hills could only be accomplished with a small set of tents, we this day sent off our hill equipage to Dighee, consisting of two *Routtes*, two *Shouldaries* for servants, and one *Bechava*, carried on an elephant and 12 bullocks; these with 20 Bearers, 10 Ban-

gywallas, and 20 Dhangurs, besides our domestic servants, formed a party of about 100 persons in all.

Dec. 14th. Moved a little before sun rise—road through beautiful cultivation—the range of Hills in front affording delightful and romantic scenery. At 8 A. M. reached the village of Dighee, estimated distance 6 miles, course nearly East, the Terriagully pass about 7 miles hence.

15th Dec. Moved a little before sun rise, road through a thick jungle: the Belliah range of Hills appearing in front. Pass some cultivation of rice and other grain. Cross the Jhamreah Nulla, with little water in it. Pass—the village of Taundah, large and populous.—Pass the village of Mewarah, on the left. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 A. M. reached and encamped at the village of Moordeaha.

16th Dec. Moved at sun rise—road through rice fields—crossed the Choudah Nulla, and shortly after the Coomba, banks very steep, with little water in it, the earth black mould intermixed with sand. Enter a low thick forest, road bad and impassable for carts; forest begins to thin. Pass two water courses and the Dhouleah nulla, the bed of which as well as the soil of the country consisting of rich black mould, and no doubt capable of producing sugar cane.

† B

Th

The Dooleah and other streams that we crossed over this morning are all branches of the Cooah Nulla, which discharges itself into the Ganges near Colgong,—open upon some cultivated land, interspersed with small villages at the foot of the hills.—Pass the village of Ghat Rustian—Pass the village of Ghooska and Bishimpoor at the foot of the Ghat of the same name. Pass the shoulder of the Nara Dumneah Hill, half way up which is a hut belonging to a Hill-man with fields of Junerah adjoining, the appearance of which from the road was pleasing indeed: wind round the foot of the Nara Dumneah Hill thro' a low forest, the ground gradually ascending. Pass the village of Purtabpoor on the right, from an opening in the forest it appears we have gained a considerable elevation, proceed through a thick forest, and at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 A. M. reached the village of Bulleah, pleasantly situated at the foot of the Bulleah Hills—Distance this morning about 11 miles.

17th Dec. The Bulleah Ghat being noted for the Hill produce being brought down by, I halted this day and ascended it, by a winding direction, the hills on each side well clothed with verdure—preceeded on to the summit of the Boisum Hill, from whence I took the following bearing and estimated distances.

Jutsunda, highest hill, S. W. 12 miles.

Do. range of hills, S. W. by W. 9 do.

Barcoup hill, S. S. W. 12 do.

Nooreah Ghat, S. E. 1 do.

Nooreah Dumneah Ghat, N. 2 do.

From this place, is a pleasing view of part of the Jungle Terry. At Neeneah Ghat, there is a

little cultivation, and the Country beyond it is a complete forest. At that place during the Jungle Terry warfare, the Hill people took refuge, and it was a matter of some difficulty to dislodge them; for besides the difficult access to the Ghat, the country below affords very little water: they were however brought to terms at last, with the united exertions of Mr. Cleaveland and Capt. Browne.

18th Dec. Halted.

19th Dec. Moved at sun rise, road winding round the Bulleah Hills, and covered with jungle. Enter on some cultivated rice fields. Pass the village of Dewry, close to a Ghat of the same name, alternate forest and cultivation. At 8 A. M. reached Maghawun, which is parallel with the high Putsunda Hill, the range bearing S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Moorleah Hill—N. E. distance of this march 5 miles.

20th Dec. Moved at sun rise—road good, through cultivated fields. Enter a low Jungle, open upon some cultivation and pass the village of Carloo, the Putsunda Hills East presenting a rugged aspect, though seeming clothed with verdure to the summit—one exhibits a singular tabular rock on its apex, and induces me to conjecture that the Hill is composed of Basaltic pillars, or perhaps slabs protruding in a vertical position. Enter a thick forest, but the trees rather stunted. Pass the village of Amdecch, which is situated in the midst of the woods, with good cultivation around—the inhabitants of this village all came out on our approach, and presented in their countenances a strong characteristic of the native Highlanders of this Country—they were of a middling size, some with thick lips and frizzled hair, others

thers with lang ordinary black hair, tied up in a bunch behind—the women partook of the same features as the males, and their appearance on the whole reminded me of the islanders in the South Seas as described by Cook, Clark, and other voyagers—Pass the village of Gomera on the left, large and well peopled, with good cultivation around it—road continues thro' the forest, the trees getting larger and loftier as we advance. This forest produces kut, tuper, honey, dammer and lac—Cross the bed of Sundra River, a considerable stream in the Rainy season, but now dry, and water is procured by digging pits in the sand, as in the Chundun or Brannaboas frequently mentioned in my journey up that River: The course at the place we crossed is from E. to W.; it is said to take its rise in the Southern Hills, and to unite with the Teer Mahone in the vicinity of Colgong; in the bed we found some small silicious crystals, and various stones peculiar to the mountain streams. Proceeded on through the forest and at 9 A. M. encamped at the village of Putgawun, the Barcoup Hills bearing W.—distance of this day's journey 7 miles. In the forest we have passed through, is a species of hard apple called Pundareah, which when green and tender is eaten as potatoes, but arrived at maturity it is so bitter as to become useless. There is likewise a tree called Mowlee, the pods of which bearing a small grain, about the size of a pea, is parched and eaten by the natives; both of these articles are used in times of scarcity, as food.

21st Dec. Halted for the purpose of visiting Barcoup Hills, they are 5 in number and occur

py a space of about one square mile, and at the foot of them is the village, large and well peopled; they are composed of granite, irregularly interspersed with beautiful verdure from their bases to their summits; the centre one of the group is an exact epitome of the Hill of Mundar, which is one mass of granite composed of Quartz Felspar and Mica, the granite here, has Shorl, instead of Mica, which gives it a darker appearance.

The ascent from the western face is an inclined plane over bare rock, the apex is surmounted by an enormous, over hanging block of granite; from the top to the centre Hill you have a commanding view of the surrounding country to a considerable extent. The Putunda range of Hills bears N. and S. Beesa Hill S. W., Bhera, a detached Hill N., Mundar W. by S. distant about 20 miles, Bannuhar S. W. six miles.

The great scarcity of water at the village of Barcoup is a sad drawback to the comfort of the inhabitants, tho' the benefit derived by the periodical rains obviates in some degree the dread of actual want, and the few rivers that obtain, (though dry the greatest part of the year) from being able to procure water by digging in the sands, in some measure supply this most essential of all wants, yet not sufficient for irrigation.

23d Dec. Moved at sun-rise, —road through the forest. Pass the Sapin River, its bed dry, large blocks of granite imbedded in the soil on the right—forest continues thick—pass some rocks of granite on the left, also some fields of mustard: The forest becomes thicker—saw the dung of wild Elephants, and at a

; B 2

narrow

narrow passage of the forest found a number of people (sent by the Raja of Barcoup) with drums and trumpets to frighten away the wild animals; we did not however see any come out of the forest: opened upon rice fields—crossed a water course, and at 8 A. M. reached the village of Dhum-sane, large and populous, with good cultivation, but surrounded with thick forest, no doubt the abode of wild beasts—distance 5 miles today.

24th Dec. Moved at sun-rise, road over cultivated and waste land, which alternates—crossed the Borest Nulla—large groves of Mowah and other trees—clear the forest and open a view of the western face of the Raj Mubal Hills, running N. E. and S. W.—crossed the Herna Nulla with little water in it, the bed hard Sand. At 8 A. M. reached the Village of Curhasyah, large, populous—6 miles this day's stage.

27th Dec. Proceed towards the Ghate of Jeeta Coondy, which forms the entrance into the western range of the Raj Mubal Hills—road through a forest of high straight Sal trees, interspersed with good cultivation—quit the forest of high trees and enter one of lower—Encamp in a valley near some sweet water, procured by digging pits in the sand—distance 4 miles this day. The range of Hills under which we are encamped extends from N. E. to S. W. many of them are covered with verdure, while others are destitute and present a bare surface. Crystallised Quartz and Agate abound in nodules here, but no granite to be found, from which I conclude this range of Hills to be of a secondary nature, and the detached Hills we passed to the west-

ward of this place, to be primitive. Our servants fearing the wild animals, and not having any faith in the Hill guides, requested us not to move here, after till after breakfast; this arrangement we came into, though attended with more fatigue to ourselves.

28th Dec. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 o'clock A. M. began to ascend the Pass of Jeeta Coondy, and after proceeding some distance, descended a little and crossed a small water course; the road again ascends, and from an opening in the Hills, have a fine view of the Country we passed over, being now arrived at a good elevation, at intervals the tops of the hills appear cultivated with Junerah and Beeta (the principal food of the inhabitants); each plantation has a hut adjoining, which renders the scene interesting and rural—each hut close to the field contains one family, for the purpose of watching the crops at night against the incursions of wild hogs and deer—Passed a Jhurna or hill water course—ascend continues till we reached the highest part of this range, and at 1 A. M. arrived at the village of Jeeta Coondy, situated at the head of the Pass. The fine westerly wind which prevailed this morning operated like a cordial on our spirits whilst traversing the rugged Pass, and at mid-day the air is so keen as to make great coats comfortable. Our encampment at this elevated spot is highly interesting, and commands an extensive view of verdant scenery. The village of Jeeta Coondy does not contain more than 20 or 25 houses, built in a manner peculiar to this part of the country; the sides instead of mud or stone, are made of a Hill reed, which is well worked into a mat, and is durable,

durable, instead of twine the bark of a particular tree is cut into slips, the fibres separated, dried in the sun and then twisted; with this they tie the different parts of the frame work, as well as the thatch.—The general height of a hut is about 9 feet, 13 feet in length, and 9 feet broad; the front is supported on wooden posts, with 4 high doors, the transverse beams that support the roof are usually lined with bunches of Junerah, suspended in rows, for the sake of being smoked, which preserves the grain against insects; for in one corner of the hut all the victuals are cooked. The houses are certainly very clean and comfortable, and far superior to those of the Low-landers. An enclosure of wattle work near each house keeps the hogs, goats and fowls—drinking water is brought from the Shurna we passed this morning, and this labour devolves on the females of each family.

The Hill women have no covering on their heads; a few yards of cloth tied round them serves as a petticoat,—another small piece round the neck, and tied behind, leaving their arms bare; they are passionately fond of red beads and have strings of them suspended to their necks, besides a collar which fits close to the neck; their hair is long, tied in a bunch behind, decorated with tassels of wild cockspur which abounds in the hills. Their complexion is black; while young, the features are pleasing, but when old, the hair is neither tied nor oiled, and becomes bushy, which added to their wrinkles make them very ugly; in their conduct they are timid and respectful to strangers. The men seem very tenacious of their women and exhibit symptoms of jealousy if a Lowlander

accosts them. The Ghatwal brought his mother, wife and daughter to pay their respects to us; we presented them with some red beads, with which attention they seemed highly gratified.

29th Dec. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 o'clock began our journey, by ascending a steep pass; this brought us on the ridge of this range of Hills, along which the road continued some distance undulating, through trees of various sizes on the left; passed a village with fields of Junerah, many Hill people of both sexes working in the fields—the road now leads us unto a dell of luxuriant verdure, and the Hills are on each side well covered with trees: passed another village of 5 or 6 huts only, on the side of a Hill, and the village of Terrie Kooreah, beautifully situated in the valley where the Hills gradually swell on each side; after passing through the valley the road again leads us up a rough pass, on the right of which was a village, with numerous black cattle feeding on the brow of the Hill—continued to ascend over undulating ground and at $\frac{1}{2}$ past one o'clock reached the Hill of Poophundah, situated near a small waterfall. At this place we found some nodules of Tron stone, and from the general appearance of the Hill conclude abundance of ore might be procured.

30th Dec. Moved at 11 o'clock A. M. road up a steep pass and thick forest: on reaching the summit the view embraced a complete circuit of hills—continued our route on the Table land through trees of various sizes—our way now down a steep declivity—in the valley we found Tron ore, the soil deep red. The hills now assume a more rounded appearance than those

those we have passed, and not so elevated, giving a softer aspect and most beautiful scenery, again descending into another valley, the sides of the hills cultivated, and in the low ground large trees of Sukooa and Ossin; the former makes good beams and the wood is durable; the latter is a softer wood, and generally cut into planks, but the very great difficulty in extracting Timber from these recesses, renders them of little use to mankind; the soil continues red and abundance of Tron ore scattered over the surface, some with a glossy surface, others rough. At 1 P. M. crossed the Kurwaree Nulla, which issuing from the side of a Hill, crosses the valley over a rocky bed, with a clear running stream—Encamped on its bank near the village of Muwas.

31st Dec. Moved at 11 A. M. road leading through a forest of Sukooa and Ossin trees, in a winding direction—crossed the Kurwaree Nulla again, and the village of Muwas, which is seen pleasingly situated at the bottom of the Kuttul Puhar: ascend the Hill and proceed along a Table land for a considerable distance—road tolerably good, thro' a forest—we can see the Southern Hills to advantage from this position, they seem high and three distinct ranges, extending from N. E. to S. W. Pass the village of Coatraman, and shortly after commence a descent of Sibreeah, very steep and difficult owing to the innumerable fragments of stones; several of our cattle were unable to carry their loads, the path became rugged near the bottom and caused great delay before our people could bring the baggage clear of the pass. After proceeding along the valley a short way, we reached the vil-

lage of Parée at 3 P. M. situated on the banks of the Chalakae Parée Nulla, which is filled with slabs of Trap.

1st January, 1821. Moved at 11 o'clock, road winding round the base of a Hill—forest pretty thick of stunted trees. Pass a defile between two Hills, a descent into the level below—a range of Hills appears to the Eastward, running from N. E. to S. W. one of them conical, and forms a very prominent feature in the picture; also a Hill bearing strong resemblance to the barrow of Cayetes on the plain of Troy, being an inverted cone; bare at the base and centre, but covered on its level summit, with tufts of small trees; continue our route through a forest of stunted trees, but latterly thro' large Sukooa and Ossin, from 40 to 50 feet high. Pass the Sundee Nulla, a road undulates and forest thickens so as to impede our progress—fortunately the Ghatwalls had considerably sent a number of their people with hatchets to cut a road for us, and drums to frighten the wild animals which doubtless infest this forest; for we saw the dung of elephants on the road this morning. At 3 P. M. we reached the village of Babpoor Cherwa on the banks of the Jumnee Nulla.

3d January. We began to move at 11 o'clock today, having to cross the Mudaree Nulla, and which we accomplished with difficulty; the banks were steep, the bed soft mud and water deep; the aid of the Ghatwalls enabled us to cross, and without their help, it would have been impossible. After proceeding some way thro' the forest, we reached Kuharwah Ghaut, the hills on each side cultivated with Junerah, interspersed with small villages. On reaching the
top

top of this Ghat we had a fine view of the country. Passed over the hills, presenting smooth and rounded tops diversified by various tints of green herbage. On the N. W. appears a range called Idrapoor, about 9 miles distance, over which is seen the extensive plains in the Jungleterry below, like one entire forest; with great difficulty ascended another acclivity nearly perpendicular, the path covered with Boulder stones, principally of striped flint and many of them containing Drusy cavities. This brought us to a considerable elevation and above the adjoining Hills: came to the Village of Kuhurah in the middle of the Table land, surrounded with trees; the water we found here was not good and little of it, consequently our people could not quench their thirst, though exhausted nearly. From the fatigue of ascending the last pass, our followers would fain have rested here, but after a fruitless search for water, they had no alternative but to proceed. After gradually descending we had to encounter another neck-breaking pass, called Kuhurah; this, from the fatigue already undergone, became harrassing. On the ridge saw some ripe crops of Junerah, and the Hill people busy gathering it in—continued some distance ascending and descending over a red soil, though generally gaining in descent: occasionally pass clumps of Hill Bamboos and fields of Junerah. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 o'clock reached the East side of the range of Hills, and saw the plain below; continue to descend gradually round the shoulders of Hills, and at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 p. m. reached the village of Dumghow. Water is procured from a perennial spring a short distance from the

village, but not in great quantity, the bason into which it collects being emptied by the cattle at one draught: however the servants waited patiently till it was replenished.

6th January. Moved at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 o'clock—road through the valley ascending and descending alternately; from an opening in the Hills we gained a fine view of the plains below, and the majestic course of the Ganges in the distance—road continues descending (generally) through forests with occasional patches of cultivation and small cottages, presenting very picturesque and agreeable views. After considerable trouble reached the plain at 12 o'clock, the whole of our rout this month's being over a series of Hills, and in one continued descent. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 o'clock passed the detached Hills called Teen Puharee, and at 2 P. M. encamped at Kat Gola, which completed one of the most interesting journeys, (through Hills) I ever performed.

6th January. Moved at 11 A. M.—road over rice fields and grass jungle which alternates, Teen Puharee to the W. the Hills and nulla at S. E. After crossing the well cultivated plains of Raj-Muhal and village of Naut-poor, reached Nagnssea Bagh about 2 miles from the city of Raj-Muhal.

The Hills we have crossed over consist of three distinct ranges: the extremes on either side are very steep and difficult of access, forming ridges, while the intervening range and Hills connected are lower, with flat and rounded summits; they seem to be mostly composed of Trap, and some in various stages of decomposition. The roads were in many places strowed with crystallized fragments

ments of Chalcedony and Slat, some with crystals of quartz superimposed on the surface; others with drossy cavities and many boulders with rough coats but stripped internally.

Generally speaking, the Hills are well clothed with trees, some from the foot to the top, and the vallies all appeared fertile, the soil rich and deep, well supplied with water, but no where cultivated; the scenery throughout our journey was various, picturesque and splendid; this in a great measure tended to lessen the fatigue and privations to which we were necessarily exposed amongst the miserable race of inhabitants.

After remaining several days in the vicinity of Raj-Mahal, during which I inspected the Invalid Jageer-dar Thannas at Sung-rampoor, Oudo, Mulla, &c. and found them in a flourishing condition, the invalids contented and happy! we returned to Bhaugulpoor by the high-road, and on the 23d January, 1821, reached home in safety.

N. B. The extent of our route from Joeta Coondy Ghat to Kat Gola, I estimate to be about 36 miles in a direct line, but not having a perambulator, I could not ascertain the road distance; our course was from S. W. to N. E. generally.

REMARKS.

In a rapid excursion through these Hills, it cannot be expected that the most perfect information is to be procured; the more especially as none of our party were acquainted with the Highlanders' language, which seems peculiar to themselves; yet by means of the Hindoostanee spoken by some of the Hill chiefs who accompanied us, I obtained the following memoranda of their customs, &c.

which may perhaps supply the want of a more regular and connected series of facts.

Many imagine that these Highlanders are the aborigines of Bengal,—while others think they are the outcasts of Hindoos who have formed themselves into an independent community. Without offering any opinion at present on this point, I will briefly observe, that they have no written language, nor could I discern any monument of worship, or other token of their origin during my short intercourse with them.

Savage life is said by our illustrious countryman Gibbon, to approach nearer to the condition of animals than any thing else. This observation however may perhaps apply more to the Scythian tribes of whom he is speaking, and to the inhabitants of the boundless wastes of Tartary, than to those of the isolated hilly regions of Hindoostan.

The hardy tribe of mountaineers occupying the Hills of Raj-Mahal generally remain stationary in them, with the exception of those few, who are necessitated to visit occasionally the low-lands, or the banks of the Ganges, to procure for their families such articles of food and raiment, as are not procurable within their own fortresses, and those who are enlisted as Soldiers in the corps of Hill Rangers at Bhaugulpoor.

Polytheism obtains throughout Asia: these Hill people have in all probability engrafted a very small portion of Hindoo worship, intermixed with the popular superstitions of their ancestors, and all is of the rudest kind.

The principal Dewtah or Deities worshipped by them are as follows; viz. 1st Dhruog, 2d Leclah,

Leelah, 3d Tookwaree, 4th Rukshi Devi, 5th Bundree. To these they perform Poojah or sacrifice in the following order: To Dhirnee boiled grain is offered and a Buffalo slain: to Leelah boiled grain, Kids, Cocks and Liquor, called Puchwae: To Tookwaree, Hogs, Cocks and Grain, and the same to Rukshi Devi and Bundree. In the month of November the Poojahs of the 3 first are observed, and of the others in the following successive months:

The Poojah which we witnessed was performed in the following manner

They clear a small space of ground and sprinkle it with water; they then strew some grain on the spot, all facing the Sun (whom they consider as the supreme creator of the world) and repeat prayers aloud with uplifted hands. The animal destined for sacrifice is then brought forward and held by one of the party by the hind legs: the Ghat-wall then takes water or liquor, or sometimes both, and washes the animal's face and throat, repeating Prayers at the time; and at one stroke of his sword severs the head from the body; he then holds the victim by the hinder feet, and allows the blood to flow on the place where the grain was strewed: after cleaning his sword, he cuts off the animal's tail and places it at a distance, having previously sprinkled more water and grain. Finally the head of the victim is smeared over with "Sindoor" (red lead) and the Ghat-walls all joining together, with uplifted hands perform their reverence to the Sun and solicit pardon for the sins of themselves and their kindred. Thus ends the primitive ceremony, and reflecting on the combined circumstances attendant on it, we might per-

haps be justified in pointing out a striking resemblance to the ceremonies observed in the Jewish ritual, by the sacrifice of the scape goat for the sins of the people.*

Like all other Pagans, they eat the sacrifice, after devoting a small portion to their Dewtahs, which they place under trees by the road side with some grain ready dressed. During our journey we saw several of the parcels both on the high ridges and in the vallies below. The superstitious veneration they have for the Dewtahs is in conceivable, imagining that they watch over actions; and often when the ferocity of a savage disposition would naturally incline them to deeds of blood and cruelty, they are restrained by superstitious motives alone, and the dread of punishment by the offended Deity prevents the commission of the intended crime.

In taking an oath, the scene is impressive. Salt is put upon a naked sword, and being then mixed with a little water, it is drank off with avidity by the person who swears. This oath is deemed the most binding of all obligations and is seldom if ever violated: it was by this oath that the excellent Cleaveland (when he first reconciled these rude and ignorant mountaineers to our Government) bound them, and which nothing in my humble opinion can sever, while under the mild and paternal protection of British justice.

Poojah extends to all the purposes of agriculture; 1st, when the land is cleared, which act is called Korawab: 2d, when the crop is reaped: and lastly, on the first consumption of the grain as food.

* See Jennings's Antiquities.

A singular custom obtains amongst these semi-barbarians on an eclipse of the sun or moon, which sufficiently indicates the terrors occasioned by superstition in the minds of an uncouth and ignorant race: on such occasions the whole of the villagers assemble, and the men putting on their warlike apparel, suspend their swords, bows and arrows round their necks, and looking upwards to the planet eclipsed, with folded hands, they ask pardon for their sins, in loud and dissonant screams: when the eclipse is over they beat the Dhol or alarm drum, and for a continued period make a most tremendous noise, perfectly assured that their sins have been forgiven them.

In order to conciliate the attention of these mountaineers, and to pacify the minds of our followers, we found it advisable to grant the means of performing their Poojah, at the several Ghats or Passes in the Hills, and at the boundaries of the different Tuppas or divisions, being well aware that no Lowlander would venture into the Hills or adjacent forest without it; for the manjees or chiefs take care to impress all strangers with the idea, that unless the Dewtahs are gratified with a Poojah, there is no safety in travelling within their regions; we therefore cheerfully complied with the requisition, and such was the effect of these superstitious notions that during our progress through the Hills, not a man was ever sick.

The air is by no means salubrious to Lowlanders, & I have reason to think that our having marched during the day, contributed essentially to the health of our party, for had we travelled early in the morning before

the heat of the Sun rarified the damp air rising from the thickets, I fancy all the Poojahs that could have been bestowed would not have shielded our servants from fevers, &c.

None of our followers ventured to approach the dwellings of the mountaineers, they were overawed by a superstitious dread of the vengeance of the Dewtah or Deities overtaking them, nor did any of them (as is too common a practice among the camp followers in India) attempt to touch the smallest article of cultivation on the road, for which we gained credit amongst the mountaineers, but which was acquired more from fear than principle.

These Highlanders do not intermarry with their own kindred, but being all of one tribe, they select their wives from a neighbouring family: when a marriage is agreed on, the bridegroom's father presents a rupee to the father of the intended bride, and then the parties may marry when they please. On the day of marriage, the bridegroom's father gives a further present of 4 Rupees, 4 pieces of cloth and 2 or 4 Turbans, as a commencing stock for the young couple at their emancipation from their respective families. The union is simple: The father of the bride takes his daughter by the hand, gives her to the bridegroom and thus the match is concluded: The party assembled sit down to a rude feast in which a plentiful supply of liquor is not forgotten, and like all savage tribes, they are used to drink to excess on these occasions.

When children are born, they make no particular rejoicing, but a funeral feast is always well attended, and like the Wakes in Ireland, generally ends

ends in a scene of universal uproar and intoxication.

They are very attentive to their children, and call them by endearing appellations. When a boy receives his name, the sun is invoked; for a Girl the moon, calling them after these two Planets, *Sooruj & Chundra*, which it may be remarked, are names purely Shanscrit.

At an early age the Boys have the bow and arrow put in their hands, and when they have attained a proficiency in the art of archery from the instructions of their parents, they are permitted to go out hunting, or to destroy wild animals. In the use of this weapon, the Hill-men are uncommonly skilful and alert; they draw the bow with a grace and send the arrows with force and precision.

For the destruction of tigers, poisoned arrows are used, the preparation is from some vegetable substance, but of what species I could not learn, as they considered it a secret not to be disclosed.

The greatest share of labour falls to the lot of the women, amongst these mountaineers: They attend to the live stock, bring water, pound the grain into flour and cook it, besides take most affectionate care of their children; they are passionately fond of red and white beads which they constantly wear on their head and neck: these with a few brass ornaments compose the toilette of a Raj-Mahal Highland Lady: they never (like the women in the plains below) cover their faces on the approach of strangers, but walk about with freedom, without a thought of concealing their faces, and in their manners they are timid and modest; a singular contrast, and may be viewed by the Philosopher as an

indication of primitive innocence and purity of mind:

The vice of intoxication is general amongst barbarians, and these mountaineers are by no means inferior to their neighbours in the low-lands, in the practice of this favorite vice: the liquor they are most fond of, is called Puchwey, and made thus:

The grain is first dried in the sun for several days, and then boiled in water till tender; it is then spread out again in the sun to dry, after which jars are filled in the proportion of 2-3ds of water to one third of the prepared grain: a species of small grain called Bakhun is added, which causes a brisk fermentation, and to aid which the mouths of the jars are well closed with leaves of trees and placed in the Sun for a few days, when the liquor becomes fit for use; the intoxication from this fermented preparation is said to be dreadful.

Agriculture is at a very low state, and the use of the plough is totally unknown in these Hills: After the ground has been cleared of shrubs, &c. a hole is made with a pointed Bamboo, into which a grain of Junerah, Boota or Boora is put, and in this manner they patiently cultivate very considerable spaces of land on the tops and sides of the Hills. I apprehend the rich black mould which forms the soil in many parts of these Hills, proceeds principally from the decomposition of Trap-rock, and which abounds throughout them.

No land rent is paid to Government, and the easy labour required to cultivate in the manner just mentioned, may be truly said to suit that indolent habit so manifest in the disposition of the mountaineers; while the homely fare

fare the crops afford, satisfies and encourages that innate love of independence they evidently enjoy in the midst of their fastnesses; for such are many of the places we passed during our late journey.

Junerah, Boota and Boora comprise the whole variety of grain cultivated in these Hills: there can be no doubt, but the vales would produce good crops of rice, sugar-cane, wheat, barley, &c. were the inhabitants instructed and encouraged to undertake the labour.

With the above mentioned grain, a wholesome and palatable food called Gutta is thus made. It is first pounded in an Orkeoly, or wooden mortar, (for they have no Hand-mills) which requires great labour; the flour is then boiled in water to the consistency of hasty pudding, and eaten with salt or any roots or fruits which grow wild in the forest; this forms the most material part of their food, its colour is beautifully white and a small quantity suffices for a daily meal. When they have a journey to perform, they tie parcels of it in leaves of trees, which they hang to the end of a stick and carry it over their shoulders, a practice which will remind the reader of the curdled hard milk balls, the constant food of the Nagay Tartars, as described by the intelligent traveller, Baron de Tott*.

In the different *Tuppas* or divisions through which we passed, were numerous herds of black cattle of a small breed, and mostly reared in the vallies; these afford an ample supply of milk: round the villages are a vast number of hogs, which constitute the principal food of the Hill people.

* See the memoirs of Baron De Tott, Vol. 1st.

The Dhol or alarm drum is common amongst these people; at its first sound (which is heard at a very great distance) the inhabitants assemble in great numbers, ready to obey their respective Ghat-walls, and to follow them in any enterprize of difficulty or danger; we more than once witnessed this sort of gathering, when a strong party was requisite to deter the approach of wild beasts on our route through thick forests.

Of the produce of these Hills may be reckoned the finest honey perhaps in India; Dammer, Kut, the Tussur, from which is manufactured the well known Bhagulpoor Baftas, small timber, bamboos and saba: these articles are also common in other parts of the extended district of Jungleterry.

The mangoe and jack fruits are scarce, but tamarinds in abundance, and of the best quality: we observed a small red Chilly of exquisite pungency, which grows wild, and resembles the pepper-pod of the West Indies.

The intercourse between the Hill-men and Lowlanders is very confined, and extends only to bartering with the Hill produce for salt, tobacco, cloth and other necessaries; consequently coin is seldom to be seen amongst them, and so deplorable is their condition, that they have to depend on the Lowlanders even for Pottery; nor is there a mechanick of any description amongst the whole tribe. I should imagine the state of ignorance does not proceed from any dislike the Hill-men have to be instructed in any business, but I would rather ascribe it to that insurmountable barrier "Caste;" for the meanest Hindoo would consider himself polluted, were a Hill-man to sit down

down on the same mat with him, and this invidious distinction may in a great measure render so numerous a tribe desirous to retain a secluded possession of the Hills.

These mountaineers are loyally and zealously attached to the British Government, and never perhaps on any occasion was a more wise and liberal policy exerted than that by which they were originally bound to us, in the brilliant and dignified administration of the venerable Warren Hastings, to which may be added, the exertions of Mr. Augustus Cleaveland, who by a singular good fortune was selected to carry into effect the views of Government on this occasion: he made a liberal arrangement by granting a Salary to each Manjee or head of each village, and provided that one man from each village should be enrolled to serve in the corps of Hill Rangers, which was raised for the protection and defence of the Province of Bhagulpoor. From this arrangement the tranquillity of the province has been secured uninterruptedly to the present day.

Journal of a Passage over the Mountains of Nepaul, from the plains of Tirhoot to the Valley of Katmandoo.

December 3d, 1817.

I have now left behind me the pleasant plains of Tirhoot, and have entered the Turraee within the Nepalese territory, the boundary of which is now marked by a succession of pillars, and other precautions, which must henceforth remove all such ground of dispute as originated in the late war. The Turraee hereabouts is an uninteresting tract, flat and bare of trees, rice, the principal produce, which denotes the na-

ture of the land, and herds of kine, scattered over the country, indicate more pasturage than tillage. The villages are wretched grass huts, and their inhabitants a wretched race, three-fourths of whom are disfigured with unseemly goitres. It is a fine country for sport in the hot months, but at present there is none, the game which is driven from it by the rains not thinking it yet dry enough to return. Such is the region to the edge of the forest, from whence the wild elephants now issue out at night to plunder the ripe rice fields in the neighbourhood; returning into the deep cover again before the morning.

The above picture of the Turraee is not certainly of pleasing features, but one has only to look to the north to behold a noble sight. There, as one stands upon the plain, a barrier of mountains presents itself unequalled probably in loftiness by any on the face of the earth, and which, had we not the lights of knowledge to instruct us otherwise, fancy might suggest to be the bound of our terrestrial habitation, such a bound as Milton describes to have limited Paradise. Somewhat above the level of the Turraee the great forest fringes the base of the mountains, a dark gloomy border, and no unworthy contrast to the snowy heights of the scene. This forest the Nepalese often denominate their veil, which once infringed upon by rough intruders, their mountain jealousy receives a deep wound, and their security is no longer reckoned inviolable. — Above the forest rise the Cheriaghaty hills, whose name expresses their comparative insignificance, yet they are as high as the generality of hills on the surface of India. The appearance of these is craggy, precipitous, and

and broken, exhibiting in themselves a striking variety of light and shade, caused by the woods which in part cover them, and the white cliffs which in part shine from the midst. The Cherriaghatis are succeeded by the second order in this scale of mountains, which comprise those in the sphere of Nepaul, and which would be thought stupendous, if they were not humiliated by the supereminent Himalayahs. From the plains they bear a dark indistinct appearance. The whole mountain scene is superbly surmounted by the Himalayah ridge, which rears its lofty summits in the pure sublimity of snow-white brightness. Two or three of their peaks stand prominently striking for their enormous bulk. The general scene is best observed between dawn and sunrise, for misty exhalations hide it during the heat of the day. The sun gilds the white tops of snowy mountains sometime before it is visible to the inhabitants of the plains, and still lights them up at the close of day, when darkness pervades the nether region. To a traveller, bound to this assemblage of mountains, who is not already acquainted with their peculiarities from experience, the sight has an appalling appearance, acting as an incentive to exertion on an enterprising spirit, and deterring the slothful or timid character.

December 4th.

I have been making today a long march of 22 miles, the latter 12 through the Great Forest. At its entrance the tracks of wild Elephants were very frequent, and some also in more advanced parts of it. The grass on each side of the road is higher than an elephant, and in its depths the largest mon-

sters in nature may dwell concealed; indeed the largest and most terrible beast have their haunts there, as the elephant, rhinoceros, gaur, gye, buffalo, tyger, bear, &c. &c. Its productions afford a fine field for botanical research, but its principal tree is the tall straight saul, a noble timber: there is little underwood. The passage of this Forest has a tendency to effect one's spirits with a sort of melancholy, for here old Silence holds his solemn reign, undisturbed, except perhaps by the monotonous note of the wood-picker, or by the passing breeze, or when echo gives back the sound of the passenger's voice; add to this the sensation experienced from the knowledge of being in the neighbourhood of wild beasts.—The Forest is stony ground, and essentially different from the proximate soil of the Turrace.

On emerging from the forest the Cherriaghathy hills open upon the view in an irregular assemblage, clothed with verdant woods down to the broad white bed of the Bechiakoh torrent, into which we now enter. On an elevated bank above this bed stand a few huts composing the miserable village of Bechiakoh, with a substantial Dhurumsalah, which is an eleemosynary building for the accommodation of travellers, and which continue at successive stages the whole way to Nepaul. The scenery from the Dhurumsalah would be reckoned highly picturesque and striking by any one direct from the plains, and unacquainted with that further in advance. The inhabitants of this village exhibit in their features the first specimen of the hill character.

December 5th.

Bechiakoh being the entrance of the hills I began there the laudable

laudable practice pursued by the Mountaineers of never stirring without a breakfast; after this important precaution they travel the whole day without suffering—To-day the way led me up the stony bed of the Hetchiakoh Kolah (torrent) and over the Cherraghatty Pass—The ascent is grand, and the scenery the whole way up wild and picturesque; irregular hills well wooded rise on each side, and sometimes a high precipitous bank stands forth prominently bold, threatening to detach its loose earthy fragments, loaded with trees upon the passenger underneath. To compare great things with small, these broken irregular hills assume much the same forms as the ravines of the Jumna, Chumbul, &c. In some parts tall erect firs grow on their sides and heights, along with small saul-trees. Near the top of the Pass are seen the remains of the Stockaded Fort taken up by the Goorkahs, and which Gen. Ochterlony turned in such a masterly manner by a route which none but an enterprising mind would have attempted. The top of the Pass, or rather the Pass itself, is very high, and wild, and narrow, just such a place as one would suppose a tiger would choose to pounce upon a solitary traveller in. In this part no labour is expended on the formation of roads, and two successive rains have washed away all traces of our Pioneers' labours. The effect of the scenery at the Pass was not a little heightened by our finding a traveller's body lying across it, so that one must need step over it to pass at all. After a short descent on the Northern-side of the Pass, the road continues tolerably level through a forest

of fine saul timber-trees to Hetounrah.—Hetounrah is a miserable village with a good Dhurumsalah, situated on the Raptee, a stream flowing over a rocky bottom at the foot of high mountains. Hitherto, but no further, the way is practicable to carriage cattle; beyond, every thing must be transported by men. As provisions are often not procurable after crossing over this boundary, one is subjected to the inconvenience of carrying a stock for several days consumption in case of accidents.

December 6th.

What a misfortune I found it this morning at Hetounrah to be travelling with an equipage, although on the most diminished scale, and without even tents. To make sure of carriage one way or the other, I wrote to Katmandoo for Hill-carriers, and I engaged the bearers with me from the plains to proceed the whole way to Nepaul.—But the former tired of awaiting my arrival two days, walked off to Nepaul, and the latter were so sick of the small specimen of the hills which they experienced in merely crossing the Cherraghatty, where they groaned and declared it would be the death of them, that they took themselves off this morning; if they thought *that* road killing, they were certainly wise enough to shrink from the one in advance, which is ten times worse.

At length I was fortunate enough, by paying handsomely, to procure carriage sufficient to move forward, and I must do the Hill carriers the justice to say, that when they *are* engaged, they work capitally, each carrying at his back what it would take two or three plain bearers to transport, and labouring over
the

the severest roads the whole day with admirable patience and perseverance. They are a compact-bodied muscular race.

The Raptee above Hetounrah pursues its course in a contracted channel between diverging mountains, high and steep, rude with rocky precipices, shagged on their sides with woods and at their bases choked with vegetation. It descends with violence over a bed strewn with large stones and rocks, and with a roaring sound that drowns the loudest voice; its water over such a bed, where, it does not foam, is of sparkling clearness. Among such depths of woods and mountains up the bed of such a torrent, ascends the way to Bheemsed, situated at the foot of the Cheesapany mountain, a distance of 14 miles. This bottom knows scarcely more than half of the sun's diurnal course and long after it has set, to a passenger therein, on looking up, where a little opening may afford him an opportunity, he sees it shining bright on the tops of the mountains. The only way here is no other than what nature has left it, or what the frequent track of men has made. Wherever the stream encounters on either hand a bold projection of the hills, it is necessary to cross the water to turn it, and this cross work occurs 23 times; the rough nature of the bottom, and the coldness of the water above knee-deep, rendering it a very harassing task. This route, execrable at all times, is especially so during the rains, as I experienced on my way down to the plains, when he had to ford each time up to our middles, the rapidity, force, and roar of the torrent bearing a proportion with its increased depth; add to this the prevalence of the

Owl-fever in that confined bottom at that season, when it is reckoned little short of certain death to pass the night there; night however overtook us before we could reach Hetounrah, and we were compelled to pass it on a stony spot just clear of the jungle and torrent, wet up to the middle by fording all day, and above the middle by the rain, without shelter, without firing, without meal, in total darkness, the water roaring dreadfully hearse at our feet, while the thunder rolled and lightning played overhead; yet I never passed a better night, and toil and fatigue acted as effectually in composing us to sleep on such an uncouth bed, as the most inviting downy couch could have done. To-day, I did not reach Bheemsed till sometime after dark; although I left Hetounrah after breakfast, and the greater portion of my people will have to bivouack in the jungle for the night.

December 7th.

A halting day to admit of the junction of the rear stragglers. The sun did not shine upon Bheemsed till several hours after day break, in consequence of the height of the intervening mountains; mountains indeed rise on all sides adorned with woods, and from this elevated situation although it is only at their feet, a noble scene presents itself as one looks down the course of the Raptee to the lower hills, and beyond them one catches a glimpse of the distant plains; the setting sun greatly heightened the effect of the scenery.

Imagine the pleasure of a frequented Dkurnsalah, as this is, and which may be compared to an hotel or caravansery. During the day it is tranquil enough; for travellers to whom it is com-
mon

mon, are then employed on their journeys, but towards evening they flock in to pass the night, when the place is crowded. These buildings are generally in the form of a square of four sides enclosing a Court, and consist of two stories, the lower one an open verandah on pillars, the upper like a foursided gallery which affords the best accommodations. Above and below there is a strange and numerous collection of the people, consisting generally of Porters with their loads, of Pilgrims, of Traders between the hills and plains, and of miscellaneous characters, such as myself passing to and fro. From this motley assemblage arises a perfect Babel of noises and tongues, from Hill dialects to the Bakha of the southern Hindoo, and the Oordoo of the Mussulman. Here too the only water, after being conducted down the neighbouring mountain, issues out of a dragon's mouth in the interior court, and as it unfortunately flows but sparingly, and all this multitude together with the villagers have to seek their water there, a crowd of impatient expectants are collected about it, quarrelling for the next turn, and raising an uproar in the place, the women's sharp voices as usual predominating over the baser notes of the men. Then as they are all hungry after their journeys, particularly from the keen air of the mountains, they all fall to cooking and light as many fires as there are people, so that the whole building is enveloped in smoke, nearly suffocating one, and causing such an acute smarting to the eyes, as makes one involuntarily shed tears. After a certain time, they all address themselves to rest, and then one enjoys a respite from the evils of smoke and

noise, except that now and then perhaps, a wretched fellow keeps groaning the whole night long, from cold, in a half state between sleeping and waking. The Jemadarnee, the head lady of the village, has just been to pay me a visit, bringing a pot of milk and some eggs in one hand, and the other holding some lighted pine-sticks, for a candle; she left me highly pleased by the complimentary observations I addressed to her; in return for which I shall get a fowl and kid for dinner to-morrow.

December 8th.

From Bheemfud the way leads up the Cheesapany, (cold-water) mountain, a steep ascent of about 4000 feet. Being experienced in mountain pedestrianism I make no difficulty of this climbing task, which reminds me always of the fable of the hare and tortoise, the briskest and fastest in the outset being usually surpassed in the issue, by the gradual progress of the more deliberate traveller. Cheesapany indeed is a severe trial of pedestrian bottom, and makes even the mountaineer pause repeatedly in his ascent, and whistle for breath.

On the sides of Cheesapany, grow stately pines, bearing their cones, and knotted oaks, scattering the ground with acorns, and Rhododendra delighting in mountain tops; more humble aspirants I omit. At an elevated site stands the fort of Cheesagurhee, of more fame than importance, and erected at greater labour and expence than it deserved, for no General, of any intelligence, would penetrate to Nepaul, by the route of the Raptee, which may be better perhaps than others, for single travellers, who have the natural obstacles alone to surmount, but is otherwise for

an army which could never force its way up against the additional opposition of an active enemy, and when once turned, Cheesagurhee would fall without difficulty. The road leads through this fort, by a heavy gate studded and strengthened with massy iron knobs, so that no one passes up or down, without being subject to the inspection of the guards, and the customs are here levied upon all the trade passing to and fro. After receiving the civilities of the Governor of the Castle, I passed through, and ascending, came to the spring of the cold chrystal well, from which the mountain derives its name; soon after I reached the summit of the ascent. From hence, as the sky is usually unclouded at this season, I enjoyed a superb prospect. To the northward, I looked down upon the narrow landing place of Bhoomed, the gloomy depths of the Raptce, the heights on either hand of it and onward even to the distant plains; some of the woody summits were cheered by the early rays of the sun, others from their situation were still in shade, while the genial purple tint of morning suffused the whole scenery. To the north, I saw beneath me a smiling dell marked by a torrent's course, then mountain beyond mountain, a grand succession; some bare, of various hue, brown, black or green; others adorned with woods; above them rose majestic a glorious range of snow clad peaks, brightly conspicuous. That person must be cold indeed, cold as the Himalayah snows themselves, who could contemplate this grand scene with tame sensations.

Having paused some time to survey this prospect which beaks

upon the sight all at once, as one reaches the summit of Cheesapany, I descended a long steep and rough descent to the opposite foot of the mountain. Here among huge rocks, the ruinous fragrants of the adjacent mountains, a torrent forces its rushing waters, and tumbles with roaring sound from fall to fall; and here, in the rains, at a ford above one of these falls, two of my horses were swept away to instant destruction; but now I crossed it with ease over a blank-bridge. Ascending the bed of the Kolah, one comes to the hill Ekdunta, and climbing to its top, the narrow pathway goes coasting along the edge of a precipice of fearful and dizzy ken. From hence at a little distance a beautiful cascade is seen falling from a high ledge of rock into the dell below.

The pleasing valley of Chitlong then opens to view, with its brick-built villages in the centre, and different hamlets scattered about the circumjacent mountains. Hereabouts one is pleased at discovering signs of a better inhabited country, villages, hamlets, and cottages, fertile vallies and levelled plots of cultivation rising in succession up the sides of mountains, and cattle grazing on their grassy brows. The scene is doubly smiling after traversing for several days a region of perfect wilderness, cast in Nature's roughest mould, in which she seems to have set her seal of separation between the plains of India and the inhabitants of the North; so that one is inclined to wonder more, how transgressing these marked boundaries there interests should ever clash, than at the possibility of their remaining in ignorance of each other. Is it the Mountaineer who

who first shews an inclination to the plains, or the Lowlander to the mountains? The question generally, and here particularly, may be answered in the former case; for there is nothing to attempt the cupidity of the Lowlander to encroach on the Mountaineer's province, whereas the plains offer to the latter a rich temptation. It may I think be laid down as a conclusive case, that the Mountaineer provokes the Lowland Power to invade his fastnesses by his restless spirit, and previous aggressions; confiding in the strength of his native retreats, he imagines that he may offend with impunity; but the Lowland Power at length roused to exertion, resolves to chastise or subdue the constant offender. The task is difficult, but the superior means of the former generally prevail finally in the contest, and the mountains then become annexed to the dominion of the plains. Such I could venture to prophecy will be the fate of these mountains.

From Bheemfed to Chitlong is 10 miles, and such a march over such a ground, of which there is not any where a level spot of 50 yards, occupies the best part of the day. I walked the whole distance without particular fatigue, which will give you some idea of the vigour derived from our mountain climate, and some of you may think it a feat not unworthy an inhabitant of the Isle of Sky, or Rasay. More lazy, or less able travellers may come up at their ease in hammocks, if they can afford such superior carriage; if not, they may hire a Hill carrier and ride in the Pannier at his back, as my servants' ladies did,—and if there are children, two of them may be very easily disposed of above the lower con-

tents of a pannier. I was much amused at seeing one poor patient carrier groaning and sweating under a great fat Mussulman woman of my party.

December 24th.

This morning when I rose at day-break, the ground was covered with a white hoar frost, and the Thermometer stood at 33. The valley of Chitlong stands higher than most of those near, and it freezes there when it wants several degrees of that point in the valley of Nepal, from which it is only separated by a mountain. This mountain called Chandrageery (the Mountain of the Moon) I now ascend; the task is as laborious as it is at Cheesapany. From its high summit, on one side appear the valley and heights of Chitlong, to the Cheesapany heights. To the Northward, if it is clear, one looks down into the extensive valley of Nepal with all the objects scattered over it, as towns, villages, and hamlets, winding streams, verdant groves, &c. &c. within an enclosure of mountains; a pleasant sight, viewed from that elevation, like a bird's eye prospect. But the whole valley now enveloped in a loud was concealed from view,—the mountains however rose above it, and I again enjoyed such a scene as I have described at the top of Cheesapany. At this season a thick mist, the collected vapours of the night, very frequently lies upon the valley, until the power of the sun raises the veil above the mountains.

The descent of Chandrageery into the valley is extremely rough and steep, and rendered now peculiarly disagreeable by a greasy thaw; it is scarce fit for the passage of man or goat, nevertheless my Tanghun descended without accident, and it

is curious to observe with what circumspection this mountaineer steed goes up and down such dangerous places. At the bottom I found an elephant awaiting,

me, and a ride of 7 miles through the valley, which is all banks and hollows, brought me safe to Katmandoo.

ACCOUNT OF A HINDU DRAMA.

(By H. H. Wilson, Esq.)

When the translation of *Saccontala* by Sir W. Jones was first published, it naturally excited general curiosity; the existence of a national Drama amongst the Hindus at a remote era was regarded as a proof of high and early civilization, and was expected to become a rich source of information both with respect to national manners and historical events. The first specimen was of too mythological a complexion to afford unmixed gratification to minds unprepared by a familiarity with the system whence it emanated, to feel its interest; but its fidelity to nature, its correctness of taste, and its tenderness and pathos, shone conspicuous above its defects, and secured the admiration of men of critical and cultivated understandings.* This admiration it still continues to enjoy,† and even Mr. Mill, who is not very ready to allow merit to Hindu Literature, considers it as the most pleasing of all the specimens of Hindu Literature yet known to Europeans, and admits that it contains some beautiful passages. (*History of India*, 365—367.)

The Drama of *Saccontala*, although thus commended by writers of approved taste and

judgment, is not, it is believed, very generally known even to the reading world. A lively and accomplished writer of the present day, the author of *Sketches from St. George's Fields*, whilst he recommends its perusal, accounts for the necessity of such a recommendation, by supposing general readers to be frightened by the name of *Sir William Jones*, as if a composition adapted to ordinary capacities could scarcely be expected from so eminent a scholar. There may be something in this, but the more obvious causes are the mythological construction of the story and the uninviting appearance of a literal and prose translation.

Mr. Mill supposes *Saccontala* was selected for translation, as the best specimen of the Hindu Drama; it may be so in one sense—the exquisite beauty of the language which is surpassed by very few of the Hindu Plays—but as this was a beauty utterly incapable of transfusion, it could scarcely have furnished a reason for the preference of this particular composition, and a more ready motive may be found in its being more generally known to Hindu scholars, and its being the first, and perhaps the only Drama which Sir W. Jones had an opportunity of translating.—He tells us indeed “that the tragedies, comedies, farces, and Musical pieces of the Indian Theatre would fill as many volumes as that of any nation in ancient or modern Europe;”

* See Robertson's account of the Drama, Appendix to his Dissertation on ancient India.

† Frederick Schelegel gives it high praise in his fifth Lecture on the History of Literature.

Europe;" (Preface to *Sacontala*)—but he said this as he very excusably did many other things, in that stage of Sanscrit study, upon information which has since proved erroneous; and whatever might have been the case in remoter times, it would now perhaps be difficult to collect all over India, fifty plays in the Sanscrit language. That they once existed more numerous, there is no reason to doubt, and their reduced number is easily understood, when it is considered that, of the scanty Drama which yet remains, perhaps not more than two pieces are ever studied by the Pundits, the *Malati Madhava* and *Sacontala*, and that few of the rest are known to them, even by name;—it is very clear therefore that there was no preferential selection in the case of that which was translated into English.

In the next place, *Sacontala* was not the specimen likely to be most highly valued by European criticism. I have already observed its construction was much too mythological, a fault from which even the *Malati Madhava* is free, although it admits magical and supernatural agency; but there are amongst the plays which remain to us, several wholly exempt from such an intermixture, the business of which is human life, and the actors in which are mere mortals.—Such plays as these, as they present persons and incidents with which all can sympathise, and describe modes of thinking and living at once natural and novel, should have furnished a much more universally interesting publication, and would from Sir W. Jones's hands have been greedily accepted and generally esteemed.—Why such a choice

was not made, has been already explained—such a specimen was not then to be procured.

Again, as Sir W. Jones's purpose was to give a fac-simile of the original, it may be questioned whether his translation, elegant as it is, is not too literal to be read with pleasure by mere English readers. There is no turgidity of metaphor, nor quaintness of conceit in the Sanscrit writings of the school to which *Sacontala* belongs, but there must necessarily be much that is very new—very strange, and of which the application is not obvious to European imaginations; and being offered in all their original simplicity, the beauties of the conception are more likely to excite astonishment than communicate pleasure. It must also be recollected that much of the charm of Poetry lies in its music. Many ideas 'married to immortal verse,' gain from that bond a distinction which they would not otherwise enjoy, and would be denounced as unworthy of notice if they were conveyed in plain unpretending prose.—This is not mere conjecture:—several of the Northern Minstrel's poems have been re-made into *Prose Novels*—the ideas being all retained, and nothing demolished but the metre—it is utterly impossible to read half a page. If this is true of original composition, it is still more so of translation, in which it is necessary to insinuate ideas which are not within the range of our own observations or education. *Dr. Johnson* observes, the way to judge of the merit of a translation, (he is speaking of Poetry,) is to try its effect as an English poem; and upon this principle he considers Pope's *Homer* as the greatest work of the kind that has ever been

been produced. The opinion of the sage has been verified by experience—whether it be *Homier* or not, Pope's translation will always be read, whilst *Cowper's* is only referred to, and as to *Macpherson's* prose version of the *Iliad*, although his prose is *Ossianic*, few persons have ever heard of the work, and still fewer have ever read it.—It is not unlikely therefore, that if Sir Wm. Jones had given a free translation of *Sacotala*, adorned with the graces of expression in which he was well qualified to imitate the original—the translation would have been much more pleasing and consequently more popular.

From these observations it appears, that the Hindu Drama merits the attention of European scholars to an extent of which the specimen published, conveys no accurate notion, and that in order to secure future specimens more general circulation, they should be exhibited in a more attractive form : as an experiment how far this may be

practicable, we shall now offer a few specimens of the *Mricchacatica* or *Toy Cart*.

Mricchacatica.—*The Toy-cart*,
A COMEDY.

The *Mricchacatica* is attributed in the introduction to *SUDRAMA*, a king of *Oujein*, who in the *Chronology* of the *Hindus*, dates about two centuries before the Christian era : as identifiable with one *Vicramaditya* he is placed by *Major Wilford* in the second century after Christ, and there is no reason to bring him to a more modern period. The style of the Original is also indicative of considerable antiquity, and we may therefore safely compute the Drama to be at least 16 centuries old.

The plot of this play is entirely domestic, and narrates the loves of *Vasantasenk* and *Chrudatta* of *Oujein*. The latter is a Brahman of respectable rank and birth, but reduced to extreme poverty, which he thus laments upon an humble friend's declining compliance with one of his requests.

Alas, it does embitter poverty,
That then our friends grow deaf to our desires,
And lend a keener anguish to our sorrows :
The poor man's truth is scorned—the tender light
Of each mild virtue languishes ; aspersion
Stamps him the perpetrator of each crime,
That others are the authors of ; no man seeks
To form acquaintance with him, and exchange
Familiar greeting or respectful courtesy :
If e'er he finds a place in rich men's dwellings,
At solemn festivals, the wealthier guests
Survey him with disdainful wonder, and
Whene'er by chance he meets upon the road,
With state and wealth, he sneaks into a corner,
Ashamed of his scant covering, till they pass,
Rejoicing to be overlooked.—Believe me,
He who incurs the guilt of poverty,
Adds a sixth sin to those we term most heinous.
In truth I mourn e'en poverty for thee,
Whose cherished dwelling is this wasting frame,
And oft I sadly wonder what asylum,
When this shall be no more, will then receive thee.

Chrudatta

* Literally *Claycart*, alluding to a toy made of that material for *Chrudatta's* child, and which indirectly leads to the denouement.

Chârudatta desires his companion and follower *Maitreya* to go and finish part of the ritual—*Maitreya* says,

Mai. Not I—of what avail is it: you have always worshipped the Gods, and what have they done for you?

He is thus rebuked.

Châr. Speak not profanely—it is our duty, and the gods

Undoubtedly are pleased with what is offered,
In lowliness of spirit, and with reverence
In thought and deed, and pious self-denial.

Chârudatta is about to accompany *Vasantasena* to her habitation, the time is night, and he orders a torch to be lighted, but there is no oil, on which *Maitreya* observes,

Mai. To say the truth, Sir, your torches are like mercenary beauties, they shine not in poor men's houses.

Châr. Never heed—we shall not need a torch—
Pale as the maiden's cheeks who pines with love,
The moon is up—with all its starry train,
And lights the royal road with lamps divine.

The following is a little touch of nature, not unhappy.

Vasantasena—(To a servant) Where did you leave *CHARUDATTA*?

Servant—Going home, along this road, I believe.

Vasant. (to a female attendant) Quick, quick girl, up—on this terrace, and we yet may catch a glimpse of him.

Chârudatta like most lovers is fond of music—he has been spoken of by him and his follower *Maitreya* on their way at a concert which is thus home.

Châr. *REBHILA* sang most exquisitely—
Although not ocean-born the tuneful *Vina* (lute)
Is most assuredly a gem of heaven:
Like a dear friend it cheers the lonely heart,
And lends new lustre to the social meeting,
It lulls the pain, that absent lovers feel,
And adds fresh impulse to the glow of passion.

Mait. Well—for my part, there are two things at which I cannot choose but laugh—a woman reading Sanscrit, and a man singing a song—the woman snuffles and snorts like a young cow when the rope is first passed through her nostrils, and the man sighs and grunts like an old Pundit who has been repeating his bead roll till the flowers of his chaplet are as dry as his throat—to my seeming it is vastly ridiculous.

Char. What, my good friend, were you not pleased to night

With *Rebhila's* fine execution?

Soft were the tones articulate and flowing—

With graceful modulation sweet and pleasing,

And fraught with warm and passionate expression,
So that I often cried, these dulcet sounds

Some

Some female stationed covertly must utter.
 Still echoes in my ears the soothing strains,
 And as I pace along methinks I hear
 The liquid notes and clear melodious utterance—
 The Vin's sweet tones, now smoothly undulating,
 Now swelling high, now dying to a close,
 Sporting a while in desultory descant,
 And still recurring to the tasteful theme.

A casket of Jewels left in the care of Charudatta by *Vasanta-tênâ* is stolen; the wife of *Charudatta* when she hears of it insists on replacing it by the last relic of such of their opulence, as is considered solely the woman's property, a necklace of value given her at her marriage. She sends it to her husband by *Maitreya*. The whole is a curious and interesting picture of domestic manners, but is too long to be here inserted. The winding up will be sufficient. *Maitreya* enters with the necklace.

Mait. Here I am Sir, and I bring you this.
(giving the string of jewels)

Char. What is this?

Mait. The fruit borne by the excellence of a wife worthy of her husband.

Char. Is this the kindness of the Brahman's wife? Out on't—that I should be reduced so low As when my own has disappeared to need Assistance from a woman's wealth—so true It is, our very natures are transformed By opulence—the poor man helpless grows, And woman wealthy acts with manly vigour— 'Tis false I am not poor—a wife whose love Outlives my fortunes—a true friend who shares My sorrows and my joys, and honesty Unwarped by indigence—these still are mine.

Maitreya bid thee to *Vasanta-tênâ*
 Tell her the casket heedlessly preserved
 Is lost—and in its stead

I do beseech her to accept these jewels.

Mait. I will do no such thing—what are we to give away these gems, the quintessence of the four oceans, for a thing carried off by thieves, and which we have neither eaten nor drank, nor touched a penny for.

Char. Not so—to me confiding in my care And honesty—the casket was entrusted: And for that Faith which cannot be overvalued, A price of high amount must be repaid. Touching my breast I therefore supplicate You will not hence—this charge not undertaken: Come, come *Maitreya*, rouse a liberal feeling, Nor act in this the despicable niggard.

Mait. How can a pauper be a niggard, he has nothing to part with.

Char. I am not poor, I tell thee; but retain Treasures I prize beyond what e'er is lost— Go then, discharge this office; and meanwhile, I hail the dawn with its accustomed rites.

SERVILLAC

SERVILLAGA the thief, who has committed the robbery on CHARUDATTA, has been chiefly induced to such a crime in order to procure the means of purchasing the manumission of MADANICA, one of VASANTASENA's female attendants, who

is of course a slave.—The booty, VASANTASENA's casket, he carries to his mistress, who immediately recognises it as that which was left by her Lady with CHARUDATTA; she exhibits so much agitation at the sight, as to arouse her lover's jealousy.

Madan. (*to Servillaga*) Avoid me—let me never see you more—Yet stay—was no one hurt in that mansion—alas, alas!—none murdered.

Servill. I touch not one who trembles or who sleeps. Unharm'd by me were all in that abode.

Madan. In truth?

Servill. In very truth.

Madan. This is indeed a blessing.

Servill. You seem to take strange interest in this business.

"Twas love of you that urg'd me to the act,
Me, sprung of virtuous and of pure descent:
Spurred by my passion I have offered you,
A life of credit and a faithful heart;
And this is my reward—to be reviled
And find your cares devoted to another.
In vain the lofty tree of flowering youth
Bears goodly fruit, the prey of harlot birds.
Wealth, manhood, all we value, are consumed
By passion's fierce ungovernable fire—
Oh what a fool is man, to place his trust
On woman or on fortune—slippery both,
As serpent fiends, and still 'tis woman's trick,
To spurn the fond, the faithful heart that loves her.
Oh! love her never—Youth—if ye be wise,
And heed the warning that the sages give,
Who tell you woman merits not your credence,
For she can weep or smile at will, can cheat
Man of his confidence, but wary, trusts not,
In man herself—oh then let youth beware,
And shun the wanton's charms that baleful blow
Like flowers on charnel ground; the ocean waves
Are less inconstant, and the tints of eve,
Are far less fleeting than a woman's fondness:
Wealth is alone her aim—when man is drained
Of all his goods, like a squeezed color bag,
She casts him from her—Her love is like the lightning,
Transient—nay she can look devotion
To one man, whilst another rules her heart,
And even whilst she holds in fond embrace,
One lover, fix her soul upon another!
But why expect what nature has withheld,
The lotus blooms not on the mountain's brow,
Nor bears the mule, the burthen of the horse.
The grain of barley buds not into rice,
Nor dwells one virtue in the breast of woman.—

Æ

The

The necklace that is to be substituted for the easket which has been stolen, is reluctantly carried to Vasantaséná by Maitreya,—he is received with great respect, and conducted through the different courts of her magnificent mansion, which he describes as he surveys them, and thus gives a curious picture of the interior of Hindu

dwellings in better days. Maitreya is a mixed character of shrewdness and simplicity, and there is something like humorous sarcasm in many of his comments, of which the following may serve as a specimen. Maitreya, with an attendant belonging to Vasantaséná, enters the eighth court or quadrangle of the mansion.

Mal. Pray, who is that gentleman dressed in silver tissue; glittering with rich ornaments, and rolling about as if his limbs were all out of joint?

Att. That, Sir, is my Lady's brother.

Mal. Humph—what course of pious austerities in his last life made him Vasantaséná's brother—may not so,—for after all, though smooth, bright, and fragrant, the Champ that flowers on funeral ground is not to be approached—and, pray, who is that Lady dressed in embroidered muslin?—a goodly person truly—her ankles look as if they had drank up all the oil of her well greased slippers—she sits in state, 'high on a gorgeous throne.'

Att. That is my Lady's mother.

Mal. A very portly dame indeed—but how did she contrive to get in here?—Oh! I suppose she was first set up here, as they do with an unwieldy *Mahadeca*, and then the walls were built round her.

Att. How now—do you make a jest of our Lady, afflicted too as she is with a quartan ague?

Mal. A what? oh, gracious Sriv! be pleased to afflict me with a quartan ague, if such are its symptoms.

Vasantaséná pays a visit to *Chárudatta*, in very bad weather—a violent storm comes on, which is always a favorite topic with Hindu poets; it is remarkable too that they always dwell upon its beauty, or grandeur, but never associate any thing

terrible or dreadful with it—a peculiarity arising from the connection of Indian tempests with a milder temperature and reviving verdure.—*Chárudatta* watches the approach of the tempest.

Chár. A heavy storm impends, the gathering gloom
Delights the pea fowl, and distracts the swan,
Not yet prepared for periodic flight:
And these deep shades contract with sad dependence
The heart that pines in absence.—Through the air,
A rival, *Odisee*,* the purple cloud
Rolls stately on, girt by the golden lightning;
As by his yellow garb, and bearing high,
The long white line of storms, the gods' fireball.
From the dark womb in rapid fall descend,
The silvery drops, and glittering to the gleam
Shot from the lightning, bright and fatal specks,
Like a rich fringe rent from the robe of heaven.
The elements filled with scattered clouds,
And as they fly before the wind, their forms

As

* Vishnu.

As in a picture, image various shapes,
The semblance of storks and soaring swans—
Of dolphins and the monsters of the deep,
Of Dragons vast, and pinnacles, and towers—

Vasantashuk who encounters and her attendant, in describing the storm, seems to think of it its phenomena : the commencement only as an opportunity for a ment of this contest will be poetical contest between her here sufficient.

Att. Lady, upon the mountain's brow, the clouds
Hang dark and drooping as the aching heart
Of her who sorrows for her absent lord ;—
Their thunders summon forth the pea-fowl, all the sky
Is agitated by their wings, as fanned
By thousand fans with costly gems incased—
The chattering frog quaffs the pellucid drops
With joy—with joy the pea hen shrieks ; the trees
Smile cheerfully with renovated verdure.—
The moon is blotted by the driving sound,
As is the saintly character by those
Who wear its garb to veil their abject lives ;
And like the damsel whose fair fame is lost,
In ever changing loves, the lightning, true
To no one quarter, flits along the skies.

Vas. You speak it well my friend—to me it seems
The jealous Night as with the gloom she wantons,
Looks on me as a rival bride, and dreading
I may disturb her pleasures, warns me back ;
Muttering in thunder as I speed along,
What wouldst thou here, woman, thy path retrace.

Att.—Reply with courage, chide her to submission.

Vas.—Not so—recrimination only fits
The spiritless in action—I heed her not ;
Let the clouds fall in torrents, thunders roar,
And heaven's red bolt dash fiery to the ground
The dauntless damsel—faithful love inspires,
Treads boldly on, nor dreads the maddening storm.

It must be acknowledged of much poetical beauty, is protracted beyond all reasonable bounds
Hindu writers, that when they get hold of a good thing they never know when to have done with it, and this description of the storm, although containing —we need not follow the description farther, extracting only a pair of similes from the many which occur.

The Earth

Is pierced with showers, like diamond shafted darts
Launched from yon rolling mass of deepest blue,
Which heaves before the breeze and foams with flame,
Like ocean's dark waves by the tempest driven,
And tossing high their flashing surge to shore.

Chârudatta is to meet *Vasantashuk* by appointment in a garden belonging to the Raja, but *Adirveys* attends him.

Att.—How bravely the old garden looks.

Char.—'Tis true—like wealthy merchants are the trees,
And spread in clustering flowers their tempting stores !
Amongst them busily the Bees are ranging,
To gather tribute for the royal hive.

By an entanglement not undramatically contrived, the close car in which *Vasantasén* should have come, is occupied by a fugitive from the King. ARYACA, who is the hero of an underplot,

which drives out the ruling Monarch *Palma*, and crowns *Aryaca*: so that it will be clear, the place is full of business. The Car arrives and *Charudatta* goes to help *Vasantasén* to alight.

Cha.—How. Who is this!
His arms are like the Elephant's vast trunks,—
His breast, his shoulders, brawny as the lion's—
His eyes are coppery red, and roll in anger—
His limbs are chained—what strength could overcome!
Such more than mortal force—what art thou—speak!

Aryaca discovers himself and *Charudatta* assists him to escape. He then leaves the garden, despairing of seeing *Vasantasén*. In the mean time she has got into another vehicle—one belonging to the Raja's brother-in-law—a Prince represented as haughty, ignorant—heartlessly selfish and coldly cruel, with

great power of characteristic delineation. To make the matter worse, he is a rival of *Charudatta's*, and the object of *Vasantasén's* aversion—he is likewise in the garden, and the Car is bound thither to take him up—so that *Vasantasén* is unexpectedly placed in his power.

Before the interview between *Vasantasén* and *Sams'hánaca*, the Raja's brother-in-law, takes place, a scene between him and his companion, a parasitical kind of preceptor, but whose

subserviency stops short of crime, may furnish us with a few extracts—The companion is called a *Vīṭa*, and is represented as a man of some acquirements.

Vīṭa. Here let us take our seat.
Sams'th. I am seated—and now my good friend, trust me—I cannot help thinking of *Vasantasén*, she holds her place in my heart and rankles like the abuse of a blackguard.
Vīṭa. (aside) To little purpose are these thoughts indulged. No true it is—
The scorn of woman in ignoble breasts
But adds fresh fuel to the scorching flame:
The manly heart disdain with scorn repays;
And soon subdues its unrequited passion.

Sams'th. What hour is it—that fellow *S'hācraca* was ordered to be here early—what can be the reason he does not make his appearance. It is almost noon: I feel hungry and it is impossible to think of walking at this time of day—the sun is now in mid-heaven and looks as fierce as an angry ape, and the ground is as dry and shrivelled as *Gandhārī* looked when her hundred sons were slain.

Vīṭa. 'Tis true.
The dazing cattle slumbering in the shade
Let fall the unchamped fodder from their mouths—
The lively ape with slow and languid pace
Creeps to the pool to slake his parching thirst,
In its now tepid waters,—not a creature
Is seen upon the public road, nor breves
One solitary passenger the sun —————

The

The servant arrives with the carriage, and is seen from the garden wall by his master, who immediately, with as much im-

patience as inconsiderateness, compels him to make his way in, where is no regular access,

Sams'k. Drive in, drive in.

Servant. Which way your excellency?

Sams'k. Here, where the wall is broken down.

Serv. Impossible Sir, it will kill the beasts, smash the car, and my neck will be broken into the bargain.

Sams'k. Do you recollect, Sirrah, that I am the *Rajah's* brother-in-law—be the cattle killed—I can buy others, let the car smash, I shall purchase a new one, and if you break your neck, another driver is to be hired, I presume.

The carriage is forced in, and *Sams'k'hanca* first addresses her meets with no accident. *Vasantasén* is discovered in it. with great respect.

Sams'k. (*Kneeling*) Celestial mother—listen to my prayers, behold me, with these lotus eyes, thus lowly at thy feet, and mark my hands uplifted thus, to thy heavenly countenance; forgive most graceful nymph, the faults that love has urged me to commit, and accept me for thy servant and thy slave.

Vasantasén—Away, your regard is my abhorrence. (*spurns him with her foot.*)

This affront is not to be forgiven, the prince's love is changed to hate, and he immediately resolves to murder *Vasantasén*. He first proposes the perpetration to the *Vita*.

Sams'k. Put *Vasantasén* to death.

Vita. (*Stopping his ears*)—What say you—Murder a young and unoffending female Of courteous manners and unrivalled beauty, The pride of all Ongeln—where shall I find, Believe you—a fit raft to bear my spirit Safe o'er futurity's tremendous waves.

Sams'k. I will have one made for you—come, come, what have you to fear, in this lonely place who shall see you?

Vita. All nature—the surrounding realms of space, The genii of these groves—the moon, the sun, The winds—the vault of heaven—the firm set earth, Hell's awful ruler, and the conscious soul: These all bear witness to each human act, These view our secret deeds, and these will see me.

Sams'k'hanca next applies to his Charioteer, but he also refuses; he then affects to have been in jest, and under different pretext sends them out of the way, when he proceeds to commit the crime himself.

Sams'k. Now then as *Sita* was slain by *Chenarya*, and *Drupadi* by *Jatayu*, so art thou by me.

(*Seizes Vasantasén*)

Vasuv. Oh my dear mother—oh my loved *Charudatta*, Too short and too imperfect are our loves.

Too soon I perish—I will cry for succour.

What, shall *Vasantasén's* voice be heard

Abroad—

Abroad—Oh that were infamy—no more
Than this—bless—bless my Charudatta.

Sams'th. Still dare you repeat that name—once more—
now (*grazes her by the throat.*)

Vasan. (*In a struggling tone*)—Bless my Charudatta.

Sams'th. Die harlot in thy speech—(*strangles her*) it is
done—She is no more—this bundle of iniquity—this mansion
of cruelty, has fallen beneath the prowess of my resistless
arm.

Upon the return of the *Vita* endeavours in vain to appease
and the Servant, the Prince the indignation of the former.
boasts of what he has done, and

Sams'th. Be calm.—I will give you money—a hundred
Susornas—clothes—a turban: say nothing of what has
chanced, and we shall escape all censure.

Vita. Keep your gifts.

Servant. Shame, shame.

Sams'th. (*Laughs*) Ha! ha! ha!

Vita. Restrain your mirth—let there be hate between us.
The friendship that confers alone disgrace
Is not for me—let it no more unite us—
I cast it from me as a snapped
And stringless bow.

Sams'th. Come, good master, be appeased—let us go, bathe,

Vita. Whilst you were free from crime you might exact
My duty, but obedience to you now
Would but proclaim myself alike unworthy—
I cannot wait on guilt, nor though I know
My innocence, have courage to encounter
Those speaking glances, every female eye
Would cast abhorrent upon one who held
Communion with a woman's murderer.—
Poor, poor *Vasantasak*, may thy virtues
Win thee in after life a happier portion,
And may the days of shame, and death of violence,
That thou hast suffered in existence past,
Insure thee honoured birth—the world's regard,
And wealth and happiness in that to come.

The *Vita* withdraws to join
the rebels, the Servant is sent
home by his Master, with the
purpose of putting him in con-
finement. *Sams'thanor* gathers
a parcel of dry leaves which he
piles over *Vasantasak's* body to
conceal it, and then departs for
the Court of Justice to accuse
Charudatta of the murder of *Va-*
santasak—his trial accordingly

takes place, and presents no ve-
ry flattering picture of the ad-
ministration of justice in the
days of king *Palsca*, although
the defects were those of ad-
ministration, not ignorance, as
the Judge himself, in his charge
to the court, defines, what a
Judge ought to be, accurately
enough.

“ He should be learned, sagacious, eloquent, dispassionate, and im-
partial: he should pronounce sentence only after due enquiry and deli-
beration: he should be a guardian to the weak, a terror to the wicked:
his heart should covet nothing, his mind be intent on nothing, but equity
and truth—and he should keep aloof the anger of the king.”

Charudatta,

Charudatta, on his way to the court, meets with various omens of evil.

Char. Facing the on Sun yonder blighted tree
The Bird of evil augury is perched—
Ha,—on my path, the black snake sleeping lies,
Roused from his slumber he unfolds in wrath
His spiry length, and threatening beats the ground
With bulk inflated, whilst his hooded neck
Expands, and from between his venomous fangs
Protrudes his hissing tongue,—I slip—yet here
Na plashy mire betrays my heedless feet—
Still throbs my left eye, and my left arm trembles;
And still that bird in flight sinistral, cries,
To warn me of impending ill—yes, death,
Terrible death awaits me—be it so—
It is not mine to murmur against destiny,
Nor doubt that righteous which the Gods ordain.

Notwithstanding his innocence, and the pretensions of the Judge, *Charudatta* is found guilty: it must be confessed, in deed, that the circumstantial evidence is strong against him, and forms an apology for the award: he can only plead his character.

Char. Sprung from a race incapable of crime,
I have not shamed my sires—if you confound
The innocent with the guilty, I must suffer.
(*Apart.*) If I have lost indeed *Vasantasénâ*,
Life is a burthen to me. (*Aloud*) What avails it
To proffer further plea—be it decided,
I have abandoned virtue, and deserved
Abhorrence here and punishment hereafter.
Let me be called a murderer, or what else
It please him (*the Raja's brother-in-law*) to declare.
Sams'th. She is killed—say at once—I killed her.
Char. You have said.
Sams'th. (*to the Judges.*) You hear him—he confesses.

The judges accordingly find him guilty, but send to the *Raja* for his sentence, observing that as a *Brahman*, he cannot be put to death. *Pâlaca*, however, orders *Chârudatta* to be led to the common place of execution, and there impaled.

The last act exhibits *Chârudatta* as being led to public execution—on the way *Maitrêya* brings him his boy to take leave of him, and the officer permits the interview—*Charudatta* then addresses him:

Come hither my dear child—(*embraces him*)
These little hands will scarce suffice to sprinkle
The last sad drops upon my funeral pyre—
Scant will my spirit sip thy love—and then
A long and painful thirst in heaven succeeds.
What fond memorial shall I leave thee boy,
To speak to thee hereafter of thy father?
This sacred string, while yet 'tis mine—I give thee—
The *Brahman's* proudest decoration—ho—
Is not of gold nor gems—but this—with which
He ministers to sages and to gods—
This grace my child when I shall be no more—
(*puts it round his neck.*)
The

The child requests the executioners to let his father escape, and take him as a substitute—

Maitrya urges a like request,—on which *Charudatta* exclaims :

This is the truest wealth—Love equal smiles
On poor and rich—the bosom's precious balm
Is not the fragrant herb nor costly unguent,
But nature's breath—affection's holy perfume.

The Raja's brother-in-law, *Samst'hānaka* who has attended the procession to glut his malice with the death of his rival, urges on the execution, and they all reach the fatal spot. *Charudatta* is even about to undergo decapitation, when the sword of the executioner falls from his hand—this accident only suspends the business, and the sentence is about to be carried into effect when it is prevented by the appearance of *Vasantasénā* herself—she had been left insensible but not lifeless, and had been recovered by the timely aid of a religious mendicant who had accidentally come to the spot—he is accompanying her to some asylum when their

notice is attracted by the crowd assembled to witness *Charudatta's* execution, and informed by the proclamation made by the officers who it is that is about to suffer, *Vasantasénā* rushes forward to stop the executioners—they accordingly delay proceedings till they can receive further orders from the Raja, whose brother-in-law precipitately withdraws, in fear, now for himself.

In the mean time shouts of triumph are heard—a revolution has taken place—and *Servillaca* the former thief—the lover of *Madanica* and chief associate of *Aryaca*, appears to announce it.

This hand has slain the king and on the throne
Of *Pālaca* ascends our valiant chief,
Resistless *Aryaca*, in haste anointed—
Now to obey his first commands and raise
The worthy *Charudatta* far above
Calamity and fear—all is achieved—
Of valor and of conduct destitute
The foe has fallen—the citizens behold
Well pleased the change, and thus has noble daring
Wrested an empire from its ancient Lords,
And won a sway as absolute on earth,
As that which *Indra* proudly holds in heaven,
This is the spot—he must be near at hand
By this assemblage of the people—well begins
The reign of *Aryaca*, if his first cares
Reap the rich fruit of *Charudatta's* life.
Give way—and let me pass—'tis he—he lives—
Vasantasénā too—my monarch's wish
Is all accomplished—long this generous Brahman
Has mourned his sullied brightness like the moon
That labours in eclipse, but now he bounds
Again to honor and to happiness,
Borne safely o'er a threatening sea of troubles
By firm Affection's bark and Fate's propitious gales.

SERVILLACA

SERVILLACA then approaches *Chârudatta*, and announces to him the Revolution that has occurred, as well as *Aryaca's* grateful recollection of the assistance given by the Brahman formerly to his escape. In return for which service, *Chârudatta* is appointed Governor of one of the dependencies of

Oujein. *Samst'hanaca* is now brought back by the mob, and exhibits as much meanness as he had formerly shown of arrogance, prostrating himself at the feet of *Chârudatta* and *Vasantasena*, and soliciting their protection. *Chârudatta* encourages him to hope, but is interrupted by SERVILLACA,

Serv. Hence with the wretch,
Drag him from *Chârudatta*—Worthy Sir,
Why spare the villain—(to the Officers) bind him, do you hear,
And cast him to the dogs—saw him asunder
Or hoist him on the stake—dispatch—away.
Châr. Hold, hold, may I be heard.
Serv. Heard—and obeyed,
Châr. In truth.
Serv. In very truth.
Châr. Then for this prisoner—
Serv. Kill him.
Châr. Set him free.
His punishment be mercy.—

Samst'hanaca is accordingly suffered to depart. *Chârudatta* is to be married to *Vasantasena*.—All the other cha-

racters are the objects of poetical justice, and the piece closes with the following speeches.

Servil. (to *Chârudatta*) As you direct. Is there aught else—command.

Charu. Nought but this—
Since *Aryaca* enjoys the sovereign sway
And holds me as his friend—since all my foes
Are now destroyed, save one poor wretch released
To learn repentance for his former faults.—
Since this loved girl and all most dear to me,
Are mine once more—I have no further suit
That asks for your indulgence, and no wish
That is not gratified—Fate sports with life,
And like a wheel the whirling world revolves.
Where some are raised to affluence, some depressed
In want—where some are borne awhile aloft,
And some hurled down to wretchedness and woe—
Then let us all thus limit our desires,
Full uddered be the kine—the soil be fertile—
May copious showers descend, and balmy gales
Breathe health—be every living thing exempt
From pain—may reverence on the Brahman wait—
Whilst truth and piety insure prosperity—
And may all monarchs, vigilant and just,
Humble their foes, and guard the world in peace.

[*Exeunt Omnes.*]

REMARKS ON THE IDOL SUMNATH.

(By H. H. Wilson, Esq.)

It is as much a matter of regret as surprise, that none of the numerous proficient in the Persian language, who are scattered through India, should have directed their attention to the many valuable histories of this country existing in that language. FERISHTA seems to have monopolised the attention of Europeans, and the efforts made by Dow and Scott, to have exhausted English ardour and diligence—at the same time there can be no doubt that their publications, valuable as they may be, leave much to be performed, and that FERISHTA, although a voluminous and meritorious writer, requires not unfrequent correction and improvement.

One specimen of FERISHTA's inaccuracy has served to puzzle the writers of Europe in no inconsiderable degree, and the story he tells of *Sumnat*, the idol broken by *Mahmood*, and found to be filled with precious gems to an immense amount, has gratified our love of the marvellous, without alarming our veneration for truth. It is not known that the fact has ever been called in question, although much eloquence has been wasted upon its description, and the fables of Mirkhond and Ferishta have been adorned with all the eloquence of Gibbon and Maurice. Even the critical Historian *Mill* forgets his motto, (*nil amplificandum*) when he comes to this tradition, and thus describes the occurrence:

"Filled with indignation at sight of the gigantic idol, Mahmood aimed a blow at its head with his iron mace. The nose was struck off from its face. In vehement trepidation the Brahmans crowded round and offer-

ed millions to spare the God. The Omrahs dazzled with the ransom, ventured to counsel acceptance. Mahmood crying out that he valued the title of breaker not seller of idols, gave orders to proceed with the work of destruction. At the next blow, the belly of the idol burst open, and forth issued a vast treasure of diamonds, rubies, and pearls, rewarding the holy perseverance of Mahmood, and explaining the devout liberality of the Brahmans!" (vol. i. 491).

Now this is tolerably well for a writer who professes extreme caution, and readily questions assertions that rest upon much better authority: his account has as little truth in it as any of the previous modes of telling the story, and it requires but little research to discover a very different version of the narrative.

The most rational, and no doubt most accurate account of the demolition of the Idol *Sumnat* by Mahmud, is to be found in the *Tebcat Aceri*, a history of *Acher's* reign, with an introductory view of the transactions of the Mohame-dans in India, prior to that Monarch—in point of date, therefore, it has the advantage of *Ferishta*, and as a work of good taste and sober investigation is still more decidedly superior—the author thus describes the transaction.

"In the year 415 (Hijera) Mahmud determined to lead an army against *Sumnat*, a large temple situated on a peninsular projection of the sea shore, appertaining to the followers of *Brahma*; the temple contained many idols, the principal of which was named *Sumnat*. It is related in some histories that
this

this idol was carried from the *Caaba* upon the coming of the Prophet, and transported to India. The Brahmanical records, however, refer it to the time of *Crishna*, or an antiquity of 4000 years. *Crishna* himself is said to have disappeared at this place.

When the Sultan arrived at *Neherwaleh*, (the capital of *Guzerat*) he found the city deserted, and, carrying off such provisions as could be procured, he advanced to *Sumnat*—the inhabitants of this place shut their gates against him, but it was soon carried by the irresistible valour of his troops, and a terrible slaughter of its defenders ensued. The temple was levelled with the ground—the Idol *Sumnat*, which was of stone, was broken to pieces, and in commemoration of the victory, a fragment was sent to *Ghizni*, where it was laid at the threshold of the principal mosque, and was long after trodden under foot by the faithful.”

We have here, therefore, no allusion to face, or nose or belly, nor to the sum offered for its ransom, nor the booty obtained by its fracture—The story is told without the foreign aid of ornament, and is therefore more likely to be true—and we have only to endeavour to verify the Deity who has been the object of so much embellishment.

The above account informs us, it was an Idol of stone—and by identifying it, although perhaps erroneously, with the Idol of the *Caaba*, leaves us to conclude it was shapeless: *Manah* the idol worshipped by the tribes about Mecca, being nothing more than a large rude stone.—(Sale's Koran. Introduction 24.) D'Herbelot makes the author of the *Rozet as Sefa*, say, the idol was of one stone fifty cubits long of which forty-seven were sunk

in the ground, but this is a very preposterous arrangement, and a very unfair representation of *Mirrhond's* account, who states that it was five cubits long and, of these, two were out of sight. The description given by this writer is in fact less extravagant than that of *Ferishta*. He talks it is true of the temple being supported by fifty-six pillars of gold, and of the enormous booty acquired by the plunder of the temple and fort; but we have nothing, even in his narrative, of the mutilation of the image, its proposed redemption, or the discovery of its concealed wealth. To return to the image, therefore, we are to infer, from the above account, that it was nothing more than a straight block of stone of about four or five feet in length, and as *Mirrhond* expressly states, proportionable thickness, and that it had no pretensions to imitate humanity “even abominably.”

What then was *Sumnat*? In our present intimacy with the *Hindu* system, we cannot be at a loss to reply—it was nothing more than one of those emblems of *Siva*, by which alone in most of the temples of Hindustan that divinity is now represented, a solid block of stone, on which there were no features to be defaced, and in which there was no cavity to conceal inestimable treasures—these accompaniments are therefore the phantoms of Mohammedan superstition and European credulity, with a sufficiency of ignorance in the historians of both the east and west.

The real character of the Idol of *Sumnat*, which is thus acquired from inferential deduction, is fully established by Hindu authorities, and these shew, that the divinity, properly named *Somnat'h* or *Somanat'ha*, the Lord of

of *Soma*, as having been erected by *Soma*, the personified Moon, was one of the twelve chief representatives of *Siva* in Hindustan. The *Kedāra Calpa* of the *Nandi Upapurana* puts the following words into the mouth of *Siva* himself:

"I am omnipresent, but I am especially in twelve places and forms," which are then enumerated as follows—

1. The first is *Somanatha* in *Saurashtra*, i. e. *Surat* in its most extensive sense, including part of *Gujerat*, where indeed *Patana Somnath*, or the city of *Somnath*, is still situated (*Hamilton* l. 671). *Hamilton* also observes, 'Somnath is one of the twelve images of *Siva*, which are said to have descended from Heaven to earth—'

It would be unnecessary to detail the remaining eleven symbols of *Siva* for the verification of *Somnath's* local site, but as some of them exist in situations readily accessible to Europeans, and have been seen by numbers, they will serve to shew that the figure of *Somnath* has been accurately described, it being of course, the same as those of the other symbols with which it is classed.

2. *Mallicarjuna*, on *Sri Saila*; described by *Capt. McKenzie* the late Surveyor General, *Asiatic Researches* vol. 5th.

3. *Mahacala* in *Ougein*; this deity of stone was carried to *Delhi* and broken there upon the capture of *Ougein* by *Altunsh*. A. D. 1231 *Dow*, l. 1231.

4. *Omcara*,
5. *Amarsenwar*. } Both these were also in *Ougein*.

6. *Vaidyanath* at *Deoghur* in *Bengal*; the temple is still in being, and is a celebrated place of pilgrimage. *Hamilton* l. 160.

7. *Ramesa* at *Setubandha*, the island of *Ramisseram* be-

tween *Ceylon* and the continent: this *Lingam* is fabled to have been set up by *Rama*—the temple is still in tolerable repair, and is one of the most magnificent in *India*. The gateway is a hundred feet high. It has been repeatedly described, and is delineated in *Daniel's* superb plates of *Indian antiquities*, from which it has been copied into *Langles Monuments de l'Hindustan*.

8. *Bhimasencara* in *Dakini*; probably the same as *Bhimés-wara*, at *Dacshinaram*, near *Rajmundry*.

9. *Viswanath* in *Benares*, a deity whom most Europeans in this part of *India* have seen; the old *Lingam* and temple were last demolished in the time of *Aurangzeb*, for most probably they had suffered frequently between the reigns of that Monarch and of *Mahmood*, by whom also *Benares* was pillaged. The present temple, celebrated for the beauty of its minute carving, of which engravings were published by the late *General Garstin*, was erected at the expence of *Ahalya Bae* the *Rani* of *Indore*.

10. *Tryambaca* on the banks of the *Gomati*, but whether the temple still exists has not been ascertained.

11. *Gautamesa* is another of the twelve, whose original site and present fate are uncertain.

12. *Kedaresa* or *Kedarnath*, in the *Himalaya*, has been repeatedly visited by late travellers—The deity is represented by a shapeless mass of rock.

It is extraordinary that the sanctity of so many of these forms of *Siva* should have been perpetuated through a period of at least eight centuries—the individual representatives must have undergone many changes.

MONODY
ON THE
DEATH OF THE EARL OF MINTO.

BY JAMES ATKINSON, Esq.

THUS MAN decays, thus earthly visions fade,
And life's bright scenes dissolve in empty shade ;
Day after day the mortal chain is riven,
No stay unfragile but the HOPE OF HEAVEN.

Yet though unceasing is the fate we find, 5
And DEATH still holds the mirror to the mind,
Scarcely we feel the universal doom,
Which hurries MAN unthinking to the tomb ;
Till friends fall off, and those at length depart,
Whom fond AFFECTION binds around the heart ; 10
Then bursts the sigh—the tears unbidden flow,
And all the soul is desolate with woe.

The mournful strain now echoing from the shore,
Breathes the sad tale that MINTO IS NO MORE !

How oft, ere India vanished from his sight, 15
Had FANCY painted scenes of proud delight,
When native bowers should open to his view,
And AGE be solaced 'midst the kindred few :
There, when the toils of public life were o'er,
Enjoy the calm of leisure yet in store ! 20
Those crags which raise their summits to the sky,
Still loved, still seen in FANCY's roving eye,
Were wont to yield to his untravelled heart,
That rapturous joy which scenes of home impart ;
The

The magic charm which soothes the exile's woe, 25
 With strongest feelings bade his bosom glow ;
 Years had not dimmed the prospect, but more bright,
 The well-known woodlands struck his mental sight ;
 The copse, the dell, and all which childhood knew,
 In fair array his kindled memory drew. 30
 Full of the thought; how oft his eye retraced,
 The pictured rock by foliage dark embraced ;
 And fondly marked the rugged path which led,
 To Barnhill's rude traditional bed ;
 These to survey near Tiviot's wandering tide, 35
 Compassed by friends had been his dearest pride :
 But HEAVEN forbade, relentless to destroy,
 And snatched away the boon of promised joy.

Now all is past ; in vain he sought to close,
 A well-spent life in dignified repose ; 40

Fled

LINE 32.—*The pictured rock.*] This was a view of Minto crag, painted by the author, which his Lordship always contemplated with delight. WALTER SCOTT, in the *Lay of the last Minstrel*, has thus described the subject of the picture :

“ On Minto crags the moon-beams glint,
 “ Where *Barnhill* hewed his bed of flint ;
 “ Who slung his outlawed arms to rest,
 “ Where falcons hang their giddy nest,
 “ Mid cliffs, from whence his eagle eye,
 “ For many a league his prey could spy.”

To these lines the following note is prefixed. “ A romantic assemblage of cliffs, which rise suddenly above the vale of Teviot, “ in the immediate vicinity of the family seat, from which LORD “ MINTO takes his title. A small platform, on a projecting crag, “ commanding a most beautiful prospect, is termed *Barnhill's bed*. “ This Barnhill is said to have been a robber, and an outlaw. “ There are remains of a strong tower beneath the rocks, where he “ is supposed to have dwelt, and from which he is said to have derived his name.”

LINE 37.—*But heaven forbade.*] LORD MINTO died suddenly, on the 21st of June, 1814, at Stevenage, about a month after his return to England from India. He was on his way to Scotland, and had left London in a bad state of health. In the course of his illness, he had no presentiment of approaching dissolution, and seemed only anxious to proceed on his journey and to reach Minto as early as possible.

Fled is that soul where honor sate enthroned,
 Inspired with thoughts which every Virtue owned ;
 Firm, wise, and just ; with patriot-seal imprest,
 His country's glory ever warmed his breast.
 Whence sprung that high-wrought energy which gave, 45
 The glittering spoils of JAVA to the brave ?
 And placed, unhurt by power, another gem,
 Richer than all, in England's diadem ?
 Bold and intrepid in the sacred cause,
 He nobly gained a nation's just applause ! 50

Yet while resplendent shone his public fame,
 The gentler virtues more endeared his name,
 Mild, though exalted, generous and serene,
 Pure social love illumed his placid mien ;
 The lively temper still unknown to strife, 55
 The soft enchantments of domestic life,
 Cherished by him, a magic influence threw,
 O'er all the circle which his friendship knew ;
 And who but felt, within that envied range,
 His heart still ardent, still unprone to change ? 60
 A Poet's mind, endued with heavenly fire,
 Marked the sweet warblings of his rustic lyre ;
 The Sage's grasp of intellect supplied,
 A firm, resistless, and unerring guide ;
 But classic Lore in modest garb arrayed, 65
 No boast in him, nor idle pomp displayed.

And

LINE 52.—*The gentler virtues.*] In his domestic circle no man ever displayed a kinder heart, or was ever more affectionately beloved.

LINE 61.—*A Poet's mind.*] LORD MINTO is the author of a number of beautiful little poems. The MINTO VISRON, descriptive of the romantic seat of his ancestors, is a production of high merit.

40 **CALCUTTA ANNUAL REGISTER 1821.**

And thou bright structure, sacred to the brave,
Glittering with pride o'er Gunga's rolling wave,
Long as thy walls of JAVA's fate shall tell,
How many heroes crowned with glory fell;
Even when thy record, faithless to its trust,
Sinks with decay and crumbles in the dust.
His name, revered through India's distant clime,
Shall live triumphant o'er the wrecks of time.

Calcutta; December, 1814.

LINE 67.—*And thou bright structure.*] The Cenotaph at Barrackpore, erected by his Lordship to the memory of those brave officers and men who fell at the conquest of Bourbon, Mauritius and Java.

CHAPTER VI.

Biographical Notices.

MEMOIR OF THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

[WRITTEN IN 1819.]

THIS man, from the first, chose honor for his guide, and experience has justified his choice. Nature had qualified him to perform a conspicuous part in life; and nature and fortune, in their allotments to him, have seldom been at variance. Much engaged in deliberation, though more in action, he has had the rare felicity of infusing wisdom into the councils of his country, of adding lustre to its arms, and of conferring benefits and graces on its actual sovereign; so that it is become a question, whether the attachment of his prince, or the plaudits of his fellow subjects, be the more cordial.

It would be improper to detain the reader from the consideration of transactions important to mankind, by enumerating the little occurrences of childhood—interesting only to very near relations. I shall not say much of the biases of disposition which manifested themselves in that season when the faculties were first seen expanding and blossoming—they have been duly attended to; nor yet of either the culture, or the fruit, of genius at that early season—they were the proper concern of preceptors and guardians, who, if we judge of causes from their effects, must have managed extremely well. I will not even make formal mention of

titles and extraction: for who is there so little acquainted with the great world, as not to know both the hereditary and the acquired distinctions of the noble subject of these remarks; or so little versed in heraldic records, as not to be able to trace his Lordship's origin to a period much higher in time than that to which most noble, or even royal, races are referred?

All the titles, by the way, which distinguished the Marquis of Hastings's family when he was appointed Governor General of India—titles designating valuable ancestral property in all these kingdoms,—were neither his inheritance, nor of his acquiring. Fortune, often more bountiful than a parent, had given him, through marriage, an alliance the lustre of which could not be much increased by adventitious circumstances—an alliance which brought with it antiquity of descent, with estates and honors sufficient to render it peculiarly enviable even if it had been possible to contemplate such objects apart from the personal accomplishments, and the well sustained dignity, of the illustrious female to whom they attached. Important conquests may be made without going into the field of battle.—But I have promised not to dwell on such topics. I shall, therefore, confine myself

myself to a short retrospect to such events as constitute Lord Hastings's public history.

The American war, the source of much ardent contest with the tongue as well as with the sword; the long American war, whose military supporters gave practical lessons on sedition and rebellion, while its political advocates in either hemisphere unfolded the principles and theory of those evils—evils which have been treated, in recent times, as if they were undoubted blessings;—that war it was, which first brought Lord Rawdon into public notice.

Actual hostilities with the colonies commenced in the year 1775. Lord Rawdon, as Lieutenant, had joined the 5th regiment of foot two years before, to which regiment he had been promoted from the 15th, which he entered as ensign in 1771. The first serious operations of the war took place near Boston; and in the most serious of all those operations, the ominous resistance at Bunker's Hill—the 5th regiment was much engaged; and Lord Rawdon acquitted himself so as to justify some of his superior officers, (particularly the Generals Burgoyne and Clinton,) not only in commending highly the talents which he had then displayed, but in predicting the eminence to which we have seen him rise. General Burgoyne was a man of discernment, whose knowledge was not limited to proficiency in the military art; and General Clinton was a meritorious officer, though, like all who were very high in command in the provinces, on the whole unfortunate. Fortune, every statesman and soldier knows, will not be moved by mere vows and entreaties. To no commander is she ever kind above once

in the course of the longest life, unless he carry with him into the field of battle the means of compelling her to comply with his wishes. Such means as these our chiefs in America scarce ever possessed. Government did not furnish them. It was restrained by the efforts of a clamorous opposition; at that time it was not, as it now is, quite evident, that the cheapest way of carrying on a war is to incur a vast expense at its commencement. In the same year in which the appeal was made to arms, Lord Rawdon's reputation procured him a company in the 63d regiment; and he was appointed Aid-de Camp to Sir Henry Clinton. From that period till 1778, his zeal and correct judgment led Sir Henry to keep him very fully employed; and then, though little advanced in years (only 24), but comparatively old in experience, he was appointed Adjutant General to the British forces in America—with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In this important station he had innumerable opportunities of distinguishing himself; and of proving to a whole army the beneficial effects of studying the military profession, not as an art more mechanical than liberal: but as a science founded in an acquaintance with the dispositions and passions of men, and on the knowledge of what, when in arms, they ought to do and can do. In 1778, the war was carried into the central provinces, in which as many actions took place as British address could bring on; for not Washington solely, but the whole of the provincial leaders were determined Fabii—except when superiority in numbers assured them that they had nothing to dread. Now in all the actions which

which then took place, some of which were considerable, the Adjutant General discharged his duty with *eclat*; but, more especially, in directing the movements of the different divisions on the commander in chief's retiring to the northward.

While Lord R. remained at Philadelphia, he succeeded in raising, partly from among the laboring classes there—partly out of the very ranks of the provincials, a strong corps of resolute Irishmen, whom he called the *Irish Volunteers*; and to whose intrepidity the service was afterwards very much indebted. How so many individuals of ordinary condition happened to have got so far from home, was not a question which it was essentially necessary to put to all of them. They were stout men; they very soon became good soldiers, and that was enough. But they were not a little addicted to desertion, of which criminal practice Lord Rawdon cured them, by leaving it entirely to themselves to punish it. The expedient was wise. It flattered the volunteers exceedingly by seeming to impute to them a due respect for the point of honor—the sense of which is said to exist in some perceptible measure among all descriptions of men. However this might be, and in whatever way the brave volunteers might have lived, it is allowed that they died honourably; for Lord Rawdon took care to shew them so frequently to the enemy that hardly an individual of them survived the war.

In 1779, the revolutionary spirit grew strong in the southern provinces; and, in the following year, it had made such progress, that Georgia and the

Carolinas were not held without difficulty. The enemy had forfeited Charlestown (S. Carolina), and having announced their resolution to do their utmost to maintain their independence, both in their city and province, the reduction of Charlestown was resolved upon by the British Commander in Chief. He therefore sailed from New York with a considerable force; and among other officers of his staff was, of course, Lord Rawdon, who was either already, or very soon afterwards, raised to the rank of Brigadier General. At the siege of Charlestown, which took place immediately after the arrival before it of the English army, Lord Rawdon distinguished himself much by his zeal and personal bravery; though more by his wholesome counsels, and the application to practice of the science which he had industriously acquired. Charlestown being reduced, and the best arrangements which circumstances would allow made for the continuance of tranquillity in the Carolinas, Sir Henry Clinton returned to New York, leaving Lord Cornwallis in command of the southern army. From that time, the only very active operations of the war arose from the efforts of the troops acting in the south. During the period of Lord Cornwallis's command there, the enemy were destroyed, or repulsed in every attempt to regain a footing. But his Lordship's services were wanted in Virginia, whither he hastened—driving the enemy before him wherever he could get sight of them; and the chief left to defend those provinces was no other than Lord Rawdon. The task assigned him was difficult in the extreme. For his force was as small compared to what we call an army,

as

as its devotion to the service, together with its watchfulness, its activity, and its energy, were great. Lord Cornwallis had scoured the country on the immediate right and left of his route. But in America they can find a thousand ways to a place to which there is no high road. It accordingly happened that in a very short time Gates (the best of all the American generals) and Green, with others of secondary note, were in the Carolinas, aiming a fatal blow at Lord Rawdon and his handful of men. But their calculations respecting that faithful band were erroneous: they ought long before to have known them better. His Lordship was ably seconded by Lieut. Colonel Tarleton, and other field officers; and the enemy were every where met and defeated. They were out-manceuvred, out-marched, outwitted, and compelled to take refuge beyond impassable rivers, or in the depth of woods which none could penetrate and traverse but themselves.—This is not a history of the American war; it is only a short memoir of Lord Rawdon; and therefore, I say nothing farther here either of Sir Henry Clinton or of Lord Cornwallis. Of Lord Rawdon himself I only observe that, by his extraordinary exertions, and his exposure in all seasons of the year, and at all hours of the night, to the action of an insalubrious atmosphere, he completely lost his health in the course of the concluding campaign, and was forced to return to Europe; and that, on the homeward voyage, the ship in which he had his passage was captured by the French, and carried into one of their ports. This incident, at so advanced a period of the war, was not

considered extremely unfortunate: nor was there, on the other hand, any body who chose to approve of the maxim gravely laid down by a French author, "That the general who is destined, to make many prisoners, ought, once at least in his life, to be a prisoner himself."—The French authorities were not long in discovering the quality of their prisoner, whose name had long been familiar to them. The outrages against public law and the barbarian practices that afterwards characterised the terrific revolution which their perfidious interference in America doubtless hastened, had not as yet been adopted by any people at all civilized; so that Lord Rawdon soon appeared in England, where all classes of men rejoiced to see him. The country was well informed of his exploits and admired them. Two voices had never been raised against him in parliament. And the King and his government were not merely satisfied with his conduct; they greatly applauded and were anxious to reward it, which his Majesty without delay did, by honoring him with a British peerage, and appointing him one of his *Aid-de-Camps*.

We have all heard, and not without wonder, of the extraordinary privations to which the French revolutionary soldiers cheerfully submitted, and of the extreme fatigue which they every day courted; in short, of the system adopted into the vast armies of France, of neither taking nor giving repose, by day or by night, in summer or in winter. The privations experienced in America were not—they could not be, so various as those witnessed on the European continent; but they were great

rent, and greatest in the districts in which Lord Rawdon ultimately acted. The wasting antiquity undergone in America was not, as in the Netherlands and along the Rhine, a daily occurrence; still it was a frequent occurrence, and in the Carolinas, many a time excessive. The reasons of so much voluntary endurance, of so much unexampled celerity in the execution of requisite movements, are obvious. Lord Cornwallis was a zealous general, anxious that much should be done; while Lord Rawdon and some of the other commanders of detachments were young men, animated by the high spirits which flow from full health; fired by a laudable ambition to excel; and urged on by that hope of better things, without the buoyancy of which no man is fit for any command.

Had these rising characters caught a spark from observing the brilliant career of Frederick the Great? At any rate, their conduct was new in our military annals; and nothing like it was yet known in the French armies. If at Assye, and in many splendid instances in Asia—nay even in Africa;—if in a thousand splendid instances on the continent of Europe, that conduct has been exceeded, that is because the improvement begun in America has since been naturally advancing towards perfection. It was in a similar way that Sir George Rodney taught Sir Horatio Nelson to deviate from the antiquated routine, into the path that leads to victory.

The American system was the reverse of that which has just been mentioned. It was distinguished, not by incessant combat, but by frequent retreat or flight—to which their chief

was prompted, partly by counsels similar to that prudent one which was in vain given to Brutus, (ever prodigal of human blood,) on the eve of the battle of Philippi; though principally by the shelter which deep forests and unfordable rivers held out to his troops. They have called his conduct Fabianism, though the principle of his conduct was widely different from that of the cautious Roman who, at the head of an army that had at least an equal chance with that opposed to it of retiring with laurels, yet suffered not the love of glory to dictate his measures; while the American shunned the conflict, aware that nothing could be expected from the prowess of men disciplined and officered as his were, but total defeat. He was prudent. He was ready, no doubt, to fight Lord Cornwallis at York Town; but, that was not till his muskets were to those of the British as four to one, till he was assisted in council by foreign generals, and supported in the field by French troops, and a powerful train of French artillery. Both as a citizen and as a soldier, General Washington was a man of moderation in thought, word, and deed. In stratagem, and in that species of the *ruse de guerre* which baffles without beating, he was great. In military renown he was a miracle; for he acquired the reputation of a distinguished leader without having once commanded in a pitched battle. The European leaders of exalted fame, have all been fighting men. It has been truly observed, that General Washington's name would no where have been respected, but every where despised, had the issue of the transatlantic contest been the contrary of what it was, which it probably

probably would have been had the house of Bourbon, and other houses, left the British Government free to adjust the concerns of the country in its own way.

In the American war, little military fame could be acquired; though a good deal could be lost. The surrender of the troops at York-Town certainly furnished foreign nations with what they had a right to assume as a criterion in judging of our military character. Lord Cornwallis was a soldier of the old school; and of course, a man of more method and maxim than are thought wholesome in these days of despatch. Yet he possessed more discernment than can reasonably be attributed to Sir Henry Clinton, whom General Washington, towards the close of the war, completely outwitted, and consigned to inactivity by artifices which in these times would be readily seen through.

The life of a general who should now make such a sacrifice as Lord Cornwallis did at York Town, would be in a perilous state; the character of a general who should permit himself to be deceived as General Clinton was, would doubtless suffer. But had Lord Cornwallis then surrendered a greater army than his was, his reputation would have been safe. The ministers of the day could not well criminate a general who was of their own appointment; and the opposition were hushed into a tacit approbation of what occurred, by the satisfaction derived from seeing government embarrassed, and the army sent out in spite of all their efforts overtaken by an irreparable misfortune.

The truth is, that the present system of both military and naval tactics was but in its infancy even at the close of the American war. The rapid movements,

and wide deviations from former practice which distinguish these times, were not every where known, and hardly any where practised in our army at the period which we are considering. The practice then was, to summon the generals from all quarters to consult, when immediate execution was essentially requisite; and when secrecy was of obvious importance, the plans of the commander in chief were frankly entrusted to the keeping of all the generals, and of all their staff officers. For many years past it has been otherwise. Our late celebrated chief in Spain, and our present great commander in India have been in the habit of trusting to no council of war but what they could find in their own breasts.

The operations of the corps acting in the Southern Provinces of North America, and of the fleet commanded by Sir George Rodney in the West Indies, shewed how much might be done by men who had determined that at all risks something memorable should be achieved. Rodney's victory was splendid. In the Colonies, the achievement of a great victory was impossible; for the means of conquest—all the sinews of war—were wanting. But the principle of speedy execution was illustrated; and enough done to shew the world what might be effected by a powerful force acting on that principle.

It was in a civil, rather than in a military point of view, that the American war was of moment. But in no respect has it essentially injured us. It has failed completely in doing us the mischief malignantly anticipated by the factious and the inimical. It lessened indeed the extent of the British dominions; but

but, that has been an advantage to the monarchy. It increased our public debt, which, it must be confessed, has been a great inconvenience to the people. It threw our commerce into new channels; but, we have since had more commerce than the country ought ever to desire to have. It changed too some of our foreign relations—though without long hiding from any of them the inherent dignity of our empire. In fine, the strength of the United Kingdom has recently been proved to be far greater than it was supposed to be, while America was attached to it; and, at this moment it is known, that population has increased to a degree inconvenient, if not dangerous. The envious expectations of foreign speculators, with regard to the effects of American independence, have been disappointed; while the predictions of many uninspired patriots have been falsified to their utter confusion.

The means furnished for the prosecution of the war with the Colonies did not enable our commanders to exhibit any thing like what we have since witnessed. The amount of them, however, the difficulty of raising them, and the use sometimes made of them, were sufficient to render the facious very clamorous and rancorous. In its nature, the conflict was intestine; and, therefore, well calculated to rouse the malevolent passions; and to substitute the asperity of incensed partizans for the gentleness and humanity of friendship and kindly intercourse. There were among us, in every period of the contest, men justly admired for the solidity of many of their political maxims, as well as for their genius and eloquence. But

these were the very men, who, not in aid of the colonial revolt, but only of their own system of attack upon government, invented that vocabulary and logic, which, blended with the rhetoric and the arithmetic peculiar to habitual oppositionists, are found to be convertible to all sorts of purposes, good and bad, even at this day. In the whole register of patriot names of that day, there is not to be found one that suggests the idea of half the perspicacity and sterling sense which Dean Tucker manifested. But they all differed from the Dean in an important particular; they thought it better to support the mob, than the minister.

The great uncle of the late Duke of Richmond had the misfortune to be one of those everlasting brawlers. With the general tenour of his grace's proceedings we are not concerned; nor even with the temperament of his spirit, farther than as it influenced the conduct of the nobleman of whom we profess to write. It is sufficient to say of it, that it was such, while Lord Rawdon commanded at Charlestown, as to prompt expressions natural enough, no doubt, to party rage, though not altogether reconcilable to the modern sense of honor. The offensive expressions respected an American called Haynes, who, having taken the oath of allegiance to the king, soon afterwards corrupted the loyalty of a body of militia in the king's service, and was apprehended in the act of going over with them to the enemy. A court of inquiry tried and justly condemned him to death. Lord Rawdon, aware of the prevailing disposition to mis-represent every transaction of the British, tried privately to get

got the punishment mitigated. But his endeavours failed—so flagrant did the acts of perjury and treason prove against the culprit appear to the court. Now, one would think that a conduct so humane as that of his lordship, would have made a favourable impression on the minds of all British Senators. But it did not. A man fully possessed with the unquiet spirit of faction seeks to nourish it with food drawn from any source. Not content with information collected in the clubs and coffee houses in London, as to the cause and the kind of the punishment which Haynes had suffered, the Duke of Richmond had recourse to a methodist's preacher at the Land's End; and the methodist's account of the facts, with an American commentary upon it attributing the most unworthy motives to Lord Rawdon, his grace imprudently imparted to Parliament; so that nothing less could be done by Lord Rawdon, on his taking his seat in the House of Lords, than to call for reparation of the injury attempted to be done his character. The steps first taken had nothing unusual in them; and the result was that the duke, giving full credit to Lord Rawdon's own honest representation, retracted the offensive expressions, and the affair was adjusted without going to an extreme length.—It is observable, that the very persons who listened with eagerness, and not without applause, to the charge against Lord Rawdon, yet embraced the first opportunity (such is the power of party spirit) of censuring the Duke of Richmond, and of ascribing his concessions to a motive different from that of doing justice. But in this uncandid course, Lord Rawdon was far from countenancing them.

Willing to have the whole of the preceding misrepresentation and eclaireissement referred to the predicament of honor, I proceed to take some notice of the duel between his R. H. the Duke of York, and Colonel Lenox. It was brought on, not by any misconduct of the Colonel's; but by a series of insults offered to him by the knot of dissipated wits who, for years, gave a bias to the minds of the principal branches of the royal family. Those gentlemen sympathising with their friends in parliament, who had used the Duke of Richmond, (uncle of Colonel Lenox) as a mark for the arrows of party from the time when he first became Master General of the Ordnance, just as they had before used Lord George Germaine and Lord Sandwich; just as they have since used Lord Melville and Lord Castlereagh; and just as they would now use Mr. Canning, if he had not precluded himself from that honor by retorting with so much severity the sarcasms they have attempted to heap upon him; those Gentlemen were happy to find among them one in intercourse with whom they thought they might find an occasional vent for their chagrin. But they mistook their man. The discussions on the regency question (for the duel we speak of happened about the time of the King's first serious illness) had soured exceedingly the tempers of all the adherents to the party; the Duke of York, misled into a belief that it became him to oppose his Majesty's ministers, attended the meetings of the party, at one of which General Tarkenton and Colonel Lenox assumed the pugilist and exhibited as pugilists. The general was superior in the ignoble strife. The wreath was ready; he

He was loudly cheered, and it was thought that there could be no great harm in making merry at the expense of the defeated champion.—Something was said by somebody, which it was found requisite to settle in another place.—Now, if all this be not quite to the present purpose, there certainly is nothing in it that is altogether foreign from it. For it brings us to a point at which we must state, that Lord Rawdon was selected, not by secondary individuals of the party, but by the very chiefs of it, to attend the royal duke; and that it seemed highly gratifying to the whole of them to see the nobleman who had insisted upon an explanation from the Duke of Richmond, engaged to support the antagonist of his nephew. Justly attached as Lord Rawdon was, and has ever been, to the cause of the princes of the blood, he was far enough from being a volunteer in the service we speak of; and he would doubtless have declined it altogether, had not the call for his attendance come from a very high quarter. Men who have fought battles, are not the keenest advocates for duelling. The defeat of a public enemy and the killing of an intimate friend or an agreeable associate are deeds that leave very different impressions upon reasonable minds.—The royal combatant escaped—and the nation rejoiced and do still rejoice, that he did. When I speak of the nation, I exclude the idea of the opposition party of that period. It may be—indeed it is likely that some of them did not much deprecate a serious issue to the business—convinced that the death of one of the combatants might be rendered useful to them as a subject of flattery to the other; and

that the fall of the other would serve as auxiliary means in overthrowing ministry. Whatever their vows were, they gained nothing—their condition in the state was not improved. The parties so basely embroiled acquitted themselves like men alive to the sense of honor, not to that of revenge. The noble seconds had to praise not only the perfect coolness and firmness of their conduct, but the alacrity with which they listened to terms of accommodation. It has been observed, that they were reconciled the moment they were permitted to judge for themselves: and this is certain, that until the lamented death of one of them, their friendship knew no interruption. Indeed it was not difficult for an acquaintance of the late Duke of Richmond's to become his friend; and nothing could be more easy or more agreeable than to retain his grace's friendship.

Soon after the adjustment of this affair, an adventurer of the name of Swift provoked Colonel Lenox to the field, (if the word *feld* be not prostituted by this use of it) trusting no doubt that the zeal of fighting so considerable a person would help to establish him in the world. They met—and Swift was shot through the body. From that time, the Colonel had no occasion to send challenges. The opposition wits corresponded with him in none but the most civil terms. They continued to talk enough about him at all times: but it was remarked that, after dinner, they always took care not to sport their jokes till the servants were gone and the doors shut.

In the year 1793, Lord Rawdon acceded to the title and the estates of his father the Earl

of Moira. The estates and the family name of his maternal uncle, the earl of Huntingdon, had already devolved upon him. I am therefore to say that, from the daily occupation of strengthening, by his counsels and by his voice in parliament, the measures of the party with which he acted, and from such indispensable duty as that of guarding the honor of an illustrious friend in a private quarrel at home; he is at length called away to succour the same illustrious personage, in the unequal contest which he and the generals of Austria were striving to maintain abroad with the eyes of all Europe steadily fixed upon them.

The summer of 1794 was well advanced, when Lord Moira sailed for Flanders, with 10,000 men under his orders. The object of the British government in assigning him that command, was the occupation and retention of Ostend, as a convenient entrepot of supplies for the use of the allied army. His lordship landed, but did not long remain there, although he could well have justified himself to government had he proceeded no farther. But the truth is, that he no sooner got a footing on shore, than he found that the affairs of the allies, if not quite desperate, were at least highly disastrous: and that they were retreating in all directions, after experiencing serious defeats. In this predicament three things appeared evident: that Ostend could not long be held by the best efforts of his little army; that if held, the possession of it could be of no use to forces obliged, as the allies were, to retire towards the heart of the continent; and that by a prompt movement upon the positions of the allies

important aid might be rendered them. On this measure, therefore, he resolved. The French general more immediately opposed to his lordship, had orders to strike at his division wherever he found it—without any regard to what the attempt might cost. But so rapid were his movements, and so completely did he mislead the enemy by the reports which he caused to be circulated, that he got easy possession of Bruges, which he kept as long as possession of it was desirable. Without delay, he gave countenance to Count Clairfait in Ghent, repulsed the enemy at Alost, and assisted the Duke of York in repulsing him at Mechlin. It was in the vicinity of this place that he met His Royal Highness; and it will readily be believed that he was received with joy. A stickler for etiquette would have remained in Ostend; a commander of less address and less resolution would have allowed the enemy time to gather round him, and would have been cut to pieces.

Most of the fine troops which Lord Moira led through the Netherlands, had, for a while been under his orders in a camp formed in Hampshire—with a view to their being landed on the French shore with corps of emigrants, to co-operate with royalists already embodied in Normandy and Brittany. Indeed, he had sailed with troops to that ill-fated shore before he repaired to the Netherlands; but, finding that no suitable preparations had been made for a combined operation, he very properly returned *re infectâ*—nay without landing. In 1794, Parliament authorized the enlisting of such emigrants as chose to enter into the king's service; and it was not long afterwards that the disaster

disaster at Quiberon happened. Could the battalions which Lord Moira left on the Scheld have been added to the emigrant force, he would probably have taken the direction of the whole; and then a very different result might reasonably have been expected. By itself, he could not lead that feeble force. But he could wish it success; and he could lament, as he did with feelings peculiarly poignant, the fate which suddenly overtook it.

The next professional appointment conferred by his Majesty upon Earl Moira, was that of Commander in Chief in North Britain. At the same time that his Lordship went to Edinburgh Lord Cathcart set out for Dublin, being nominated Commander in Chief in Ireland. At that period, 16 or 17 years ago, the cupidity of the French had not carried them beyond the Pyrenees; nor had resistance to the criminal projects of Napoleon, in that quarter, as yet formed a General greater than himself. The prevailing opinion of military men in this country then was, that Lord Moira and Lord Cathcart were among the few British officers to whom the command of great armies could safely be entrusted. Now, however, the state of things is changed; and twelve or twenty competent commanders of great armies can be found with the same ease with which three or four could be found at the period alluded to.

It was not long before the flames of war, which, for a season, had been smothered, not extinguished, broke out afresh and with increased fury. The French government had abated nothing of its inbred enmity to England, and good faith was still a mere name at the Thuil-

leries. Napoleon threw off the mask, and put on the purple; and if the grand interests of mankind had before been endangered, they were now exposed to imminent peril.—The disaffected perceived the posture of affairs, and presumed that they could profit from it. Murmuring at evils that were not felt, and awful anticipations of calamities not destined to happen, took place in various parts of the kingdom: but no where more frequently than at Edinburgh—although Botany Bay had already eased that city of some of its most ardent lovers of freedom*.

The circumstance which rendered the qualifications of their Commander in Chief an object of great importance to the Scotch, was the difficulty which there was of preserving public tranquillity, while government was under the necessity of sending away not only the regular troops, but even the fencible regiments, to co-operate in thwarting the gigantic enterprises of the enemy. Lord Moira's discriminating mind quickly perceived, and his genius soon enabled

* Nothing is more liable to vicissitude than the motives of multitudes, especially when they are such as are easily converted into mobs. Twenty or five and twenty years ago, both the Scotch and the Irish reformers wished for *every thing*—just as the Lancastrians and Yorkers do at present: though the said Scottish malcontents would now be quite satisfied if they could but get their Borough elections carried on in their own way; and the Irish malcontents would be delighted if they had but popery among them, and nothing else. The task of defaming the three great estates of the realm has at length devolved almost entirely on the English manufacturing counties.

abled him to surmount, the difficulties that were apparent within his jurisdiction. He had formed a correct opinion of the characters of the classes of men, whose military movements he was come to direct; and they did not fail to appreciate justly the talents which he had brought to the task. They were, therefore, at all times ready to be guided by him, assured that they ran no risk of being misguided by him.—The Scottish volunteers were perhaps older and better disciplined than any in the United Kingdom; and they eventually became very numerous. The corps raised in and near Edinburgh were less remarkable, however, for the number than for the respectability of their members. This quality had been considerable under General Vyse; though nothing comparable to what it afterwards became. In the rolls of some of the regiments were seen the names of persons the foremost for science and general consideration; and the effect of the whole institution was, that the voice of dissatisfaction was rarely heard; the spirit of turbulence did not plainly manifest itself; and had an enemy forced his way into the country, he would have been encountered by men of whom, with obvious truth, it might be said, that their predominant, their only feeling, was their country's good.

Mr. Pitt's death, anno 1806, opened the doors of the king's council chamber to the opposition, which consisted chiefly of those censorious politicians called whigs. The loss of the man who had shown how the bitter enemy of the country might be undone, could not but be deeply regretted by the great body of the people. Yet many were pleased to see the

opposition tried with a temporary possession of power—some because they pitied them for the inconceivable degree of trouble which they had fruitlessly taken; others because they were curious to see or hear of some official transactions of men who in reprobating at all times all the acts of all other public characters, had, by implication, paid a thousand fulsome compliments to their own recorded virtues. Sympathy and curiosity too have been allayed. The party were in, and are out again—without imparting to the public the *essence* of their ministry. Historic truth requires of us to express ourselves singularly.—The Earl of Moira, it cannot be denied, has more than once appeared to be a whig; but I contend that he never could be a whig except in appearance. For, mark these criteria: there have been times in which, though not in office, he has raised his voice in support of the government of his country; he has been known to further plans directed against the omnipotence of Napoleon Bonaparte; and he has often proved his attachment to royalty, and his aversion to the wishes and practices of the insane rabble. Now, a real whig never suffers himself to be betrayed into the performance of such obvious duties. He would assuredly lose his caste were he to do so.

Whether Lord Moira be *whig* or *tory*, it is sincerely to be wished that public men, for the public good, would imitate his procedure. His leading maxim seems uniformly to have been to serve his king and country whenever he could, without making the preponderance of a party the subject of exclusive consideration. The consequence is obvious, and it will be consoling

story to him when the termination of his public labors shall admit of a deliberate retrospect on the whole tenour of his useful life. How different will such a retrospect be, from that which may be taken to their own conduct by some of those eager party-men, who would again claim him as a partizan, did not many overt acts forbid an alliance? To their own proceedings, nothing can present itself but the partial records of an uncandid, embittered, unavailing, opposition. But I will here say more of Lord Moira as a member of the coalition cabinet in 1806. As such he acquitted himself to the satisfaction both of his colleagues, and of their political opponents. The former was probably an easy achievement; the latter was obviously a difficult one. The former had characterised many servants of the crown; because it required nothing of them but to vote constantly with their friends in parliament, and to avoid stirring up strife in the cabinet. Lord Moira, as far as we know, complied with both conditions; though we also know, that he sometimes asserted his opinion so freely as to shew that nature never intended him for subaltern duty.—As to the respect in which he was held by avowed opponents, it is known that it was considerable; although it is consistent with reason to suppose that, as he was far from always giving silent votes, he must occasionally have excited somewhat of that aversion which is inseparable from minds contending eagerly for opposite systems. The mere fact of that respect is not mysterious. His deserts were estimated not by the character of the propositions which he joined his party in defending; but by

the reasonableness of his portion of the defence, and the unusual candour with which he treated both of persons and of things. His colleagues were proud of having an associate of whose moderation, as well as talents, they could justly boast:—I say his moderation, for whether he assailed one system, or defended another, he manifested an impartiality not to be found in the proceedings of determined partizans; and nobody ever supposed him capable of going with his party to any extremity in pursuit of a sinister object. Hence the permanency of his friendship with some great public characters who, like himself, were not sworn to a party: hence too the transiency of those heart burnings which different views of public affairs are apt to generate among rivals. The place assigned to Lord Moira was appropriate enough: it was that of Master General of the Ordnance. The duties of this department—at least to the person at the head of it—are usually supposed to be but light, since some Masters General have been known to keep aloof from their office for months together, and that without detriment to the public service, whenever either indisposition of body, or inclination to business, furnished a motive. Lord Moira was not accused of such indifference: and it is known to be essential to his character to be in earnest in whatever he undertakes. But it certainly was said, though not without enough of party exaggeration, that he permitted the proverbial rapacity of his whig friends, and the incessant importunities of the multitude who lived on his generosity, to deprive of some appointments, not

not strictly military indeed, those who were said to have reasonable pretensions to them. But similar things have been said of the heads of other public offices, without one's being able to aver of them what may truly be averred of Lord Moira,—*That he never had the heart to refuse, what a gentleman had the face to ask.*

Judicious management at Woolwich was important; but much more important were wise counsels in Westminster, which an ample fund of knowledge and views the most patriotic, rendered it easy for Lord Moira to give. As a cabinet minister he enjoyed advantages that were sufficient to render his co-operation of singular value to his colleagues. He was in favor with the King—admired by the princes—respected by those who were become the opposition—and high in the opinion of the great body of the nation. Independently therefore of the counsel he could give, the influence of his reputation was of considerable moment. But he also had great weight in parliament, his conduct in which has hitherto been passed by, that the view of his military employments might not be too much interrupted. In every account given of Lord Moira, his Military character ought to be prominent; since it is evident that in whatever region he has acted, he has been—from first to last—properly and emphatically—a soldier.

Should any one desire to know in what instances Lord Moira has distinguished himself in parliament, he might be told, in the discussion of most of the great questions which have engrossed the attention of the legislature since the year 1783. But in some instances his con-

duct is more memorable than in others; because in them he sometimes took the lead, and sometimes refused either to lead or to follow.—Strange contumacy this! but a convincing proof of his lordship's not having been a thorough bred whig. A genuine whig, as I said or insinuated a little while ago, never deviates from the professed maxims of his sect—except when he is in office. When out of office, which happens almost continually, he would rather see the government radically changed once in the year, than agree to an abatement of the most erroneous of his principles.

The late Duke of Portland, Earl Spencer, and Earl Fitzwilliam, once deserved well of their King and country by entering upon office that they might take part in the defence of the state during the convulsions war raging in France. One of these respected noblemen is dead; one seems to be retiring from the busier scenes of life; and the third lightens the burden of accumulated years, by countenancing the sort of meetings which, in better days, his soul abhorred. Is this because neither he, nor his heir, is employed by government? And are they unemployed, because they are unqualified? It is obvious that youth, and old age, are seasons in which the members of some families are alike unworthy of public trust.

The exposition of affairs which Lord Moira made in the house of lords in the year 1796, was highly acceptable to the opposition, and was greatly applauded by them—a clear proof that it said but little for the prosperity of the country. Indeed it represented the national finances as sadly deranged—the genera

general commerce as insecure and unprofitable. And if we except the opportunity it afforded his Lordship of displaying great abilities, and of demonstrating an intimate acquaintance with several branches of public business, it now appears that it would have been no disadvantage to any one had he braved the censure of his friends by foregoing such a discussion.

The debates on the union with Ireland, the most salutary measure adopted by the legislature within the memory of man, led Lord Moira into a train of argument which, in the end, afforded but little gratification to his old friends. The sister kingdoms seemed to him of more importance than the contending parties; and, therefore, in debating the question of union, he moulded the opinions which he successively gave according to the successive changes that took place in the aspect of the business. As long as it appeared to him that the measure was very unpopular throughout Ireland, he opposed it: but as soon as he was well assured of the factious means industriously employed to render it odious; and found that the Irish parliament approved of it, while the Irish community were far from being averse to it; he supported and recommended it with the same frankness and warmth with which he had before censured and opposed it. This was acting at once the part of an independent legislator, of a loyal subject, and of a real friend to Ireland—the prolific parent of statesmen and heroes.

In the first session of the Imperial Parliament, Lord Moira brought forward a measure which reflected a fine image of his own benevolent spirit—the act

for the relief of insolvent debtors. In due time it became a law. And whatever prejudices existed against it then, whatever judgements are given against it now, it must be allowed that the motives which led to it were most humane; and that the principle on which it was conceived, drawn up, and defended, was no other than that of well-balanced justice between man and man. Earl Moira's prevailing wish was, to protect the debtor from useless oppression, and to secure the creditor from deliberate fraud. The tradesmen, however, those especially who deal in wearing apparel, assert that, though the act has been improved, they really are not duly secured against fraud. Many of them no doubt think so; but none of them has at any time shewn that any man has taken the benefit of the act, who ever had it in his power to discharge the debt proved against him.—The act provides, that any person who has contracted a debt or debts, not greater than £1,500, who has had nothing fraudulent laid to his charge, and has shewn a willingness to surrender the whole of his effects and securities for the discharge of his debts, shall be exonerated after the expiration of such time as is requisite for legal investigation.

I may hereafter have occasion to speak of Lord Moira's parliamentary proceedings. At present I only mention slightly his oratory—of which I say, that it is ready, manly, persuasive; and too much chastened by taste to betray any thing needlessly exuberant. Its highest praise (and there can be none higher) arises from the excellence of the view with which it is employed.

His Lordship's whig connexions

ons were greatly offended with him at the time when the assassination of Mr. Percival rendered the forming of a new cabinet indispensable; for then he thought proper to prefer his country's welfare, and his own fame, to their selfish enterprizes. He was however more fortunate than the Prince Regent—against whom they employed a species of insinuation which indicated not displeasure but malevolence. In spite of this His Royal Highness held fast his integrity—and stoutly resisted all the arts of proselytism. The bitterness of their reproach Lord Moira escaped; but he did not escape the keenness of their censure. Coupling his conduct in the negotiation for a ministry, with his apparent secession from their party, their chagrin led them, in effect, to allege against him nothing short of a dereliction of principle; and to assert that political associates ought, on every question of power, to imitate those illustrious Romans whose principle of union was *idem velle ac idem nolle*. It is plain from the event that he thought very differently; that he conceived no confederacy to be worthy of support if its measures were not approved by honor and conscience; that he considered friendship as something more than a name; and deemed it consistent with that profession of loyal attachment which the Prince's early friends had often made, to prove themselves willing to become the disinterested friends of his mature age. In this conception of their public duty they differed widely from him. Being whigs they as usual reprobated all prejudices but their own: they held the royal feelings to be light as air when weighed against their interest;

and they resolved to attempt every thing for their party, and to be consistent in nothing that did not promise to be immediately conducive to the advancement of its views. At that period they were in union with the friends of the Lords Grenville, Sidmouth, and Wellesley, some of whom have since refused to be led by them, while others have judged it right totally to abandon them. It is impossible for any friendship to be lasting among men possessing any dignity of character, if party spirit be allowed to domineer. Considered as a bond of union that spirit soon becomes feeble and ineffectual, even among inferior factions:—witness the scenes of bickering and recrimination occasionally exhibited by the demagogues of the present day. With such effervescence of minds no longer capable of containing their accumulated knowledge of one another's guilt, the late Yorkshire meeting was not troubled. It was too select not to be obsequious.

We have been speaking of Lord Moira's endeavours to form a new administration.—The bringing together, from different parties, a number of persons likely to answer the expectations of the prince and the people, but more especially of the parties themselves, was a task difficult and delicate; engaging them to unite cordially for a common purpose was impossible. It was an undertaking in which Lord Wellesley, no ordinary negotiator, had completely failed. Considering indeed who the parties were whose differences were to be composed, whose prejudices were to be removed, whose interests were to be reconciled, it was by many feared that Lord Wellesley would rather height-

on

en than soften the shades of adverse opinion; and no one flattered himself, that Lord Moira could do more than just make a frank, direct experiment. From the failure of these noble personages three things became evident: that nothing could then be done to gratify the opposition; and that Lord Moira could neither bring himself to propose degrading conditions to those recently possessed of power; nor yet brook the idea of the dignity of the crown being compromised by compliance with a call for concessions and promises in every sense humiliating. You have, said the vain expectants of place, tried to prevail on the Prince to concede certain points? I have, answered Lord Moira, *entreated His Royal Highness, as he values either his own honor, or the stability of his father's throne, never to make any such concessions to any set of men living**. Here was an end to the hopes of an eclectic administration. No wonder that Lord Moira, as well as the Prince Regent, forfeited the favorable opinion of some of his early friends. Indeed the Prince had already been without their eulogies for a considerable time. They began to withhold them the moment they saw him resolved to judge for himself. As soon as the regency restrictions were taken off, they withheld them altogether; although to the glorious display of filial affection and determined patriotism which then surprised and confounded them it is owing,

* The other account of this affair is, that Lord Moira recommended to His Royal Highness to persevere in his non-concession of the cardinal points—only during the period of His Majesty's indisposition.

that Europe's gloomy outcast does not continue to sit sublime on a imperial throne mocking at the interminable miseries of mankind. Till that juncture they had every day taxed their ingenuity for the expression of some superior virtue, or of some fine vein of wit, which they might ascribe to His Royal Highness, and which they were careful to lay before the public next morning.

Every part of the Prince Regent's conduct by Lord Moira has proved, that he was perfectly satisfied with his Lordship's proceedings in the affair of the new ministry. It is known indeed that his royal highness felt and expressed a lively gratitude for the grave and salutary counsels so frankly given him at that crisis; nor does any one doubt but that the royal intention of conferring the honor of the garter on the noble Lord was quickened by contemplation of the enthralment which those counsels had enabled His Royal Highness to escape.

I do not mention the appointment to the supreme government of India as a proof of the Prince Regent's approbation. A cogent reason for that high appointment struck at once the minds of the Prince, the Board of Controul, and the India Directory—the superior qualifications of the Earl of Moira for the discharge of its important duties.

It is unnecessary to say, that the grandeur of the British empire is owing, in a great measure, to the vastness of its Asiatic possessions: the fact is obvious. But it is not obvious that the safety of the empire depends, on the retention of all those possessions: our foreign dominions might be diminished, and yet our power at home be

more than sufficient to ensure independence. Were those distance shores, however, the intercourse with which gives us the services of so many valuable seamen; those territories which are the field for so much lucrative trade, as well as the source of so many splendid fortunes, and the cause, in all foreign countries, of many magnificent conceptions of our national greatness; were all these rich endowments to be by any means ravished from the parent country, woful indeed would be the defalcation. Lugubrious effusions, like those of the patriots of 1783, would at length be very appropriate; for the North American Colonies never were of half the moment in the scale of nations, nor of a tenth part the value to Great Britain, that Hindoostan now is.

The wish of wise men is to be able to preserve, for the admiration of mankind, the splendour of the British Empire. This obviously cannot be done unless its great eastern extremity be safe; and the safety of that extremity depends on the consolidation of a variety of conflicting as well as complex interests. This consolidation therefore, which as we shall presently see, has lately been rendered almost complete, as an achievement of much difficulty: nay, it would sometimes be totally impracticable, were not the scene of action so remote from the seat of faction and of envy of every thing politically great, that the opinions and predictions of heated partizans are usually falsified before the winds can waft them across the ocean. This advantage is the gift of nature, to the chief ruler in India. But it is an advantage which cannot render the burthens of his official duties

light; and it augments rather than lessens the responsibility of those who select him for the discharge of such duties—duties requiring talents which qualify for acting well without the aid of council either there, or from home. Indeed it is said that some of the wisest steps taken in India were not recommended by the higher powers in this country: and we have a notion that the British people are more disposed to excuse the example which those bold steps set, than to yield up the fruits of them. Gentlemen living in London can judge and decide wisely on what was fit to be done in India five or six months ago; but they cannot possibly divine what its safety or its interests will require amid the difficulty and danger which may exist six months hence.

So propitious was fortune when the removal of Lord Minto, anno 1812, occasioned a vacancy at the head of the general government, that the Prince Regent needed not to hesitate a moment in fixing on the person who should fill the vacancy. The merits of the Earl of Moira, in whom were united the higher qualifications of both the statesman and the soldier, were fresh in his royal highness's recollection. The choice of his Lordship was heartily approved by all whose passions were not kept alive by the grudge that arose out of the manner in which he proceeded in the treaty for another coalesced cabinet. But even in these prejudiced individuals expressions of disapprobation were restrained. They did not so much as insinuate that Lord Moira was not the fittest man on whom the royal choice could have fallen. And now when his talents for directing the affairs of a widely extended dominion

dominion are clearly evinced; when perfidious nations have been made to feel the immense superiority as well of his political address, as of his tactics; and to acknowledge at once the justice and the generosity of his final arrangements; marks of disapprobation, from whatever quarter they might come, would be accounted alike unseasonable and invidious. But none are to be apprehended—nobody seems inclined to exhibit any. —The favourable opinion entertained of his lordship when he sailed for India has, in some important particulars, been augmented; where it has not been augmented, it remains unchanged. His high sense of honor, and his nice discrimination of right and wrong, have suffered no diminution; and his decisiveness in what he is about to do, as well as his correctness and energy in what he is doing, are still his characteristics.

His demeanour and his manners too are unchanged. On being introduced to him you see the veteran warrior; but you soon feel that it is the affable man of the world who converses with you. When occasion justifies it, his conversation also is very familiar. But at no time are his manners and conversation such as to warrant a suspicion of his being unmindful either of the eminence of his station, or of the peculiarity of his power. It is true that nature inclines him to be courteous rather than courtly; in Asia however a supreme ruler must be both. He must take care to deport himself so as to insure the affectionate esteem of the scrutinizing European: and he must be careful not to alarm the prejudices, however absurd, of the jealous native; but always to raise, or at least sustain, the

ideas formed by him of the vast resources of the Kumpunee Bhadoor—of the surpassing majesty of the British monarch. —In general, the thing done is of more importance than the way of doing it. But the natives of Hindoostan, like other ill-civilized people, are closely wedded to their ancient customs. They value them as much as they do their ethics; and as they are blended with the mystic ceremonies of their religion, they imagine that they contribute towards connecting them with the Gods.

In all the interchanges of duty with persons of whatever complexion of body or of mind, the Governor General seeks the security and the advantages of the middle course. Countenanced by the wisdom that presides at home, he disarms but does not exterminate; he humbles, but does not destroy. He avoids unnecessary expense—it would ruin the company's finances: he shuns grovelling meanness—it would depreciate the character of his country. In fine, he moves continually in the midway path between power and privilege; between the sordidness of commercial economy and the sumptuousness of viceregal ostentation; thereby exhibiting enough to gratify both the understanding and the senses.

Conferring on India the benefit of the diversified talents to which we point, was the main object of government in sending Lord Moira to manage the complicated concerns of that vast country. But the Prince Regent must have had an additional motive in the lively recollection of what was due to the man to whom had been confided both the integrity of his brother's honor, and the safety of his own conscience—the man too who did

did not refuse to be a friend because he could not become a minister. But those whom Lord Hastings's former bounty fed—a numerous band of gallant Englishmen and high-minded Frenchmen who, like a renowned prince, "had lost all but their honour"—these victims to patriotism and loyalty did not fail to discover in the royal appointment a secondary object very soothing to grateful hearts. They thought they saw in the splendid emoluments of eastern office, what might indemnify his lordship for the sacrifices which in obedience to feelings always too liberal, he had often made on their account.

Lord Moira had been in India just long enough to learn something of the characters of such individuals as it behoved him to know, and to gain some acquaintance with the long detail of official business, when the Nepanlese interrupted the general tranquillity. Redress was obtainable only through war; and the sinews of war had been relaxed—in some cases destroyed—through the adoption of too rigid a system of economy. The Commander in Chief's talent for masterly combination, and his principle of prompt and vigorous execution, were not wanting; but neither could be fully employed till suitable preparations were made. The enemy was active and artful, and in a country fortified by nature. But he was driven from the field; peace was restored, and the restorer of it honored with a distinguished step in the peerage, and cordially thanked by all whose cares were for the public good.

If the enlarged military conceptions of the Marquis of Hastings were somewhat evinced in the Nepal war, they have

been fully illustrated, and the sense of them more deeply impressed on men's minds, by the conduct and issue of the other day's campaign with the Pindarries. It was but a campaign—his excellency having resolved not to give it time to grow up into a war, which it probably would have done in the hands of a Governor General who had to seek for military wisdom, and had resolved to begin the campaign with auditing and balancing cash accounts.

Our Indian population were reposing in a peace which they considered durable; military men who naturally desired promotion saw nothing to justify a reliance on the casualties of battle; and even the accredited residents in and near the Mahratta States, judging only from what each had learnt at his station, had no idea that hostilities were so near at hand when they actually broke out. But the Governor General, who knew not solely what any individual of them, but what the whole of them knew and recommended, surprised them and every body else—not by publishing a declaration of war; but by at once putting the armies of the three great presidencies in motion. The dernier resort was the first step. The Governor General was in the field; at such a time indeed he would have been from home any where else. The enormities committed by the Pindaries, not once and in a single season, but repeatedly and throughout several successive years; not on a few individuals whom the chance of war had put into their power, but on whole tribes of inoffensive neighbours: the consideration of such enormities would, one should think, have been sufficient.

ent to summon to the field even an unwarlike chief. Of the Pindarries I must say, that of all the barbarians of whom we have any account, they seem to be the most merciless. It was not the India Company and the British Government solely, nor yet the wretched inhabitants of a large district of Hindoostan, who had reason and a right to call for vengeance; it was human nature cruelly insulted where it had before been the most respected; and, if the human race can serve God, it was heaven itself to which a service was rendered by the dispersion of the Pindarries, and the dissolution of that most unholy league by which they were excited to crimes so numerous and so atrocious. The barbarians whom temperate historians call the *destroyers of nations*; the Seythians with all their enormities real and fabulous; and the savages of America with the narrative of their stern deeds, aggravated if not by fable, at least by fancy; all of them seem gentle, and generous, and capable of sympathising with mortal sufferings, when compared with the brutal banditti of whom I speak. These murderous vagabonds are an apt example of what men are when not restrained by the steady operation of law. Perhaps this is no bad political problem; how long would it be before an ignorant multitude of Europeans radically reformed, i. e. left free to judge, and decide, and act for themselves in all cases whatsoever, would lose completely the sense of right and wrong—in other words, become as void of all goodness, and as replete with all manner of wickedness, as the Pindarries now are? An age is a period thrice too long for the production of such an effect.

The month of July, the period of Lord Hastings's return from the war to Calcutta, was an epocha in his history; for it was the conclusion of a fertile season of success to the India Company, of joyful deliverance to millions of fellow creatures, and of solid glory to himself.—As to the eulogies which the inhabitants of Bengal employed, they were high—some of them were quite oriental; but they did not exceed the inducements which there were to launch out into praise. Nay, they might have been carried to a still higher pitch, and yet not have been adequate to the excitement of fine moral feeling caused only by the ordinary official accounts of the rapid triumphs of the Indian armies: but to those who have since perused the Governor General's clear, impressive developement of his motives, his transactions, and his final adjustment of affairs, all that was said at Calcutta must have appeared very inadequate indeed.—Of the applause so justly lavished on the Governor General, that of the native inhabitants seems not to have been the least acceptable; nor does it seem to have been less than any other the language of the heart. It ought indeed to have been very sincere and warm: for mighty things had been done for multitudes of their brethren, in rescuing them from the intolerable tyranny of themselves; and in putting them in the way of one day being freed from unhappy prejudices and degrading superstition.

The good folks at home were as much and as agreeably surprised by the intelligence of the sudden termination of the Pindary war, as those in India were. Half the gentlemen in Leadenhall Street had been in deep

deep affliction at the prospect of the total ruin of their finances through means of a protracted warfare; the greater part of the other half only ventured to console themselves with the hope, that two or three years might bring the contest to an end; and if there were a few who knew how to infer justly from Lord Hastings's despatches on the subject of the war, they were careful to keep their inferences to themselves. There were also among the whiggish statesmen, a few M. P's. who were not much grieved to see Lord Hastings involving himself and the India Company in inextricable difficulties. And, in short, the apprehensions of the ignorant, and the conjectures of the factious, for awhile stamped the Pindarry war as just as great an evil, as it is now allowed to have been a benefit and a blessing.—As matters turned out all parties were reduced to one way of thinking, and could not help admitting that plans had been adopted which were much preferable to those which some of them wished to recommend. They therefore began to vie with the ardent Asiatics in heartfelt encomiums.

It must have been pleasing to the Governor General to observe, that the stream of those just encomiums proceeded first of all from the throne. Nothing can possibly touch with happier effect on the Pindarry war, than does the royal speech at the opening of parliament in January last. Nothing can go more directly and effectually to the establishment of the Governor General's fame for both military and political depth, than the observations in parliament of Lord Liverpool, Lord Lansdown, and the Duke of Wellington; nor

can any thing be conceived more convincing than the beautiful speech of Mr. Canning, in which he extols the Governor General's motives for entering into the war—his merit in conducting it—his moderation in concluding it—and the favourable results likely to be obtained from it through the continuance of gentle peace. That eloquent oration, added to the valuable state paper already mentioned (the Marquis of Hastings's reply to the Calcutta address) give us at once the best woven text and the most instructive commentary which have appeared on the subject of the war. But the speech as we have it, though admirably composed, is not said to be precisely what it was when spoken, and therefore, if I quote, it will be only from the reply. I must say however, that if it was the reply and the military despatches which furnished the banquet, it was the speech which ridded some gentlemen of squeamish appetite of their dislikes, and made them praise the banquet, as they did, both while they sat at it and when they rose up from it. Glowing as both productions are, no competent judge will affirm that they are not the words of soberness and truth.—Never was so much unanimity witnessed on a similar subject. And to what could such unanimity be owing—especially in the House of Commons? Lord Hastings would say that Mr. Canning's speech soothed and lulled the morose yet loquacious spirit of opposition; while Mr. Canning would declare that Lord Hastings's merits needed nothing from any commentary, and that they naturally insured all the plaudits with which they were honored. But some of those who approved

ed and applauded had it in their power to do more, and they bestowed a handsome annuity. The vote of the India proprietors was a remuneration of a character different from any that had been granted. It did not indeed indicate more of grateful esteem—it was not more sincere, nor could it be more satisfactory than some other marks of approbation which had been freely given. But many sober citizens alleged, that it was more substantial, and more convertible to good purposes.

The benefactors of mankind have usually been rewarded when they have brought their services to a close—sometimes the reward has come so late that the heir only could enjoy it. Not so with the Governor General of India. Long before he can finish his career, he is deafened with praise and complimented with costly donations; and his sovereign takes care to multiply his honors so as to leave nothing for his heir to desire, but opportunities of emulating his father's virtues.

India is a copious theme. And as those who direct at home at the India Board, or in the India House, as well as those eminent for merit and station in the presidencies, are proper subjects for pieces like this, a recurrence to the transactions of him who is at the head of affairs in the east will sometimes be unavoidable; and therefore I hasten to conclude this imperfect sketch.—I observe however, that to the stability of the British empire in India he has contributed much both by rendering the defence of its frontier easy, through means of treaties admirable for their prospective wisdom; and by strengthening it through the permanent occu-

pation of advanced positions which the moderation of former treaties had left in suspicious hands*. But that stability will be found to owe the most to the deep impression that has been made on the minds of the native princes, of the leniency and generosity of the India Company, of the transcendent prudence of its government, and of the restless power of its armies. This impression it was, in every aspect of affairs, essential to make in a remote quarter of the globe where, in a peculiar sense, *character is strength*. And it will not be forgotten that, valuable as are the acquisitions which have been made, they appear, when viewed without prejudice, to have cost but little. It has been proved, "That it is far better to employ one hundred

* The British possessions in India are bounded by two or three remarkable lines which, if we please, we may call concentric; though they are far enough from possessing the main conditions in the definition of a circle. They are inexpressibly irregular, and abound in sections and segments of all sizes. It is no doubt, of the inner one that the Governor General speaks when he refers to the line on which the army acted. It must be of this too which the President of the Board of Control speaks, when he tells us that the frontier has been thrown forward and yet contracted. If the common centre of all the Indian geographical circles could be ascertained, it would be found to be some where in the states lately in arms against us. But that spot and the territory immediately around it, are the heart of Hindoostan; and it cannot be using too figurative a language to ask, what sort of rest and health could be expected ever to be enjoyed at the extremities, while the heart was so corrupt and so vexed with malignant passions?

"dred thousand troops for one
 "campaign, than half the num-
 "ber for two campaigns though
 "shorter. And that if a com-
 "mander in India would insure
 "success at the least expense
 "of men and money, he must
 "take care to provide an over-
 "whelming force before he take
 "the field. The Marquis of Has-
 "tings pursued this plan; and
 "in consequence of it termina-
 "ted the war in less than half
 "the time, and at less than
 "the expense, which he could
 "otherwise have done; or which
 "any reasonable spectator of
 "the contest really expected."
 "We admit all this; but at the
 same time we observe, that
 while Lord Hastings has been
 acting providently and wisely,
 he has been adding to our eastern
 territory—a measure which,
 in treating of the deposition of
 the Nabob of Oude twenty years
 ago, he condemned and repro-
 bated; and which the India
 Company are pledged to parlia-
 ment not to suffer any Govern-
 ment General to adopt. But the
 pledge, it seems, is redeemable.
 Lord Hastings has done well in
 adding to our eastern posses-
 sions, although our influence
 and our fame, not our territorial
 possessions, are what he has
 chiefly augmented. He did
 wrong only in considering their
 extent at a former period, as
 one which it never could be ne-
 cessary to alter; and all do
 wrong who do not distinguish
 between conquering for con-
 quest's sake and dispossessing
 savage foes in order to insure
 our own safety.—Nothing has
 more exposed public characters
 to blame, than their proneness
 to engross the attention of great
 assemblies with the considera-
 tion of topics which can be pro-
 ductive of nothing but long de-
 bates and the useless praises

of political associates. And no-
 thing has thrown more ridicule
 on them than their propensity
 to hazard positive predictions
 as to the effects of operating
 causes, and to the aspect of
 future conjunctures. Good men,
 whose opinions are not over-
 ruled by their party, speak on-
 ly when they can hope to speak
 usefully; and, except in such a
 case, they always act according
 to *existing circumstances*, as Lord
 Hastings has recently done in
 more instances than one; and
 as we know the wisest of states-
 men to have done almost con-
 stantly. A great statesman has
 his system; but it is one always
 flexible at the touch of urgent
 expediency countenanced by
 justice.

As for the Company, they are
 very right in adhering to the
 letter of the law. They must
 not be seen running counter to
 the act laid before them as the
 guide of their conduct; and
 therefore the directors were not
 without excuse the other day
 when they spoke a language
 foreign to many of their own
 hearts, and not in unison with
 the feelings of the nation.
 "Deeply," said they, "as we
 regret the occurrence of any
 "circumstance leading to an
 "extension of the company's
 "territory." But this same
 sort of regret they will doubt-
 less feel ten times, at least,
 and more and more deeply eve-
 ry time, if they outlive the pre-
 sent century. For it is certain
 as Mr. Canning has observed,
 that we cannot reasonably ex-
 pect to remain stationary in our
 present territorial position in
 India. It is our wish—it is the
 honest wish of all the legislative
 and executive authorities in
 England, to remain so. Both
 our interests as men, and our
 duty as Christians, point out the

The superior value of a quiescent state. But, on the other hand, the frame of mind which we see in the unenlightened governments with whom we have to treat, forbids us to indulge in the hope of durability in any good which it is in their power to pervert. Can we, by any means, communicate to them the principles and the habits of cultivated society? Can we, because we are benevolent, soften their hearts and enrich their understandings? Will they at our desire, lay aside their ambition and their envy; and emulate our humanity and our justice? They will doubtless please themselves as to the course they shall take; and whenever they can again organise a combined attack, we shall feel it. Then will be a time for us once more to determine whether we shall recede or proceed. If, from love of moderation, we prefer the former, we are undone; for we betray, in their opinion, symptoms of fear, (a weakness peculiarly dangerous in any intercourse with barbarous nations who are ill at ease in their possessions) and, by one and the same act, we inspire them with hostile resolutions, and furnish them with hostile weapons. But we shall prefer the latter; and every war and every step we advance, will lay the foundation—nay, impose the necessity of another war and of a further progress into the enemies' territory. In process of time, in short, the native chiefs will be expelled India; and the Governor General of that period will have to preserve relations of amity only with the Emperors of China and Persia. What an enlarged prospect this! It is well that it is as yet only imaginary. Were it otherwise it might revive among us, with alarming exacer-

bation, the gephobia—that ill-defined malady, which a boundless view of British territory is known to produce. It will, however, be a consolation to those who dread the idea of the nation's being burdened with too much landed property, to think that they will all be dead long enough before such a state of things can obtain.

Be pleased now to attend to one who speaks with authority—the Governor General of India himself. In addressing the inhabitants of Calcutta, his lordship says,—

“In England, there are continual declamations against the propensity of the Honourable Company's government here to add to territorial possessions already too large. It is forgotten that a tendency to expansion, amounting almost to direct necessity, is the inherent and inseparable drawback on the advantages of a power established so anomalously as that of the British in India. It would be a visionary confidence, to suppose, that your strength would not excite jealousy, that your riches would not stimulate cupidity, and that your humiliation of those native families which held sovereignty when you first got footing in the country, would not be brooded over with a deep spirit of revenge. Yet a belief in the non-existence of those impulses is the ground on which they must stand, who insist on the progressive increase of our sway as a proof of constant ambition in the Honourable Company's local representatives. There may have been cases, though I might find it difficult to indicate them, where prospects of gaining political ascendancy, or too hasty apprehensions of meditated attack have misled us into hostilities

lities otherwise capable of being avoided: but the general history of our Indian empire is, that we have been wantonly assailed, that we have conquered the unprovoked enemy, and that we have retained the possessions wrested from him, not simply as a legitimate compensation for the peril and expense forced upon us, but on considerations of self-defence, brought home to our conviction by the nature of the violence just offered to us. What recently befel myself, as I have explained it to you, must be the strongest illustration of this eventful exigency. 'Recover your strength and try contest with us again,' would be deemed a rather absurd address to a treacherous foe whom you had vanquished; but you would as effectively put it on that footing by the restoration of all his means, as if you had given him the advice in terms. Still it may be said, though the augmentation of territory may not involve any thing reprehensible, it is not the less to be lamented; since the extension of frontier brings you in contact with new enemies, reduces your strength by widening the circle on the circumferences of which it is to act, leaves advanced stations dangerously unsupported, and above all a wider occupation of territory implies a formidable addition to your military charges.

"The argument would be good were the assumptions admitted. Examine whether they ought. Undoubtedly, your sway has been prodigiously extended by the late operations. The Indus is now in effect your frontier; and, on the conditions of the arrangement, I thank Heaven that it is so. What is there between Calcutta and that boundary? nothing but states bound

by the sense of common interest with you, or a comparatively small proportion of ill disposed population, rendered incapable of rearing a standard against you. The Mahratta power is wholly and irretrievably broken. Scindia, by having been kept in port while the barks of his neighbours provoked the tempest and perished in it, presents no exhibition of a shattered fortune, but he stands insulated and precluded from any extraneous assistance. I am satisfied of his conviction that his existence depends on his being in amity with the British Government, and of his consequent resolution to cultivate our good will. That inclination in him has been, and will continue to be, unfeignedly encouraged by us. Were his disposition different, it would be matter of no concern to us. He is now girded round by states which we have raised to the power of resisting him, even without our aid, by our having allotted to them most of the territory taken from Holkar; and their political views never can coalesce. You will not forget the direct and heavy defalcation from Scindia's strength in the extinction of the Pindarries. Where is that host, the half of which was to wear us out in fruitless pursuit, while the other half was to get behind us and lay waste our provinces? Gone, vanished, multitudes of them slain in a number of desultory actions, still more of them massacred by the peasantry, as (after abandoning their horses and arms to escape from us through the jungles) they endeavoured to make their way through the country in small parties as travellers. There then remain only states which have spontaneously and earnestly prayed to be received as feudatories

datories under the British banner. It is not conquest that has extended our rule, we have beaten down nothing but the lawless violence which had for so many years made those regions a scene of unparalleled wretchedness. It is not the awe of our power which has made all the Rajpoot states solicit to be united with us. A distinct perception, that the misery which they had so long suffered could not be prevented but by their identifying themselves with us, was the sole motive for the anxiety with which they sought the connexion. In the terms of it there is nothing to wound pride or affect convenience, so that the confederation carries with it no natural seeds of dissolution. With their internal government we profess to have no right of interference. Mutual support in the field is of course plighted; but the price of our superior contribution to that contingency is an engagement that the feudal states shall not disturb the general tranquillity by attacking each other. Their differences or claims are to be submitted to the arbitration of the British government, and this provision which extinguishes the necessity for their resorting to the sword on petty points of honour, heretofore enforced by the prejudices of the country, is hailed by them with a just conception of its utility. Thus your enlarged way is nothing but the influence arising from the reliance of the several states on your moderation, your good faith, and your honest desire to promote their welfare. Should it be said, that to counterbalance this obvious political gain, we must take into account the disadvantages of extended positions, and the charges attendant on increased establishments; I answer, that when the

multiplication of points of defence is urged, the diminished means of annoying us are also to be contemplated. I have shewn to you that scarcely any continue to exist. Our new situation has not brought us into contact with any thing that can have the wish, or had it the wish could have the power, of giving us trouble. All within the Indus is attached to you. The Indus would be a barrier against contact, were there any state on the other side of it adverse to you in its interests. Should any such hereafter appear, it is not your influencing the governments in the vicinity of the Indus that would be the cause of quarrel; and I cannot conceive any stronger dissuasive to enterprises against us from beyond the river, than the knowledge that all within it are linked with us in the bonds of cordial union. In this view, I deceive myself egregiously if any augmented military charges will not be light indeed in comparison with the large additional resources secured to meet such eventual demands. This is our benefit in the arrangement: what is that of the Rajpoot states? Deliverance from an oppression, more systematic, more unremitting, more brutal, than perhaps ever before trampled on humanity. Security and comfort established, where nothing but terror and misery before existed; nor is this within a narrow sphere. It is a proud phrase to use, but it is a true one, that we have bestowed blessings upon millions. Nothing can be more delightful than the reports I receive of the keen sensibility manifested by the inhabitants to this change in their circumstances. The smallest detachment of our troops cannot pass through that country without meeting every where

|| E 2

eager

eager and exulting gratulations, the tone of which proves them to come from glowing hearts. Multitudes of people have, even in this short interval, come from the hills and fastnesses, in which they had sought refuge for years, and have re-occupied their antient deserted villages. The ploughshare is again in every quarter turning up a soil which had for very many seasons never been stirred, except by the hoofs of predatory cavalry.

This splendid passage, even considered apart from the reasoning from which it is an inference, affords ground for satisfaction both as to the motives to the war, and the terms of its adjustment; and also as to the prospect which there is of the nations in the centre and towards the north west of India, being desirous, in future, of maintaining their present relations of amity with us. Those acquainted with that country will see, in the picture which has been drawn, much to encourage hopes of growing prosperity. They will remark that the enjoyment of peace is rendered more secure by new powers having been raised up, whose paramount interest consists in avoiding war with England. They will observe too, that, by taking away from those powers whom the remembrance of their offences against us and of our good offices to them, might have stimulated to fresh crimes, all means of serious annoyance, the expense of future defensive measures, should defence ever be necessary, will be comparatively light. The chances therefore are, that the Company's revenue will, from this juncture, begin to bear a greater proportion to their expenditure than it has done for many years; and that their financial concerns will, in no great

space of time, be in a flourishing state.

Those, however, who are downright territorial alarmists; have nothing for it but to try to tranquillize their minds by coolly determining which is the less evil—total abstinence from lawful conquest, or the absolute abandonment of India. No tolerable politician has said that we can stand still; and the veriest pedlar in the metropolis has not yet recommended a retrograde course:—although there can be no doubt but that the only way for the Company to become (what it is sometimes thought the greatest mercantile association on earth ought to be) *immensely rich*, would be to forswear national honor, character, and grandeur; and, after recalling their ministers, disbanding their forces, and converting their great government towns into mere factories, to become once more industrious traders—addicted to nothing but the love of sicca rupees, star pagodas, and gold mohurs. But it is not likely that this, or any thing like this, will be the effect of the experience and virtue of these times. We must therefore expect to hear of other free-booters, other usurpers, and other remorseless desolators; and we must resolve to advance as often as they force us to conquer. Oftener we shall not seek to advance—British ambition being already satiated, British hearts not sick of fighting, but very abhorrent of farther scenes of sanguinary war.

Much has been done by the Marquis of Hastings for the permanency of our oriental Power, and if the period of his government be but moderately prolonged, he can, without the least risk of provoking hostilities, insure it as completely as any thing

thing can be insured that is liable to be affected by the fluctuation of human opinion. In that case he will have added something to the glory of his country. He will have increased its fame by enlarging the field for the use of its polished language, for the dissemination of its varied knowledge, for the practice of its sage laws. He will have augmented its wealth by securing a vast growing mart for the diversified productions of its manufacturers and artists. He will have rescued many semi-barbarous tribes from the destructive tyranny of their own criminal passions; and blessed them with that freedom which England enjoys, and seems destined by providence to dispense to the human race.— Lord Hastings can, I say, give

permanency to our oriental power if his stay in India be duly prolonged, and this it will be if he himself pleases. For neither the British government, nor the India Company, can have a wish to abridge the period of an administration so highly acceptable to those most within its sphere, so completely in accord with their own professed views. I add, that he has already given durability to his own fame; so that either those partial to him in gratitude for good offices, or those attached to him by bonds of pure friendship, or those allied to him by ties still more tender, may be well assured, that, if withdrawn from them to-morrow, the tale of his deserts will be upon the tongues of millions for ages.

The Memoirs of the late Colonel Mackenzie and Captain Roebuck which have been prepared, are unavoidably omitted in this Volume for want of room.

TO THE
MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

BY JAMES ATKINSON, Esq.

*Cum tot sustineas et tanta negotia solus,
Res Italas armis tuteris, moribus ornes,
Legibus emendes; in publica commoda peccem,
Si longo sermone morer tua tempora—*

HORACE.

Yes, thou hast triumphed gloriously ! No rage
Of conquest bade thee hostile powers engage ;
No wish for wider rule ;—to smoothe the toils
Of dreadful war, no lust for golden spoils ;
No wild desire to lead in captive-bands
The harmless Princes of defenceless lands—
But Justice drew thy sword, in happy time,
To check the horrors of prevailing crime ;
To teach the daring Robber laws were given
For man's protection,—laws, approved of Heaven !
And bright success has crowned thy bold design ;
The rebel power is crushed : the guerdon thine !
The Peasant tills his field in peace, for thou
Hast given him safety,—an unclouded brow.
Yes, thou hast triumphed gloriously ! O raise
The sounding harp, and chaunt the song of praise.

Calcutta, May 13, 1819.

CHAPTER VII.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES IN 1821.

- Addison**, John esq. c. s.—**D. Heming**, administrator.
- Aspinwall**, lieut John Henry, 7 n. i.—**James Mackillop**, one of the executors.
- Aviet**, Ter Minas, Armenian Priest, messrs. Carrapiet Johannes and George Zorab, executors.
- BARNES**, John, late of Entally—**James Hunter**, executor.
- Bateman**, major general Thomas Saunders, Bengal army—**A. Colvin**, administrator.
- Bathurst**, Robert, esq. c. s.—**R. Saunders** and **J. Colvin**, administrators.
- Bean**, John, mariner—**George Mackillop**, executor.
- Beek**, Robert—**Eliza Beek**, administratrix.
- Berford**, Andrew John, of Barrackpore—**S. Wilkinson**, qr. mr. serjeant 13th N. I. executor.
- Blake**, major William, N. I.—**H. Shakespear** and **Alexander Robertson**, executors.
- Blane**, captain G. R. Bengal engineers—**J. Palmer**, administrator.
- Bond**, John, 2d mate, ship *Ruby*—**D. Heming**, administrator.
- Braddon**, ensign Joseph, 25th n. i. **D. Heming**, administrator.
- Brooke**, major James Henry, Bengal army—**D. Heming**, administrator.
- Brunet**, Claude, late of Jessore—**Antoinette Brunet**, widow, executrix.
- Butter**, Thomas, esq. assistant surgeon, Bengal military est.—**G. Chester**, administrator.
- CAMPBELL**, ensign James Archibald, Chumparon light infantry—**J. Palmer**, administrator.
- Campbell**, Alexander, auctioneer—**John Palmer**, administrator.
- Campbell**, Alexander, of Mirzapore **D. Clark**, administrator.
- Campbell**, lieut.-colonel Archibald, 30th N. I.—**D. Heming**, administrator.
- Carey**, lieutenant Charles, attached to the escort of the political agent to the western Rajpoot states—**D. Heming**, administrator.
- Chapman**, Charles, c. s.—**Mrs. Charlotte Chapman**, widow, administratrix.
- Cleass**, John—**D. Heming**, administrator.
- Clark**, ensign John—**D. Heming**, administrator.
- Clerk**, lieut. John, Bengal military establishment—**G. R. Clerk**, esq. administrator.
- Constable**, lieut. Charles George, 26th N. I.—**D. Heming**, administrator.
- Cook**, Robert, of Calcutta—**G. Mackillop**, administrator.
- Court**, captain Charles, marine surveyor—**D. Heming**, administrator.
- Cowcher**, C. G. M. mariner—**D. Heming**, administrator.
- Creighton**, Henry, esq. c. s.—**D. Heming**, administrator.
- Cruikshank**, lieut. John, 24th N. I. **D. Heming**, administrator.
- Cruikshank**, lieut. Kenneth—**D. Heming**, administrator.
- Dacosta Maria**—**D. Heming**, administrator.
- Dacruz**, Andrew—**James Rideout**, executor.
- Dalgairns**, lieut. William, 3 N. I.—**D. Heming**, administrator.
- Delany**, mr. Keene, serjeant, 8th light dragoons—**I. C. C. Sutherland**, esq. administrator.
- De Rozario**, Feliciano—**Felix Johnson**, trustee.
- De Rozario**, Mrs. Johanna—**Mrs. Mary Atkins**, administratrix.
- Dickson**, capt. F. Bengal army—major **W. Dickson**, administrator.
- Douglas**, James, tanner—**D. Heming**, administrator.
- Dring**, William, merchant—**George Cruttenden**, executor.

2 CALCUTTA ANNUAL REGISTER 1821.

- Fleming, lieut. and adjutant Thomas, Berar infantry—D. Heming, administrator
- George William E. p. s.—D. Heming, administrator
- Glegg, Alexander, indigo planter, Peeprah—D. Heming, administrator
- Goodlad, Richard, esq. late of Hill Place, in the parish of Droxford, in the county of Southampton—I. C. C. Sutherland, administrator
- Gould, Robert, auctioneer—John Palmer, administrator
- Graham, George Charles, of the commissary of stores office—D. Heming, administrator
- Grant, captain Lewis, Bengal army—J. Calder, administrator
- Green, lieut. V. H. F. Bengal Army—D. Heming, administrator
- Greig, James, mariner—D. Macdonald, executor
- Hardwick, captain Champain, 23 N. I.—D. Heming, administrator
- Henderson, captain Gerard John, 16 N. I.—D. Heming, administrator
- Hodgson, L. indigo planter, of Dacca—D. Heming, administrator
- Hucheson, George, late of Sinca pore, mariner—A. H. Blechynden, executor
- Hunt W. H. serjeant, Town-guard—D. Heming, administrator
- Johnson, Joseph, esq. attorney at law—D. Heming, administrator
- Jones, lieut. S. G. 22 N. I.—D. Heming, administrator
- Jones, Thomas,—D. Heming, administrator
- Jones, lieut. general William, late of St. Paul's, Waldon Bury, in the county of Hertford,—J. S. Brownrigg, administrator
- Kennedy, lieut. William Scott, Bengal army—D. Heming, administrator
- Kennedy, quarter-master serjeant, 4 L. C.—D. Heming, administrator
- Knolles, captain R. W. 14 foot—J. Calder, administrator
- Langmaid, Samuel, of Doorgapoor—Hannah Langmaid, widow, administratrix
- Lechmere, captain E. S. Bengal military est.—lieut. col. John Paton, administrator
- Leonard, Nathaniel, Shop-keeper, Meerut—Ann Leonard, widow, executrix
- Lindsay, George Charles, captain, Sandanny, Robert Kerr, one of the executors
- Lindsay, George, captain engineers—D. Heming, administrator
- Linton, John—Charles Montague, executor
- Lish, John, of Calcutta—James Mackillop, administrator
- Logan, Ann, School-mistress—Thomas Christie, contract creditor
- Macleod, colonel Alexander, 59th foot—D. Heming, administrator
- Manners, Major Arthur, Bengal military est.—G. Chisholm, administrator
- Mathews, major Arnold Nesbit—D. Heming, administrator
- Mendes, Mathew William—W. D. M. Sinaes, executor
- Millett, Edward, esq. c. s.—D. Heming, administrator
- Moratcan, M. C.—D. Heming, administrator
- Morrieson, J. esq. assistant Surgeon, Mozufferpore—D. Heming, administrator
- Norton, John, mariner, of Chaudernagore—John Phipps, administrator
- Owen, Michael, serjeant major—D. Heming administrator
- Orr, Alexander, indigo planter—A. Colvin, administrator
- Page, ensign Gore, European regiment—D. Heming, administrator
- Patterson, assistant surgeon David, 11 N. I.—D. Heming, administrator
- Perceval, Mrs. Elizabeth—J. C. C. Sutherland, esq. administrator
- Pleydell, Major James William—Cruttenden, Mackillop and co. executors
- Poddicome, James—Maria Poddicome, executrix
- Rae, Robert—D. Heming, administrator

Rees,

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

3

- Rees, William Edward, c. s.—H. T. Travers, and S. P. Stacy, executors
- Regelly, John—D. Heming, administrator
- Rice, Edward, indigo planter—Cruttenden, Mackillop and co. executors
- Rind, lieutenant. Alexander, Bengal army—D. Heming, administrator
- Scott, major James, 3 N. I.—Scott, Hunter and Co. contract creditors
- Scott, Thomas—George Hornett, executor
- Shouldham, Edward — Thomas Shouldham, administrator
- Shutter, William, D. Heming, administrator
- Smith, Wm. c. s.—D. Heming, administrator
- Street, Thomas George, mariner—W. H. Street, merchant, executor
- Strettell, Mr. Henry Keating, late of Calcutta—C. G. Strettell, administrator
- Swaustou, captain Robert, mariner—I. S. Brownrigg, administrator
- Syme, lieutenant. John, sub-assistant commissary general—D. Heming, administrator
- Tate, William, mariner—D. Heming, administrator
- Taylor, Edward, purser, Bombay marine—D. Heming, administrator
- Thelluson, Alexander, c. s.—D. Heming, administrator
- Tod, John Forrest, assistant surgeon—D. Heming, administrator
- Tosh, John, mariner—D. Deming, administrator
- Turner, Benjamin, attorney at law—Mary Turner, administratrix, John Augus. agent
- Turner, lieutenant. Charles Walsingham Bengal army—G. Mackillop, administrator
- Turnor, lieutenant. E. R. 28th N. I.—D. Heming, administrator
- VANSWINDEN, Captain P. S. European Regiment—D. Heming, administrator
- WAKEFIELD, Mr. John, branch pilot—Mrs. Wakefield, administratrix
- Walthousen, Maria Elizabeth—David Pearson, executor
- Welsh W. S. Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Army,—I. Calder, administrator
- Whish, Martin Thomas, Esq. c. s.—D. Heming, administrator
- Williams, Joseph Goddard—Sarah Williams, administratrix
- Williamson, Lieutenant James, & N. I.—D. Heming, administrator

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES IN 1821.

ARRIVALS.

January.

Per H. C. C. Ship *Providence*, Captain John Adair, from London, and the Cape:—Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, writer; Messrs. William Robe, Alexander J. Fraser, Hugh Troup, Colin Troup, Patrick Grant, G. L. Trafford, W. G. Cooper, and Edward Day, Cadets; Mr. Robert Molly, 60 H. C. Recruits. From the Cape: Col. White; Mr. Cathbert, Civil Service.

Per Ship *Lotus*, Captain Deveton, from London:—Mr. A. Wilson; Mr. Richard Somerville, cadet.

Per H. C. ship *Brampton*, Captain Moore, from London:—Messrs. Joseph Corfield, R. Battley, Isaac Cooper, and R. S. Napier, cadets.

Per *Asia*, Captain Lindsay, from London:—Mr. Charles Cowles.

Per Ship *Trimandra*, Captain John Price, from London:—Mrs. Nicholson, Capt. Nicholson, 11th Bengal Nat. Infantry; Mr. M. Calman, assistant Surgeon; Mr. A. C. Maclean, returning to town; Mr. S. Twinnlow, cadet; Mr. J. L. Ferrer, do.

† B 2

February.

4 CALCUTTA ANNUAL REGISTER 1821.

February.

Per Ship *Boyne*, Captain Benjamin Fergusson, from London:—Colonel Fagan, Lady and infant son; Mr. and Mrs. Alt; Miss Haig; the Revd. Mr. Mill; Mr. Reid, Civil Service; Capt. Webb, Bengal Artillery; Captain Broadhurst ditto; Mr. John Renn, writer; Mr. Rennaway, ditto; Mr. Moscrop, Surgeon, Bengal establishment; Mr. Humphries, cadet of Artillery; Mr. Aiken, ditto, cavalry; Mr. Reeves, ditto, Infantry; and Mr. Hamilton, returning to India.

Per Ship *Commodore Hayes*, Captain J. M. Ardlie, from London and the Cape of Good Hope: Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. Tulloh, Miss Roxburgh, Miss McGregor, Miss, B. McGregor, Miss Campbell, Miss Moodie, Master Tulloh;

Messrs. Alex. Lomer, Anderson, and Monarch Cadets. From the Cape, R. H. Tulloch, esq. Civil Service, Miss Elphinstone.

Per H. C. Ship *Houghly*, Captain J. I. Lamb, from London: Mrs. John Grant, Miss Mad. Greave, Captain Grant, Bengal Infantry, Mr. C. F. Thompson, Civil Service, Mr. John Pennington, merchant, Mr. E. De L'Etang, Mr. De Saradin. From Madras, Captain Fife.

Per *Prince Blucher*, Captain Johnstone, from London: Mrs. McClintock, Mrs. Vass and family, Miss Beaner, Captain Kennedy, H. C. Artillery, J. Digby, esq. Dr. Vass, Rev. Mr. La Croix, missionary, Mr. McClintock, Messrs. Merk, Hughes and Bancove, cadets.

May.

Per H. C. Ship *Lowther Castle*, Captain Mortlock, from London: Mrs. S. Parish, Miss C. Britten, Miss H. Britten, Miss C. McLeod, Miss L. Marnell, Miss N. F. Stewers, Reverend H. Parish, L. L. D. Chaplain, Mr. Richard Marnell, barrister, Mr. E. V. Schald, writer, Messrs. E. C. Betts, G. Wilson, W. Hanmer, E. E. Ludlow, Robt. Stewart, B. T. Phillips, Edward Sanders, B. Bigrow, John Russell, W. N. Smith Cobble, B. Scott, John Low, James Gresham, Samuel Ling, James Mactear, cadets; Col. John McCombe, H. M. 14th Regt. Lieut. hon'ble G. S. Keppell and John Wall, ditto 24th Regt. cornet John Kirk, H. M. 11th dragoons, W. T. Harrison, ditto 8th ditto, Mrs. M. Marriott, Mr. Thomas Marriott, Mr. F. Boardhead and Mr. John Childs, H. C. Pilot Service, Mr. John Ainsey, free mariner. Children:

Hy. Thomas Parish, C. Eliza Marriott, Louisa Emelia Marriott, Julia, Hegea, Adele Eleanor Marriott.

Per H. C. Ship *Atlas*, Captain Mayne, from London: Mrs. Chapman, Miss E. Christie; Miss M. A. Taylor, Miss L. Taylor Miss Mary Swinton, Miss E. Patterson, Miss G. Hewett, Miss Oldham, Captain Duncan, H. M. 15th Regt. Lieut. W. L. Corry, do. 17th do.; Lieut. W. Corry, do. do. Ensign A. Kennedy, do. do. Ensigns H. W. Walsted, H. Doyle, and W. L. Stafford, do. 87th do.; Mr. J. C. Patterson, Assistant Surgeon, Messrs. Arthur Durie, A. Charlton, H. Clayton, Edward Carte, H. Baseley, J. O. Oldham, J. Welchman, J. M. L. Maclean and W. Benson, cadets, Mr. R. Kent, Mr. R. Sansum, Mrs. Sarah Sansum, Master F. Chapman, 2 H. C. Recruits, 89 troops, 11. Women and 9 Children.

June.

Per *City of Edinburgh*:—Captain Wiseman, from London.

Mr. J. K. Aznev, cadet.

Per Ship *Competitor*, Captain R.

Low, from London: Mrs. Mack, Miss P. Smith, Mrs. Law, Mrs. Wrench and 2 children; Mr. Alexander C. Law, from Madras, Captain

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

5

tain Berwick, Mr. Mackenzie, free mariner; Mr. James Monat, cadet; Mr. James Gordon, ditto.

Per *Almorah*, Captain Winter, from London: Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Turner, Captain Cox, Bengal establishment; lieutenant. Turner, ditto, Lieut. Swell, Madras establishment; Mr. Dawe.

Per *Moffat*, Captain T. W. Ald-

ham, from London: Lieut. White, and Lieut. R. White, Bengal establishment, from Madras, Mrs. Lucy Addison, Mrs. McPherson and infant daughter; major J. McPherson, H. M. 17th Regt. Mr. John Henderson, Surgeon, Bengal establishment; Messrs. E. J. Dawes, Henry Addison, John Butler, and H. M. Wiggins, cadets.

July.

Per *Princess Charlotte*, Captain McKean, from Liverpool: Mrs. Gardiner, Mr. Johnson.

Per Ship *Jupiter*, Captain W. Swan, from London: Mrs. Spiller, Mr. W. Glass, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. A. F. Smith, free-merchant; Mr. R. P. Pennefather, cadet, from Madras, Mr. G. R. Bushby, Civil Service; Captain James,

military do.; Mr. G. A. Herklot, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. John Woodburn, John Wyllie, and R. F. Dongan, cadets.

Per Ship *Lady Lushington*, Captain Scott, from London: Messrs. R. Birch, F. Birch, F. Dugan, L. Weylie, and J. Woodburn,, cadets.

August.

Per Ship *Marquis of Hastings*, captain Edwards, from London: Mr. A. Hogue, Mr. James Bagshaw, merchant; Messrs. Burt, A. Stonhouse and J. Dalrymple, Assistant Surgeons; Messrs. E. Watson, R. C. Burnett, and J. McDonald, cadets; Mr. Jas. Taylor, free mariner. From Madras, Mr. Griffiths, junior.

Per *Lonach*, captain Pearson, from London:—Mrs Harrison messrs. Harrison and McKennou,

assistant surgeons; Mr. Struthers; messrs. Vaurenen, Colquhoun and Gibb, cadets; Mr. Davidson, free-mariner; Mr. Walker, returning to India.

Per *Lady Flora*, Captain Arnes, from the Cape:—J. Shakespear, esq. Lady and Daughter; Captain J. Scott, Artillery, and Lady; Cap-Touissaint, country Service; Mr. Morgan, free mariner. From Madras, Colonel Russell, Madras cavalry.

September.

Per H. C. Ship *Marquis of Wellington*, Captain Wood, from London:—Mrs. H. Shakspear, Misses Louisa Larkins, J. M'Kenzie, Cathn. Fraser, Isabella Fraser, and F. Fraser; Lieut. Col. Sir Thomas Ramsay, Bart. B. N. I. Mr. G. Hunter, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. E. P. Smith, and S. Fraser, writers; ensign Thomas White, H. M. 14th Regt.; Messrs. G. A. Barber, J. Whiteford, W. F. A. Seymour, and Thos. P. Ackers, cadets; Mr. W. H. Urquhart, free merchant; Messrs. J. Aiken, J. Lyons, and E. B. Hughes, free mariners.

Per H. C. Ship *Thomas Grenville*, Captain Manning, from London—

Mrs. S. Wynne, Mrs. M. Fisher, Mrs. E. Davidson, Misses C. Creighton, C. Dawncey, M. Faithful, H. Fisher, E. A. Williams, and H. M. Williams; Messrs. Dorin, and Irwin, writers; M. D. Butter, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. G. Mee, Drummond, Stuart, Smith and Peel, cadets; Master Williams.

Per Ship *Rochester*, Captain Sutton, from London:—Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss A. Booth; James Mackillop, Esq. Mr. James McKenzie, Surgeon, Messrs. E. Tandy and J. Gull, free merchants; Captain J. Anderson, 27th Bengal Infantry, Messrs. Stephen Williams, Robt. H. Miles, John F. Bradford,

● CALCUTTA ANNUAL REGISTER 1821.

Bradford, George Lawrence, Bruce Boswell, and Rob. Williams, cadets; Messrs. Thos. P. Osborrough, and James Dewar, free mariners.

Per *Anna Robertson*, Captain W. H. Biden, from London: Mrs. C. E. Thomas, Miss M. A. Thomas, W. Thomas, esq. H. M. 89th Regt. Mr. P. Palmer, and Mr. C. Deverinne, free-merchant; Mr. J. R. Buchanan, Assistant Surgeon;

Mr. J. Knuyvett, and Mr. A. Knuyvett, cadets.

From Madras; Mrs. Talbot, Captain Ward, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Da Costa, free-merchants; Mr. Hewett, and Mr. Dennis, Assistant Surgeons; Lieuts. Holford, and Carey, Nat. Inf. Mr. Griffin, and Mr. Lloyd, cadet; Mr. Afflick, and Mr. Hamilton, of the Ship *Perseverance*, left behind at Madras.

October.

Per Ship *William Miles*, Captain Beadle, from London; Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Morrison, Miss C. Richardson, Miss J. Weston, Miss J. Slater, Miss E. Slater, Miss Ann Kennedy, Master John Morrison, Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Richardson, 14th Nat. Infantry; Mr. G. T. Bayley, Bengal Civil Service; Captain Henry Weston, 19th Nat. Inf. Capt. W. Hiatt, 11th ditto do. Mr. R. B. Francis, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. W. Innes, cadet, from the Isle of France, Mrs. Siddons, and Mr. C. W. Hoppner, Civil Service; Mr. Geneve, Mr. Greville.

Per *Woodford* Captain Chapman, from London: Miss Harriett

Hare, Miss Maria Hare, Mrs. Lindsay and Child, doctor James Hare, P. Y. Lindsay, Esq. Civil Service; H. Lushington, Esq. writer, from Madras. From Madras, —Mrs. Marshman, Miss Marshman, Miss Shepherd, Rev. W. Ward, Rev. H. Woodward, Captain Walter Snow, H. M. S.

Per *Orient*, Captain Wallace, from London: Mrs. Compton and infant; Miss Aspergue; Miss E. Aspergue, Mr. F. Gold, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. A. M'Donald, J. M'Donald, W. Ramsay, E. Horseley, P. Burlton, and G. Wood, cadets; Messrs. C. Newberry, J. Tweedie, and Robert Gordon, free-mariners.

November.

Per H. C. Ship *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Captain Biden, from London:—

Major and Mrs. Gall; Mr. and Mrs. MacDowall; Samuel Durham, Esq. Misses Durham, Mary Anne Meik and Mylne; Captains Nathaniel Bucks and W. Wilson; Messrs. G. P. Lamb, Honorable R. Francis Moore, C. Boileau Elliot, W. Henry Benson, W. J. Conolly, and W. Fruth, writers; Messrs. Glass Kennaway, Archibald Campbell, W. H. Leacock, Nicholas Hall Monkhouse, Berdoe Wilkinson, I. Theo. Lane, Francis Thomas, and William Triton, Cadets; James Brightman, Esq. William Mitchellson, Esq. Surgeon; Francis Proby, Esq. Messrs. Henry Churcher, Shearman Ranson, and C. J. Harris, pilot service.

Per *Albion*, Captain Weller, from London: Messrs. Bancombe and

Commline, cadets; Mr. Thomas Shaw, and Mr. Elliot.

Per *Florentia*, Captain Remington, from London:

Mrs. Ann Timbrell, Mrs. Martha Alexander, Miss Ann Dixon, Lieut. T. Timbrell, Bengal artillery; Mr. Donald McIntyre, merchant; Messrs. W. Storm, and Colin Mackenzie May, free merchants.

Per *Fame*, Captain Eastgate, from London:

Mrs. Brownrigg, Mrs. Hobhouse, Miss A. Cowell, Miss J. Cowell; S. G. Palmer, Esq. writer; W. Henderson, esq. assistant surgeon, James Daly, Esq. ditto, Mr. Brown, free merchant; Masters Hobhouse and Brownrigg, Misses S. and J. Brownrigg, children.

Per *Andromeda*, Captain Stewart, from London:

Captain H. Wilson, Bengal service, Messrs. William Carter and Joshua

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

7

Joshua Duncan, assistant surgeons; **messrs. D. H. Renny, W. Barnfield, junior, and Robert Smith**, free merchants.

Per *Abberton*, Captain Gilpin, from London :

Mr. and Mrs. Mark, **Mr. and Mrs. Peggs**, **Mr. and Mrs. Bampton**, missionaries; **Miss Cook**, and **Mr. Henry Galfield**, free mariner.

Per *Fairlie*, captain White, from London :—**misses Mary Turner, Mary Whittle, Sarah Whittle, Magdalen Hessing, Anne Murray McLeod** : **colonel Geo. W. Hessing** ; **captain Black**, 29 N. I. ; **captain Armstrong**, 14 N. I. ; **captain Spellersey**, 7 N. I. ; **Mr. Oliphant**, Bengal artillery; **messrs. King, Cavell, and Harper**, assistant surgeons; **messrs. Broderip and Golduey**, cadets; **Mr. J. A. Hessing**; **Mr. Clark**, returning to India.

Per **H. C. ship *Rose***, captain

McTaggart, from London :—**Mrs. Lumsden**; **misses Frances Browne and Ann Browne**; **Lieut. Thos. Lumsden**, H. C. artillery; **Lieut. John Davies**, 28 regt. N. I. **Mr. Geo. Browne**, writer; **messrs. James Hannay, Charles Dawkins, James Green, Henry Fowle, George H. Dyke, James Plowden, Robert Codrington**, cadets; **messrs. George Simons, Richard Burnard**, assistant surgeons; **85 Recruits** for the artillery; **65 ditto** for the infantry; **messrs. Alfred Boradaile, Francis Clarke**, cadets for Madras; **Mr. John Arbuthnot**, free merchant, for ditto.

Per chartered ship *Barrosa*, captain Hutchinson, from London :—**messrs. Chas. O'Hara, Jas. Steen Macvitie**, cadets. **Mr. J. R. Oliver**, free-merchant, **Mr. William Butler**, free-mariner, **Mrs. John Hay**, returning to India.

December.

Per *Sophia*, captain Reynolds, from London, and the Cape : **Mrs. Travers**, **Mrs. Dickson**, wife of captain Dickson, **misses Travers, Stacey, Mackenzie and Grimes**, captain Dickson, 11th nat. inf. **messrs. Morrell and Sibley**, from the Cape : **Mrs. Alport**, **Mr. Travers**, civil ser-

vice; **major Dickson**, 6th cavalry; **captain Peach**, assistant commissary general; **Lieut. Fendall**, 5th nat. infantry, and **Mr. Alport**, merchant.

Per *Catherine*, captain Knox, from London; **Mr. Hugh Todd**, cadet; **Mr. Lambourn**, returning to India.

DEPARTURES.

February.

By the *Moira*, captain William Hornblow.—**CHILDREN** :—**Masters Charles Laing, Francis Sandford, Thomas Sandford, Edmund Wright**—**Misses Isabella Laing, Rose McQuæ, Georgiana McQuæ**.—To Fort St. George.—**Mrs. Williams**; **capt. R. Short**; **lieutenant R. D. White**; **master Herbert Williams**.

By the *Phœnix*, captain A. Gordon.—To Europe.—**Mrs. Murray**, **lieut. E. Rutledge**, pension list; **reverend S. Evans**, late chaplain at Agra.—**CHILDREN** : **master James Montgomery Beaumont**, **Miss Matilda Eliza Phipps**.

By the *Lady Raffles*, Captain James Coxwell.—To Europe.—**Mrs.**

Stackhouse.—**CHILDREN** :—**Masters C. Tombs, Edward Tombs, Thomas Stackhouse, C. Stackhouse**.—To the Cape, **Charles Bayley, Esq.**

By the *Lady Carrington*, captain T. E. Ward.—To Europe.—**Mr. John Park Barnett**, late acting assistant surgeon honorable company's Bengal European regiment, to the Cape.—**Mr. Arrow**, lieutenant William Arrow, of the hon'ble company's Bombay marine.—**CHILDREN** :—**Master Wm. Arrow, Frederick Arrow**, **Miss Elizabeth Arrow**.

By the *Golconda*, captain James Ives Edwards.—To Europe :—**Mrs. Barlow**; **Mrs. Showers**; **Mrs. Wood**
Mrs.

8 CALCUTTA ANNUAL REGISTER 1821.

Mrs. Reid; major general St. Geo. Ashe; mr. John Reid, purser of H. C. ship *Marquis of Huntly*.—**CHILDREN**.—Misses Mary Law, C. M. Wood, L. Wood, Eliza Alexander, Catherine Sealy.—Master Colin Robertson Larkins, Howe Daniel Showers, Charles Lionel Showers, William Henry Delamain, John Law, Henry Law, H. Wood, J. T. Wood, Alfred Alexander, Henry Saley, John Edmonstone Boileau, Edward Raymond Boileau.—To the Cape of Good Hope.—H. Wood, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment.

By the *Lady Banks*, Captain Valance.—To Europe.—Mr. James Burt.—**CHILDREN**.—Masters Henry Main, Charles Presgrave, Duncan Presgrave.

By the *David Scott*, Captain Warrington.—To Europe.—Mrs. Bird.—**CHILDREN**.—Masters Francis Wemyss, Charles Wemyss, misses Marian Bird, Mary Wemyss.—Benfield.—To the Cape of Good Hope.—Mrs. Wemyss, Shearman Bird, Esq. and James Wemyss, Esq. Civil Servants on this Establishment.

By the *Calcutta*, Captain Stroyan.—To Europe.—Lieut. Neil Campbell, 12th N. I.; Master Neil Campbell

By the *Windsor Castle*, Captain Simon Lee.—To Europe.—Mrs. Voyle; Mrs. Christopher Richardson, Mrs. Harms, Colonel Elliott Voyle, Invalid Establishment.—**CHILDREN**.—Masters Francis Elliott Voyle, Walter William Voyle, Thomas Bush, William Nepean Richardson.—Misses Maria Louisa Noyle, Letitia H. Noyle, Mary Ann Noyle, Isabella Robinson, Catherine Jane Richardson, Emma Constantia Richardson, Jane Richardson, Martha Richardson, Harriett Richardson, Caroline Richardson,

Mary Josepha Gilbert, Harriet Pickersgill, Emma Pickersgill, Mary Ann Pickersgill.

By the *Woodman*, Captain Kelly, to Europe.—Mrs. Woollaston, Mr. W. Woollaston.—**CHILDREN**.—Masters George Woollaston, Garwood Woollaston, Alfred Baker.—Misses Mary Woollaston, Eliza Woollaston.

By the *Belle Alliance*, Captain W. Rolfe.—To Europe.—Mrs. Fullarton, Mrs. A. Barnet, Mrs. E. D. Barnet, The Reverend John Young, John Fullarton, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Alexander and Co. James Mackintosh, Esq. Mr. Matthew Mendes, late Assistant Surgeon 1st Battalion 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, Mr. Robert Kyd, of the firm of Messrs. J. and Kyd, Mr. Alexander Kyd.—**CHILDREN**.—Masters John Fagan, Hayes Kyd, Robert Kyd, Miss Mesary Eliza Fagan, Charlotte J. Fullarton.—To Fort St. George.—Mrs. Nelson.

By the *Ann and Amelia*, Captain J. Short.—Mrs. Captain Stevenson and Child; Mrs. S. Watson; Mrs. Abbot; Mrs. Watson; Captain R. M. Stevenson, H. M. 59th Regiment; Dr. Johns, Missionary; Lieut. J. Sowerby, 20th Regiment N. I. **CHILDREN**.—Masters Charles Jones Watson, Nathaniel Winchey, R. J. Atkinson, J. C. Atkinson; William Vine Johns; Thomas Johns.—Misses Margaret Mary Staok, Sophia Newnham, Margaret Salter, Maria Eliza Winchey, Maria Burnham Johns.

By the *Duke of Lancaster*, Captain N. Morrison.—To Europe.—Mrs. Hay. **CHILDREN**.—Master Charles Hay, George Hay, John Bathurst Thomson, George Ferguson Thomson.—Miss Stewart.

By the *Albion*, Captain Fayer. To Europe.—Mrs. Colebrooke, Miss Mary Churchill Carter.

September.

By the *Moffat*, Captain Aldham.—To Europe.—Mrs. Learmouth, and two Children; Mrs. Hornby; Miss Lamley; Miss Wilson; T. Lear-

mouth, Esq. Captain Gladwin, His Majesty's 17th Foot; Lieutenant Wetherall, His Majesty's 11th Dragoons; J. Lord, Esq. Merchant.

November.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

9

November.

By the *Competitor*,—Captain Low.
—To EUROPE,—Mrs. Wall; Mrs. Pearce; Mrs. Greene, and four Children; A. Hogue, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Hogue, Davidson, and Co. and captain Nunn.

By private ship *Boyne*, Captain Bidwell.—To Europe.—Mrs. Bracken, Mrs. Sutherland; Mrs. Williams; Misses Garstin, and Macfarlan; Thomas Braeken, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Alexander and Co. Lieutenants Hartley, Carey and Kenebly; M. S. Forstin, Esq. Children:—Misses M. Bracken, L. B. Sutherland, J. M. Sutherland, S. Greenlaw, M. A. Sterling, E. Sterling, L. Grigg, C. Galloway, S.

Briston, L. Bowen, and G. Bowen; Masters C. G. Sutherland, A. G. C. Sutherland, H. W. T. Sutherland, H. W. Sutherland, J. Galloway, A. Galloway, A. Briston, & W. Bowen.

By the *Clydesdale*, Captain Mackellar, to Europe:—Mrs. Skardon; Mrs. Burn; Misses Skardon, and J. Burn; Captains M. R. Skardon, 20th N. I. and Debrett, Bengal Artillery; Lieutenants G. Vincent, 9th N. I. and A. Findlater, 24th foot; Alexander Bura, Esq; H. S. Loch, Esq. Civil Service; R. Langton, Esq; Master Skardon; Mr. T. G. Webb, Veterinary Student; Mrs. Hall, and Mrs. Sharp, Servants.

December.

By the *Princess Charlotte*, Captain McKean, for the Cape:—Captain Aken; Messrs. Sheppard, W. J. Lloyd, and Chamberlain—For Liverpool: Captain Norton, 1st of 20th N. I.; T. J. F. Gunnston, Esq. Doctor E. Phillips, and Mr. Lowe.

By the *Tyne*, Captain J. Brodie.—To London; Mrs. Brodie; Mrs. Leslie; Mrs. Becher; Mr. Robert Becher; Mr. John Connolly; Mr. J. Herbert; Miss Emelia Seely; Misses Sarah, Eliza and Mary Childs; Master Henry Sheen, Master George Seely, and fourteen Children from the Upper Orphan School.

By the *Marquis of Hastings*, Captain Edwards, for London: Mistress Harris, Ronald, Jane Franklin, and Emerique; Miss Horsford; Messrs. H. Harris and R. Ronald; Lieut. H. C. Kier; Mr. Raper—Children—Misses E. E. Weeks, A. L. Dacre, E. Sheppard, C. Sheppard, J. Dick, C. and J. Robertson; Masters B. R. Ronald, H. Harris, J. R. Nesbit, H. W. Nesbit, G. Q. Nesbit, C. W. Dacre, J. B. Dacre, J. P. Jones, W. and

G. Sheppard, H. L. Vansandaw, A. Vansandaw, A. Lavie, G. Franklin, and E. W. Simpson: and 9 servants, male and female.

By the *Cambridge*, Captain Johnston, for London: Captain Hough, 24th N. I.; Lieut. R. Archdall, 11 D.; Lieut. Currie, H. C. service; Captain J. Toussaint; S. Robinson, Esq. Mrs. Turner, and Mrs. Angus;—Masters M. J. Angus, C. M. Angus, J. K. Angus; Misses H. S. Aubert, A. Turner, and J. Turner; Masters J. Angus, J. Tulloh; J. L. L. Aubert, and H. A. Aubert; and seven servants, male and female.

By the *Rochester*, Captain Sutton, for England: Mrs. Nuthall, Mrs. Impey, Miss Bunn, Lieut. Col. Sherwood and Nuthall, Major Dunbar, Captain Gramshaw, John Mackenzie, Esq. and Marquise Stalkart, Esq. Children:—Misses E. Impey, A. Impey, Nuthall, M. Siven, E. Hoggan, and Lydia Blunt; Masters Charles Blunt, Edward Colvin, Elijah Impey, K. Mackenzie, W. Siven and E. Gordon.

† C.

BIRTHS.

Births, Marriages and Obituary,

FOR 1821.

BIRTHS.

Alphabetically Arranged under the Head of Sons, Daughters, and Twins, Selected from the Calcutta Newspapers.

OF SONS:—Alt, lady of Just Henry, Esq. professor of Bishop's college, 16th December. Armstrong, lady of Captain H. B. Adjutant, 14th P. Meerut, 6th Sept. Bagley, Mrs. 16th May. Baillie, Mrs. N. 12th March. Bason, Mrs. William, Jun. Coarypore, 31st March. Beatson, lady of Captain W. S. assistant Adjutant general, 6th Dec. Beck, lady of Major A. 17 P. Berhampore, 25th October. Bell, lady of Lieut. W. artillery, Mow, 9th August. Betts, wife of Mr. John, 4th September. Bird, lady of W. W. Esq. C. S. Cawnpore, 21st June. Bird, lady of R. M. Esq. C. S. Goruckpore, 6th September. Blunt, lady of R. C. Esq. C. S. 22d September. Bond, Mrs. Sarah, 7th April. Briant, Mrs. N. L. 17th August. Brown, Mrs. George, 27th May. Browne, lady of Captain E. 30 N. I. Chittagong, 26th August. Burgh, lady of Mr. J. Poosah Sind, Tirhoot 10th November. Butler, Mrs. Henry, 18th April. Campbell, Mrs. W. Agra, 13th July. Campbell, lady Colin, Esq. Surgeon, horse Brigade, at sea, on board the *Lady Hungerford*, 1st April. Cave, lady of Captain J. H. Kornanl, 1st December. Carter, lady of Joshua, Esq. C. S. Goruckpore, 23d September. Chmcher, Mrs. Thomas, 9th November. Conway, Mrs. J. W. S. Barrielly, 11th June. Collins, Mrs. James, 2d September. Comyn, lady of Captain Powell, 7 N. I. Futtyghur, 25th October. Coulon, lady of Eugene, Esq. Chandernagore, 25th March. Croker, lady of Major. 3d March. Crommelin, lady of C. R. Esq. C. S. Goruckpore, 26th September. Crow, Mrs. R. F. 19th May. Daore, lady of Captain, 12 N. I. Barrackpore, 10th September. Davis, lady of W. Esq. 16th September. Dick, Mrs. G. S. 2d April.

Denniss, lady of Lieut. G. G. artillery, Barrielly, 24th October. D'Oyly, lady of Lieutenant, artillery, Dum Dum, 18th October. Duffin, lady of Captain Adam, 7 L. C. Shikarpore, 19th February. Emmer, Mrs. P. 20th October. Douglas, Mrs. J. K. 11th August. Faithful, lady of Captain R. C. 29th September. Fitzgerald, lady of Capt. Edward, 30 N. I. (still born,) 4th January. Francis, lady of C. B. Esq. assistant Surgeon, Mirzapore, 12th Jan. Francis, Mrs. C. 12th Dec. Greenstreet, lady of Colonel, Chittagong, 19th September. Gunter, Mrs. 23d December. Halhed, lady of N. I. Esq. C. S. 8th August. Hall, lady of F. T. Esq. 5th December. Hamilton, Mrs. wife of Mr. Joseph, sub-conductor of ordnance, 25th Oct. Hamilton, lady of Sir Frederiek, Baronet, Benares, 20th October. Mrs. C. Hard, 10th Jan. Harrington, lady of James, Esq. C. S. Jessore, 22d May. Hawtrey, lady of Captain H. 4 L. C. Neemuch, 18th January. Higginson, Mrs. John, Calcutta goal, 16th November. Holland, lady of Captain, 6 N. I. Nusseerabad, 13th August. Jacob, lady of G. O. Esq. Dum Dum, 12th October. James, Mrs. Abraham, 20th July. Jamason, lady of Jas. Esq. 5th April. Jenkins, lady of Captain John, 11 L. D. Meerut, 13th August. Jones, Mrs. Thomas, 19th Aug. Knox, lady of Brigadier A. Commanding in Rajpootana, (still born,) Nusseerabad, 30th Nov. Laiten, Mrs. E. Bankipore, 17th May. Larkins, lady of P. J. Esq. C. S. 17th September. Lloyd, lady of R. B. Esq. 19th January. Lindsay, lady of P. Y. Esq. C. S. 17th November. Locken, Mrs. 20th July. Lowther, lady of William, Esq. C. S. Chupra, 6th August.

Lamsden,

Lumsden, lady of Lieut. T. horse Brigade, at sea on board the *Rose*, 12th November. Mackillop, lady of G. Esq. 19th October. Mactier, lady of A. Esq. 6th May. McMahon, lady of Colonel Sir Thomas, Bart. Adjutant general of H. M. forces in India, 14th Aug. McMullin, lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant R. 22 N. I. Barrackpore, 23d October. Mcquhae, lady of Captain William, Allahabad 19th October. McQueen, lady of Lieutenant Thomas Richard, 23 N. I. Barrackpore, 9th November. Madge, Mrs. James, 17th May. Maling, lady of Captain Irwin, Cawnpore, 31st August. Matheson, lady of Lieutenant P. G. Commissary of ordnance, Delhi, Dum Dum, 19th July. Martin, Mrs. John, 4th June. Meacham, lady of Major J. C. 24 foot, Banda, 16th November. Money, lady of Wigram, Esq. Patna, 23d August. Money, lady of H. W. Esq. Arrah, 6th June. Money, lady of G. Esq. 26th January. Moore, Mrs. John, 28th October. Nicolls, lady of Colonel, 7th December. Nott, lady of Captain, 28 N. I. 3d September. Orr, lady of Alexander, Esq. Cawnpore, 29th June. Parby, lady of Captain, Dum Dum, 6th March. Peevory, lady of Lieutenant G. H. M. 17 foot, Berhampore, 20th July. Pereira, lady of Captain, artillery, Nagpore, 20th August. Pigou, lady of H. M. Esq. Bancoora, 17th May. Pitman, lady of Captain E. 59 foot, Dinapore, 2d July. Pollock, the lady of Major George, Dum Dum, 3d January. Pratt, Mrs. C. M. 21st January, Radcliffe, Mrs. Jas. Myrmansing, 31st August. Read, lady of Captain James, A. D. C. to Major general Thomas, C. B. Barrackpore, 4th May. Richardson, lady of ensign D. L. Banda, 18th October. Rideout, Mrs. Emelia, 4th July. Ritchie, lady of A. M. Esq. 12th May. Roberts, lady of Captain A. Nusseerabad, 12th June, Robertson, Mrs. William, 19 August, Rondeau, Mrs. J. B. Contai, 10th May. Ross, lady of Andrew, Esq. assistant surgeon, Dinapore, 16th January. Row, lady of John, Esq. surgeon, 29 N. I. Loodiana, 18th October. Sandys, Mrs. J. F. 15th

July. Sinaes, Mrs. W. D. M. 20th September. Sissmore, lady of Captain B. 12 N. I. Jubbulpore, 6th October. Smith, lady of M. Esq. 7th May. Smith, lady of Captain Samuel, 3 L. C. Muttra, 19th April. Spence, Mrs. W. 14th December. Stalkart, lady of William, Esq. 20th December. Strafford, Mrs. George, 7th March. Sutherland, lady of J. C. C. Esq. 18th April. Swinhoe, lady of Captain, 14 N. I. Hansi, 30th August. Swinton, lady of Captain John, commanding Corps of pioneers, 1st December. Tandy, lady of J. O'Brien, Esq. Taylor, Mrs. J. W. (still born) 24th May. Tickell, lady of Captain R. of engineers, Allahabad, 15th August. Tombs, lady of Major, 1 L. C. 8th February. Trower, lady of Charles, Esq. C. S. 18th August. Tucker, Mrs. W. 4th September. Tyler, lady of Henry, Esq. 6th October. Tytler, lady of John, Esq. surgeon, Champarnu light Infantry, Mulhye, 11th November. Vandenberg, Mrs. J. 5th October. Vriignon, lady of George, Esq. 12th September. Weguelin, lady of Lieutenant Colonel, 2d November. White Mrs. H. 5th October. White, lady of Captain H. L. 18 N. I. acting brigade Major, Cuttack, 12th May. Williams, lady of the Reverend H. L. 15th October. Woolen, lady of William, Esq. Jessore, 28th March.

OF DAUGHTERS:—Alexander, lady of Robert, Esq. 23d June, Angus, lady of John, Esq. 6th July, Aytou, lady of Lieutenant J. A. 17 N. I. Mirzapore, 4th November. Barclay, lady of Lieutenant John, 4 L. C. 18th January. Barlow, lady of R. Esq. C. S. Gazeepore, 3d August. Barnes, lady of R. Esq. Comdypore, near Comercolly, 25th April. Bathgate, lady of J. Esq. surgeon 31st October. Becher, lady of John, Esq. Juggernaut, 31st May. Beeby, Mrs. W. T. 27th August. Bellow, Mrs. D. F. 12th December. Belli, lady of W. W. Esq. Soory, 31st April. Bennett, Mrs. John, P. S. 18th May. Betts, Mrs. Lewis, 1st September. Birmingham, Mrs. John, Arrah, 30th August. Boddam, lady of R. H. Esq. C. S. 20th June. Bolden, lady of J.

J. S. Esq. C. S. Banda, 3d August. Bowen, Mrs. Barrackpore, 25th July. Broager lady of H. C. Esq. Hoogly, 1st March. Bristow, lady of Major Edward, 13th January. Brown, lady of J. C. Esq. C. S. Benares, 7th September. Buchanan, Mrs. John, Chittagong 13th April. Burn, lady of Lieutenant J. G. of the commissariat, Neeranch, 2d November. Burton, lady of J. C. Esq. 6th June. Carne, lady of Captain J. G. of the artillery, 4th Sept. Chambers, Mrs. William, Malda, 12th Sept. Christiana, Mrs. Charles, 3d Oct. Clarke, lady of Tredway, Esq. C. S. 27th May. Clarke, lady of John, Esq. Dinapore, 12th November. Cooke, lady of Captain W. P. Deputy judge advocate general, Meerut, 9th June. Crawford, lady of John, Esq, 30th August. Creighton, lady of R. Esq. C. S. 6th August. Currie, lady of Lieutenant J. 2d N. I. Dinapore, 13th April. Currie, lady of Frederick, Esq. C. S. Goruckpore, 26th November. D'Aguilar, lady of Captain G. 13 N. I. Midnapore, 18th Nov. Delaunogerde, Mrs. L. M. 15th June. Dounet, wife of Mr. J. L. Ghazepore, 14th October. D'Oyly, lady of J. H. Esq. C. of Patna, 20th Nov. Duffin, lady of Lieut. Charles, 7 L. C. Kurnaul, 20th August. Eaton, Mrs. wife of conductor, Cuttack, 26th May. Edmonds, Mrs. 5th February. Evans, Mrs. wife of Mr. conductor, Suckreegully, 3d July. Fagan, lady of Major C. S. Futtighur, 11th Aug. Fergusson, lady of H. Esq. 7th Dec. Finney, lady of Richard, Esq. 15th Jan. Fitzgerald, Mrs. H. Deegah Farm, 2d July. Forshaw, Mrs. 23d June. Foster, lady of Lt. H. 21st March. Fraser, Mrs. E. 26th Oct. Fraser, lady of Capt. artillery, 27th Dec. Godby, lady of Lieutenant and adjutant, 18 N. I. Allahabad, 3d April. Gowan, lady of Captain, barrack master, Meerut division, 5th May. Green, Mrs. 13th November. Griggs, Mrs. Catharine, 10th January. Haslam, lady of Lieut. 20 N. I. 12th Nov. Havell, Mrs. James, Bankipore, 27th April. Hawthorne, lady of Captain S. 11 N. I. Barrackpore, 12th Aug. Hew-

ett, lady of Thomas, Esq. attorney at law, 19 May. Hickey, lady of Lt. Allipore, 2 June. Hodgson, lady of Lieut. Francis, 17 N. I. Bhopal-pore, 15th September. Hogg, lady of J. J. Esq. Monghyr, 26th May. Hubbard, lady of John, Esq. Indigo planter, Jessore, 18th October. Hume, Mrs. Joseph, 28th March. Hutton, lady of Thomas, Esq. 29th Sept. Impey, lady of Elijah, Esq. 2d April. Jenkins, lady of Captain R. B. Nagpore brigade, 10th September. Johnson, Mrs. C. H. 29th October. Johnson, lady of Dr. J. of the Rohilla cavalry, Dum Dum, 26th March. Jones, lady of Wm. Esq. Seebpore, 12th May. Kemp, lady of Captain E. C. of the ship *Roberts*, 13th January. Kennedy, lady of Major James, 5 L. C. Nussereabad, 3d January. Latter, lady of lieut. Col. J. R. Baltool, 19 July. Lawrence, wife of Mr. Conductor, Futtighur, 29 Nov. Learmonth, lady of Thomas, Esq. 1 April. Leighton, Mrs. H. 26 May. Lemurchant, Mrs. M. S. Gazeepore. Leicester, lady of Wm. Esq. 19 June. Lindstedt, Mrs. F. 12 Oct. Llewelyn, Mrs. J. 19 April. Mac Arthur, Mrs. John, 28 November. MacDonald, lady of D. Esq. 6 August. McDermott, Mrs. H. Moorshedabad, 12 September.—Mackenzie, lady of Charles, Esq. C. S. Chittagong, 15 September. Magniac, lady of L. Esq. C. S. 19 January. Mahe, lady of Captain F. of Chandernagore, 29 Nov. Martin, lady of C. R. Esq. 30 Oct. Maxwell, lady of E. Esq. C. S. 26 December. Middleton, lady of Henry, Esq. C. S. Delhi, 5 Nov. Monsell, lady of T. E. Esq. C. S. 2 January. Monat, lady of D. Esq. M. D. 22 November. Newton, lady of Captain T. Serampore, 23 November. Oakes, lady of Capt. J. 4th N. I. Muttra. Ogg, Mrs. Mary, 5 January. Oliver, lady of Lieut. and Adjutant, 11th N. I. Barrackpore, 17 May. Paterson, lady of A. G. Esq. 8 September. Paton, lady of Lieutenant Charles 31 August. Pattle, lady of James Esq. C. S. 5 October. Patton, lady of Lieutenant J. W. district Barrack Master, Gazeepore, 8 Dec. Playfair,

Playfair, lady of G. Esq. Garrison Surgeon, Chunar, 15 November. Radcliff, Mrs. M. C. 23 August. Raper, lady of Major F. V. Locknow, 17 March. Rawstorne, Mrs. W. Benares, 27 June. Richardson, lady of George, Esq. C. S. Benares, 14 April. Ricketta, lady of Mr. J. W. 8 April. Ritchie, lady of A. Esq. 1 June. Robertson, lady of William Tulloh, Esq. C. S. Futtighur, 19 April. Rowland, Mrs. George, 6th January. Sakes, Mrs. S. wife of Mr. Lewis, 11th November. Sheeby, Mrs. S. Benares, 4th October. Sheriff, Mrs. J. U. 5th November. Sherlock, Lady of John, Esq. Paymaster 27 f. 18th September. Siddons Lady of G. J. Esq. C. S. Cape of Good Hope, 3d March. Sinclair, Mrs. W. 1st October. Sinclair, Lady of J. M. Esq. 12th August. Smoult, Lady of Arthur, Esq. C. S. Moorshedabad, 3d October. Smith, Lady of Charles, Esq. C. S. Nusseerabad, 13th January. Smith, Lady of John, Esq. 19th July. Smith, Lady of Lieutenant Colonel, Jubbulpore, 6th July. Smith, Mrs. Cornelius, 1st September. Span-

kie, Lady of Robert, Esq. Advocate General, 26th September. Stephen, Lady of Captain W. G. of Engineers, 4th July. Thomson, Mrs. J. T. Delhi. 18th February. Tulloh, Lady of R. H. Esq. C. S. Patna, 9th August. Turquand, Lady of W. J. Esq. C. S. Gyah, 13th September. Ward, Lady of G. P. Esq. C. S. 20th September. Warden Mrs. W. 5th January. Wallis, Mrs. W. 18th August. Whish, Lady of the late Martin Thomas, Esq. C. S. 11th December. Wilkinson, Lady of Captain E. 5th June. Wood, Mrs. James, 25th September. Wright, Mrs. N. Monghyr, 13th January. Wrottesley, Lady of Captain H. 28th N. I. Seetapore, 7th October.

Of TWINS :— Barton, lady of George, Esq. (son and daughter,) 13 July. Christie, Mrs. Thomas, (son and daughter,) 7 November. Fleming, lady of R. Esq. Surgeon (son and daughter,) 5 September. Taylor, lady of Captain Joseph, Engineers, (girls, one of whom still born,) Agra, 6 May.

MARRIAGES.

Anderson, Mr. G. M. to Miss Mary Collier, 12 Dec.

Bagnold, Lieutenant J. 13 N. I. to Miss Marianne Canty, 10 Feb. Bagshaw, John, Esq. Merchant, to Miss E. L. Healey, 1 Oct. Ballard, George, Esq. to Miss J. E. Tod, 27 Jan. Barwell, C. R. Esq. C. S. to Ann Maria Mann, Serampore, 5 Feb. Baylis, Lieut. T. H. 17 Foot, to Miss D. Bartels, 21 Aug. Bellow, Mr. F. D. to Miss A. J. Foster, 22 Jan. Betts, Alfred, Esq. Indigo Planter, to Miss Sophia Reisch, 17 Nov. Bowen, Captain W. A. of the H. C. C. ship *Kingston*, to Julia Louisa, 3d daughter of Lieut. Col. Clarke, B. C. 22 Dec. Brown Mr. James, Carpenter, of the ship *Sophia*, to Mrs. E. Etherington, 7 August

Cameron, Lieut. Allan. H. A. B. to Miss Isabella Mackenzie, Agra. Carey, Mr. Felix, of Se-

rampore, to Miss Amelia Pope, 2 November. Cary, Charles, Esq. C. S. to Miss M. Turner, 20 Jan. Chiens, Mr. Geo. Shipwright, to Miss M. Passos, 5 Sept. Cohen, Mr. Lewis to Mrs. C. Bennett 12 June. Collins, Mr. Thomas Wm. to Miss E. Staines, Cawnpore, 28 May.

Davies, Captain C. F. Mariner, to Mrs. Julia Gilpid, 29 Sept. Davis, Lestock, Esq. C. S. to Miss Mary Lawrence, Benares, 10 Jan. Delore, Mr. John, to Mrs. Ann Beek, 12 October. Dent, William Esq. C. S. to Miss E. F. Beaver, Cuttack, 16 November. Dick, William Fleming, Esq. C. S. to Miss Emily Ann, eldest daughter of John Talbot Shakespear, Esq. C. S. 12 December.

Eales, Mr. John, to Mrs. Ann Gash, widow, 9 May. Eastman, Mr. to Miss H. Simpson, 1 May. Echaud, Mr. J. L. Indigo Planter, to

to Miss J. Duplessy, Serampore. Elloy, Mr. John, to Miss Hanuah Pinto, Serampore, 26 Nov.

Favre, Mr. L. A. to Miss Mary Anne Scott, 1 Dec. Fenwick Mr. C. A. Esq. M. S. to Miss Roselje, Chinsura, 3 Jan. Ployer, A. C. Esq. M. S. to Miss L. A. M. Hogg, 9 July. Forresty, Mr. William, to Mrs. Charlotte Graham, 1 June.

Garden, A. Esq. Medical Store-keeper, Saugor Field Force, to Miss M. A. Douglas, Cawnpore, 15 Nov. Goldsmith, Mr. J. A. to Miss A. C. Smith, 12 Nov. Green, John, Esq. to Miss Clarinda De Grasse, 2 January.

Haycock, Mr. John, to Mrs. Mary Nield, 5 March. Hennessey, Mr. M. H. to Miss Mary Lawrence, daughter of Mr. Conductor Lawrence, Futtighur, 27 November. Hodgkinson, Mr. D. K. Assistant Apothecary, to Miss M. A. Forth, 18 September. Hoff, Mr. J. J. L. to Miss Jane Hall, 4 June. Howrigan, Mr. William, P. S. to Miss Eliza Rebello, 1 December.

Irvine, Lieut. Richard, 87th Foot, to Miss M. A. Williams, Sept. Johnson, E. J. Esq. Madras Army, to Miss Barton, Delhi, 28 April. Jones, Mr. Samuel, P. S. to Miss Jane White, 8 March.

Keating, Mr. Thomas Henry, to Miss H. Athanass, 4 October. Kellner, Mr. Francis Daniel, to Miss A. H. Welsh, 18 May. Lamb, George, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, to Mr. M. Roebuck, Belnaberry, 9 January. Lee, Harry Inglis, Esq. to Miss S. P. Hutteman, 2 October. Lindsay, Mr. R. to Miss Clara Charles, Cuttack, 1 Sept. Lindstedt, Mr. W. to Miss Frances Dormieux 11 Dec.

Macdonald, Mr. Edward, Military Pensioner, to Mrs. H. Handier, 2 Nov. Mack, Mr. Peter, to Miss Mary Ann Creighton, 13 Oct. Mactier, Lieut. Wm. 4th L. M. to Miss H. Armstrong, Muttra, 13 June. Middleton, Samuel, Esq. C. S. to Mrs. Ann Smith, Serampore, 30 Jan. Miller, Mr. John, to Miss E. Hartley, 22 Jan. Mollis, Mr. James, to Miss C. Burgess, 8 August. Montgomerie, captain H.

A. 27 N. I. to Miss H. Duncan, Nagpore, 8 Sept. Morgan, capt. Richard, Bombay marine, to Miss M. A. Thornhill, 25 Sept. Muhldorff Mr. Joshua, to Miss A. L. Lytton, 14 Feb. Napier, D. S. Esq. to Miss Anna Dixon, 15 November. Newmarch, Henry, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, to Miss Y. Sherwood, 1 June. Nicolson, Lieut. M. 15 N. I. to Miss J. D. Moodie, Dinapore, 18 August.

O'Connor, Mr. P. to Miss S. E. Collins, Cawnpore, 29 January. Oughton, Mr. W. J. P. S. to Mrs. Hauna Black, 16 June.

Paine, Mr. W. H. to Miss Mary Ann Hughes, 13 Jan. Parkinson, Henry William, Esq. Merchant, to Miss Eliza Asperne, fourth daughter of the late James Asperne, Esq. of Cornhill, London, 20 Oct. Parkinson, Mr. Robert, to Miss Charlotte Pool, 24 Sept. Pennington, Lieut. Henry, to Miss E. S. Willoughby, 7 Sept. Pierie, Mr. W. H. to Miss M. A. Compton, Jan. Pigott, Lieut. H. E. to Miss Paris, Beerboom, 17 May. Poole, Mr. Charles, to Miss Eliza Rondo, 2 Jan. Puddicombe, Mr. James, to Miss M. Hartley, 4 June. Purkis, Mr. James, Medical Student, to Miss Davies, Gzcepore, 21 May.

Ravenscroft Mr. J. senior, to Mr. Gorham, 1 Dec. Reid, Lieut. H. S. Sub-assistant Commissary General, to Miss Jane Caroline Blair, 1st Nov. Rigordy, Mr. F. C. A. to Miss M. H. Quantin, Chandernagore, 19 Sept. Roberts, Mr. W. H. of the Artillery, to Miss J. Burnett, 11 Sept. Robinson, John, Esq. Surgeon, to Miss E. M. Hutteman, 8 August. Ross Mr. John, to Miss Isabella Conroy, 1 Jan. Row, John Esq. Assistant Surgeon, to Miss E. E. Birch, Kurnaul. Russell, Henry Patrick, Esq. C. S. to Miss Louisa Sherwood, 1 Sept. Ryan, Mr. Michael, P. S. to Miss C. Mertryman, 17 Sept.

Sandys, Lieut. Fredk. H. Dept. Assistant Qr. Mr. General, to Miss Jane Calloden, Niece of Major Measham, 24th Foot, Cawnpore, 6 October. Sharling, Mr. J. to Miss Mary Keymer, Serampore, 2 July.

July. Shaw, Thomas Ambrose, Esq. C. S. to Miss Emma Smith, 1 October. Sinaes, Mr. T. D.M. to Miss A. M. Askin, 1 December. Smith, Lieut. Thomas Francis, 24th Foot, to Mrs. A. A. D'Auvergne, widow of the late Major General D'Auvergne, Cawnpore, 4 June. Smith, Capt. Charles Edward, to Miss Maria Mason, 18 October. Somerville, Mr. James, Mariner, to Miss M. Alexander 13 Sept. Spence, Mr. W. P. S. to Miss E. Goldsmith, 8 March. Steele, Mr. Edward, Miss Mary Winter, 18 Oct. Steel, Lieut. James, 21st N. I. Adjutant, Gilman's Levy, to Miss Adelaide Angelo, Fattyghur, 27 Nov. Steward, Poyntz, Esq. M. D. Civil Surgeon, Howrah, to Miss Statham, 17 September. Stirling, Capt. Wm. 23d N. I. to Miss M. Gahan, Dinapore, 24 October. Strmer, Mr. W. to Miss M. A. Cox, 12 Feb. Suter, Lieut. Andrew, Royal Scots, to Miss E. Mercer, 15 Sept. Sutherland, Mr. James, to Miss I. R. Chew, 20 Jan. Stuart, M. Esq. Mr. S. to Miss Eliza Shakespeare, 22 December.

Swayne, Lieut. 2d N. I. to Miss Johnston, Gazeepore, 2 Nov.

Taylor, Captain Thomas, Mariner, to Mrs. M. Holms, 15 Nov. Thomas, William, Esq. Surgeon, Artillery, to Miss Eliza Jackson, 7 Mar. Thompson, R. M. M. Esq. M. D. Assistant Surgeon, to Miss Mary Prendergast, 27 February. Trickett, William, Esq. architect and engineer, in the service of the King of Oude, to Mrs. Charlotte Ammann, of Lucknow, 3 December.

Vibart, Thomas Gowan, Esq. C. S. to Miss Jane Russell MacNaghten, 4th daughter of the hon. Sir Francis Macnaghten, 7 November.

Welchman, C. W. Esq. M. D. Surgeon, to Miss M. Elliot, Nussarabad, 25 Aug. Williams, Mr. John, Mariner, to Miss C. S. Barber, 6 Sept. Williams, Mr. Joseph to Miss M. A. Grenier, 3 May. Wiseman, Mr. John, to Mrs. Sarah Outtram, 7 July. Wiltshire, Mr. Charles, to Miss Mary Smith, 22 March. Wood, Mr. Robert, to Miss Elizabeth Clayton, 3 October.

DEATHS.

Arnold, Cecil, the infant daughter of Mr. J. E. aged 6 years, 7 months, and 17 days, Shahabad, 8 July. Arnold, Master C. F. A. infant son of Mr. C. aged 1 month and 19 days, Bhaugulpore, 24 September.

Bagnall, Mrs. wife of Mr. Richard, aged 38 years, 19 November. Barham, Mrs. Mary, 14 May. Balfour, Miss Louisa, daughter of Mr. A. G. aged 2 years, 9 months, and 4 days, 26 Oct. Barlow, Miss H. E. eldest daughter of Robert, Esq. C. S. aged 1 year and 6 months, Gazeepore, 5 September. Barnes, Mr. John, Coachmaker, aged 47 years, 8 December. Bean, Captain John, Commander of the Ship *John Bull*. Bencoolen, 26 May. Bazely, Mr. John Joseph, 30 August. Beck, Mr. Robert, senior, aged 64 years, 22 July. Beynon, Mr. George, aged 45 years, 30 September. Bis, George, Esq. aged 20 years,

10 months, and 25 days, Serampore 9 October. Bryce, Mrs. Janet, relict of the late David, Esq. of Jamaica, at the residence of her son, Lieut. D. Bryce, aged 62, 30 May. Bennett, Miss, the infant daughter of Mrs. W. T. aged 6 hours, 19 Dec. Betts, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Thomas, aged 85 years, 29 September. Biornsen, Mr. Peter, 15 December. Buchanan, Mrs. John, Chittagong, 10 April. Buchanan, Miss, the infant daughter of Mr. J. Chittagong, 25 April. Burrell, John, Esq. formerly of the firm of Burrell and Gould, aged 75 years, 13 October. Burton, Miss Mary Eliza, infant daughter of the late Captain C. W. 8 N. I. aged 4 years, and 5 months, Berrhampore, 3 October. Burns, Mrs. Sarah, Lady of Lieut. J. G. of the Commissariat, Neemuch, 7 November.

Cameron, Mr. James, aged 38 years,

16 CALCUTTA ANNUAL REGISTER 1821.

years, 2d May. Cam, Mrs. Rachael, aged 95 years, 29th Sept. Campbell, Alexander, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Gould and Campbell, aged 52 years, 7th June. Campbell, Alexander, Esq. Mirzapore, 21st Nov. Cane, Mr. Lyon, Dinapore, 31st Oct. Carey, Mrs. the Lady of the Rev. Doctor Wm. 60 years and 2 months, Serampore, 30th May. Carshore, R. Esq. Puttyghur, 13th April. Clark, Mr. Benjamin, late of the Serampore seminary, 24th Sept. Clayton, Mr. H. Cnttack, 6th March. Cooke, Mrs. Eliza, the lady of Henry, Esq. 13th July. Cooper, John, Esq. ship builder, aged 63, 19th Sept. Corsen, John, Esq. Serampore, 18th July. Cowcher, Captain C. G. Mariner, aged 40 years, 22d May. Cropley, the infant daughter of Mr. E. aged 1 year, 7 months, and 14 days, 23d May. Curran, Mr. Buxar, 24th February.

Davidson, Miss Flora Ann, the infant daughter of Lieut. aged 2 years and 10 months, Asseerghur, 30th Oct. D'Auvergne, Mr. P. Indigo planter, Jessore, 23d Sept. D'Egville, Mrs. Maria, in child bed, aged 20 years, 26th May. Douglas, W. Esq. Dacca, 12th May. Dring, Wm. Esq. aged 64 years, 20 May. Dundun, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Richard, P. S. aged 36 years, 24th October.

Edmonds, the infant daughter of Mr. 9th Feb. Edwards, Mrs. wife of Mr. R. J. veterinary surgeon, 1st Nov. Elliott, Mrs. Mary Jane, wife of Mr. G. D. 2d Jan. Emmer, Mrs. Eliza, aged 21 years, 11 months, and 3 days, 27th Oct.

Featherstonhaugh, Mrs. R. J. S. Infant daughter of Lieut.-Col. Allahabad, 25th August. Ferrao, Mr. B. of the lock jaw, aged 98 years, after a derangement of nearly 2 years and half, 10th December. Ferris, Paul, Esq. many years Printer and Proprietor of a Printing Press and Library, aged 55 years, Serampore, 29th June. Fielder, Miss Louisa, infant daughter of Mr. James, P. S. aged 14 months, 2d October. Finchman, John, Esq. late purser, H. C. Ser-

vice, 7th June. Forsyth, Miss Eliza, aged 18 years, 20th June, Forth Mrs. E. wife of Mr. Thomas, apothecary, Berhampore, 16th December. Fraser, Master C. E. infant son of Mr. Edward, late of the custom house at Calcutta, aged 3 years, 9 months and 16 days, Chunar, 4th November. Fraser, Miss E. J. infant daughter of the above named gentleman, aged 5 days Chunar, 29 October. Fraser, Lieutenant James Lovat, in the service of her highness the Begum of Saldanha, lately, at Najeebgar, near Cawnpore. Frisby, Mr. John, Livery stable keeper, of the firm of Outtram and Frisby, aged 67 years, 11th July.

Gould, Robert, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Gould and Campbell, aged 43 years, 9th June. Gowan, the infant son of Captain W. 25th June. Gowan, Miss Maria G. N. nearly 6 years of age, 2d daughter of Captain, barrack master, Meerut division, Deira, 21st October. Grant, Mrs. Catharine, aged 46 years, 16th July. Green, Mrs. Clarinda Maria, wife of Mr. John, aged 21 years and 11 months, 30th November. Gunter, the infant son of Mr. 7 weeks, 9th January.

Halles, the infant son of Lieutenant J. aged 3 months and 25 days, Loharpore, near Buxar, 4th Jan. Hamilton, Mr. H. B. aged 11 months and 14 days, son of Captain C. W. commanding Rampoor local Batt. Pertabgur in Malwa, 23d October. Hamilton, Miss M. C. daughter of Captain C. W. commanding Rampoor local Battalion, Pertabgur in Malwa, 13th September. Hardie, Mr. Wm. aged 35 years, 22d May. Hawtrey, Mr. Robert Henry, the infant son of Captain Henry. 4 L. C. aged 3 months and 20 days Nee-much, 7th May. Hoggan, Mr. Geo. Chas. the son of Lieutenant, aged 1 year and 3 months, Barrackpore, 19th April. Hunter, Mr. Robert George aged 2 years and 9 months, 10th May. Hunt, Sergeant W. H. of the Town guard, 24th May. Hunt, Miss Catharine Holmes, infant daughter of Sergeant W. H.

22d

20d May: Hyde, Miss Arabella, daughter of Henry, Esq. Dinapore, 16th October.

Imlach, Mr. James, Serampore, 31st May. Inglis, Mr. John Bethune, aged 39 years, 25th April.

Jackson, Mr. Thomas, son of W. K. Esq. of Noacolly, aged 21 years, 8th June. Jenkins, Mr. the infant son of Capt. J. 1st L. D. aged 3 months and 7 days, Meerut, 19th November. Jefferson, Master Geo. Chas. aged 6 years, 4 months, and 96 days, 6th June. Johnson, Joseph, Esq. attorney at law, aged 44 years, 25th May. Jones, Mr. Thomas, aged 32 years, Barrackpore, 28th May. Jones, Wm. Esq. of Seebpoor, 44 years, 26th September. Judah, Mr. Abraham, aged 54, 11th February.

Kelly, John, Esq. Surgeon, aged 60 years, Bausbariah, 22d October.

Landeman, the infant son of Mr. J. 21st October. Lemondine, Mrs. E. wife of Mr. Philip, P. S. 14th March. Leycester, Mrs. Alicia, Lady of Wm. Esq. C. S. 23d September. Low, Mrs. Caroline, wife of Captain Robert, of the ship *Competitor*, aged 23 years, 7th July.

Macarthy, Mrs. aged 65, Zemiyah, near Gazeepoor, 23d October. MacIver, Mr. M. Gazeepoor, 13th October. Macnamara, T. Esq. Chandernagore, 9th October. Malone, Mrs. Mary, widow of the late Mr. Edward, cooper and wine merchant, aged 44 years, 21st April. Mansfield, Mr. James, livery stable keeper, aged 30 years, 12th June. Marriott, Mr. Richard, aged 29 years, 20th September. Marshall, Mary Catherine, 3d daughter of S. Esq. aged 2 years and 2 months, Cawnpore, 3d October. Maxwell, Miss the infant daughter of E. Esq. Metcalfe, the infant son of T. T. Esq. C. S. aged 10 months and a half, Delhi, 9th December. Mills, Mrs. Rungpore, 7th January. Mills, Master Edward, aged 6 years, 4 months and 13 days, Rungpore, 19th June. Monach, Andrew, Esq. aged 42 years, 11th December. Mouey, Lady of H.

W. Esq. C. S. 17th June. Monnell, the infant daughter of T. E. Esq. 3d January. Morris, Mrs. Ann, aged 46, 11th January. Myers, Miss Kitty, aged 22 years, 29th June.

Nepean, Evan, the infant son of F. Esq. C. S. aged 4 years and 17 days, Patna, 4th October. Newton, Ellen, the infant daughter of T. V. Esq. Futtighur, 1st May. Norton, Captain J. Mariner, Chandernagore, 27th September.

O'Dell, Mr. Vere, 7th March, Orr, Alexander, *senior*, Esq. aged 78 years, Jaunpore, 19th August. O'Shaughnessy, Brevet Major Peter, 45th foot, Ceylon establishment, aged 43 years, 21st October. Outtram, Mr. James, livery stable keeper, aged 30, 21st January.

Pennefather, Arthur Hugh, the infant son of Lt. 59th Foot, aged 3 months, Dinapore, 26th April. Pereira, Mrs. Augustin, aged 37 years, 11th December. Permin, Miss E. S. the infant daughter of Conductor J. C. Allahabad, 2d September. Pogson, Master W. W. youngest son of Captain W. R. 24th N. I. Lucknow, 11th September. Pollock, Miss Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Major, artillery, Dum Dum, 4th October. Potenger, Master Charles, 23d August. Potts, George Esq. aged 24 years, 9th June. Puddicombe, Mr. James, examiner, Judicial department, aged 26 years, 9th June.

Reid, Master John, son of Mr. Patrick, aged 9 years, 2 months and 18 days, Futtighur, 9th September. Richmond, the infant daughter of J. Esq. aged 3 months and 20 days, Serasing factory, 14th April. Robertson, D. E. Esq. aged 21 years, 28th June. Robins, Mr. John Miller, 1st January, Ronald, Mr. Wm. aged 37 years, 23d June.

Sansum, Mrs. Sarah, aged 30 years, 15th October. Scott, Lady of Captain J. artillery, Dum Dum, 8th October. Scott, Mr. Thomas, Deputy Register, aged 47, 12th

13th January. Simpson, J. A. Esq. clerk of the crown, examiner, and prothonotary, supreme court, 8th May. Sinclair Mr. J. P. aged 1 year and 7 months, 16th June. Sis more, Master, the infant son of Captain B. 13th native infantry, aged 1 month and 16 days, Rewah, 21st November. Smith, Mrs. Lady of J. B. Esq. C. S. aged 63 years, 26th April. Smith, Mrs. wife of Mr. Samuel, of the firm of Greenway and Smith, aged 24 years, 18th Dec. Stack, Miss Sarah Mary, second daughter of Lt. R. 14th foot, aged 3 years 11 months and 5 days, Meerut, 17th September. Steers, A. S. the infant daughter of Mr. T. aged 2 years, 4 months and 18 days, 3d May. Steward, Anna Robertson, the infant daughter of Robert, Esq. Futtyghur, 2d July.

Strange, Mr. Robert, aged 26 years, 27th May. Stritch, John, Esq. M. D. Madras Med. Est. Balasore, on his route to Calcutta. Summers Mr. W. H. of the Serampore seminary, aged 30 years, 3d July. Swinton, Mr. Robert, son of Captain W. aged 3 years and 6 months, on board the Dundas, pilot schooner, 22d November.

Taylor, Mr. Edward, purser Bombay marine Kedgerree, 15th September. Taylor, James, the infant son of Mr. J. W. aged 2 years, 26th April. Templer, Char-

lotte Jane, daughter of J. W. Esq. C. S. aged 1 year and 11 months, Mirzapore, 21st January. Thompson, Joseph, Esq. Indigo planter, aged 46 years, 16th December. Tosh, Captain John, aged 35 years, 24th September. Tovey, Richard, the infant son of F. Esq. aged 8 months and 21 days, Kishnagur, 21st May. Tucker, Master, son of W. Esq. post master, Kedgerree, aged 2 months and 11 days, 15th November. Tyler, Mary Anne, the infant daughter of Henry, Esq. aged 8 months and 9 days, 24th April.

Vandenberg, Master F. J. A. infant son of Mr. John, aged 8 days, 13th October.

Walter, Mr. Andrew, aged 52 years, 5th December. Ward, infant daughter of Mr. J. B. 13th January. Ward, Lydia, the infant daughter of Mr. Francia, aged 2 years, 1 month and 26 days, 16th June. Watson, J. L. Esq. 2d Officer H. C. ship *General Kyd*, aged 38 years, 5th July. Weston, Miss, infant daughter of J. A. D. Esq. Surgeon, 18th N. I. aged 1 year, 2 months and 6 days, Allahabad, 21st September. Watts, Mr. Alexander, shoe and boot-makers, &c. aged 60 years, 11th July. Williams, J. G. Esq. aged 38 years, 26th June.

Young, Master, the infant son of captain Gavin, aged 4 months, 15th November.

